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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 253--82nd Congress

Chapter 664--1st Session

H. R. 5215

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 253 1

Index and Summary of H. R. 5215 5

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5215

August 17, 1951	Mr. Cannon of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, reported H. R. 5215. House Report 890. Print of bill as reported. Hearings: House, Parts 1, 2 and 3. Hearings: Senate
August 20, 1951	House began and concluded general debate on H. R. 5215. H. R. 5215 passed House with amendments.
August 21, 1951	H. R. 5215 read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred to the Senate.
October 4, 1951	Senate appropriations authorized to file report during recess.
October 5, 1951	Senate Committee voted to report.
October 6, 1951	Senate reported H. R. 5215 with amendments. Senate report 891. Print of bill as reported.
October 8, 1951	Senate passed H. R. 5215 with amendments. Print of bill with amendments of Senate numbered. Senate conferees appointed.
October 11, 1951	House conferees appointed.
October 19, 1951	House received conference report. House Report 1222.
October 20, 1951	Both Houses agreed to conference report.
November 1, 1951	Approved: Public Law 253.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 235

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952. The following are among the items contained in the act:

Defense Production Activities. Appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, to enable the Department to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Other funds for defense production activities are as follows: Office of Defense Mobilization, \$1,711,250; Defense Production Administration, \$2,800,000; Commerce Department, \$39,737,500; Defense Transport Administration, \$2,543,750; Interior Department, \$5,000,000; Economic Stabilization Agency, \$98,053,375; GSA, \$9,250,000; and Small Defense Plants Administration, \$350,000. Provides that "personnel, and appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law."

Supplemental Funds. Provides \$1,000,000 for the farm labor supply revolving fund, Labor Department; \$2,300,000 for control of halogeton on public and Indian lands by Interior Department; \$790,216,500 for stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, GSA; \$31,500,000 for emergency operating expenses, GSA; and \$1,100,000 for replacement of losses of inventory and equipment resulting from flood damage to the Federal Supply Center, Kansas City, Kans., operated by GSA; \$3,500,000 for the National Science Foundation; \$30,154,000 for Selective Service System; \$22,500,000 for government and relief in occupied areas (except Germany and Austria), Army Department; \$26,250,000 for government and relief in Germany and Austria, State Department; and various amounts for judgments and audited claims.

General Provisions. Amends the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 to provide that the limitation on the filling of vacancies that may occur in agencies covered by that act shall cease to be operative when personnel has been reduced to 90 per cent of the total provided for in the budget estimates, rather than the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951.

Fixes at \$1,500 the maximum price that may be paid for a passenger motor vehicle by a Government agency. Prohibits, in general, the employment of aliens by the Government, but makes several exceptions including a specific exception for citizens of the Philippines or nationals of those countries allied with the U. S. in the current defense effort. Makes current appropriations of the departments and agencies available for the payment of living quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances for personnel stationed in foreign countries. Pro-

hibits payment of the salary of any person whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate. Limits to \$4 per volume the amount that may be paid for current and future volumes of the U. S. Code Annotated, and to \$4.25 per volume the amount that may be paid for volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest. Makes funds available to Government corporations for administrative expenses available for rent in D. C., examination of budgets and estimates in the field, and other expenses authorized by the Administrative Expense Act of 1946. Provides that section 409 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (limiting amounts available for personal services and placing restrictions on the employment of personnel) "shall not apply to the administrative expense limitations fixed by that Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury." Provides that appropriations and funds made available by this or any other act for salaries, wages, or compensation, for the current fiscal year shall also be available for the payment of any tax imposed upon the departments and agencies as employers under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

Provides that "none of the funds provided by this Act shall be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of that paid for comparable work under the regular appropriations provided to the Departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation acts."

Informational Functions. With regard to the limitations in the regular appropriation acts on the payment of salaries of persons engaged in informational and editorial functions, one section of the act provides: "No provision in any Act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the amount of any appropriation made to any Department, agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate persons engaged in the performance of functions described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (B) of this section, if the aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal year by such Department, agency, or corporation in the performance of such functions does not exceed four at any time, nor shall any such provision in this or any other Act limit appropriations which may be used to compensate persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public about the progress and purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, business and labor, about rules, regulations, and orders, issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended."

Whitten Amendment. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

"(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive department, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950; Provided, That any position vacated by a permanent employee called to military service or transferred to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis. All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all permanent employees who are transferred from one agency to another shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this Act: Provided, That such employees shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred.

"(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for permanent employees in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

"(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such Act without having served at least one year in the next lower grade: Provided That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service may by regulation provide for promotions of two grades in one year (1) to positions not higher than GS-5; (2) to positions not higher than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals; (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee has completed a training period under a training program approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4) of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no position in the normal line of promotion in the grade immediately below that of the position to be filled: Provided, further, That this

subsection shall not apply to any case involving an employee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade position on a competitive civil service register, or being advanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted or separated because of reduction in force.

"(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Services Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30, and each annual and supplemental budget estimate shall include a statement comparing the average grade and salary provided for in each item of appropriation or fund allowance therein with similar figures reported for the two previous periods."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
1215 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
100 Brook Hill Drive
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U.S.A.

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2700 University Avenue
London W2 1UH
ENGLAND

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Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
AUSTRALIA

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

AUGUST 17, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5215]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain supplemental and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 67, 139, 163, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 184, 187, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 215, 218, 219, 220, 223, and 226. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the committee total, \$2,302,871,-116. Appropriations recommended total \$1,677,566,316, a reduction of \$625,304,800. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table:

Chapter	Agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
I	District of Columbia.....	\$1,040,650	\$370,650	—\$670,000
II	Legislative.....	182,400	182,400	-----
III	Justice and Judiciary.....	8,063,704	4,557,404	—3,506,300
IV	Treasury.....	35,925,000	31,125,000	—4,800,000
V	Labor-Federal Security.....	32,485,000	27,575,000	—4,910,000
VI	Interior.....	2,586,548	2,301,548	—285,000
VII	Independent Offices.....	1,356,317,000	1,290,953,500	—65,363,500
VIII	National Security Training Commission.....	185,000	185,000	-----
IX	Foreign Aid.....	55,926,000	47,550,000	—8,376,000
X	Emergency Agencies.....	797,409,000	259,345,000	—538,064,000
XI	Claims and Judgments.....	13,791,464	13,791,464	-----
	Total.....	2,302,871,116	1,677,566,316	—625,304,800
XII	Reductions in appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury (1951):			
	Appropriations.....	343,442,925	343,442,925	-----
	Contract authorizations.....	119,387,000	119,387,000	-----
	Authorizations to borrow from Treasury.....	110,000,000	110,000,000	-----
	Total.....	572,829,925	572,829,925	-----

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOE B. BATES, Kentucky, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

LOWELL STOCKMAN, Oregon

FOSTER FURCOLO, Massachusetts

EARL WILSON, Indiana

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator of Rent Control.—The amount of \$136,650 is included in the bill for this item. This is \$34,000 below the estimate and \$2,300 above the amount appropriated for 1951. The increase allowed will approximately cover the cost of within-grade promotions and the increase in the salary of the Administrator provided for in the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Civil Defense.—The bill contains \$234,000 for Salaries and expenses, Office of Civil Defense, District of Columbia. This is a reduction of \$636,000 in the sum requested. The amount allowed will provide for the continuation of the personnel now charged to this payroll working in the blood plasma processing station; approximately \$10,000 for the Warden Service; the three ultra high frequency transmitters and receivers requested for the Fire Department; the requested radio equipment and related facilities and personnel for the warning system and control centers; and approximately \$125,000 of the \$239,163 requested for the immediate Office of Civil Defense.

In approving the full amount requested for the warning and communications system the Committee recognizes the necessity for an around-the-clock staffing of some of these facilities. However, the committee has some doubts that the work of maintaining and operating these facilities on what will be mostly a stand-by basis will occupy the full time of the 16 employees budgeted and therefore will expect the Administrator to utilize such personnel for other civil defense work during such time as they may not be fully occupied with their primary assignments.

While no funds are specifically provided for the Recreation Department to cover the additional cost of heat, light, and custodial services in school buildings for meetings held during "off hours", this action is not to be construed as disapproval of the type of meetings contemplated in the budget submitted. The committee feels that maximum utilization of free space will result in nominal expenses for these meetings and that such expenses can be absorbed within the funds allowed.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	Salaries and expenses:			
175	Office of Civil Defense-----	\$870, 000	\$234, 000	—\$636, 000
184	Office of Administrator of Rent Control-----	170, 650	136, 650	—34, 000
	Total, District of Columbia (Chapter I)-----	1, 040, 650	370, 650	—670, 000

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio

WALT HORAN, Washington

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The bill includes a total of \$182,400 for two items under the House of Representatives: \$50,000 for Contingent Expenses to cover expenses of Special and Select Committees for the fiscal year 1951; and \$132,400 for the stationery revolving fund, which amount includes \$300 additional for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico for the first session of the Eighty-second Congress.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE			
223	Special and Select Committees (1951)-----	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	-----
223 and 226.	Stationery (revolving fund)-----	132, 400	132, 400	-----
	Total, Legislative Branch (Chapter II)-----	182, 400	182, 400	-----

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia

FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

KARL STEFAN, Nebraska

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes, for fiscal year 1950, the sum of \$27,000 for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth" and \$46,000 for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth". These deficiency appropriations are to cover over-obligation of funds available in 1950 resulting generally from unanticipated travel and communication costs of district attorneys and marshals.

Authority is provided in the bill to transfer not to exceed \$75,000 from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals, 1951" to the appropriation for "Fees and expenses of witnesses" for 1951. The committee was advised that the \$1,000,000 appropriated to date for this item would be insufficient and that the granting of the transfer provision as contained in the bill would avoid the necessity of another supplemental estimate.

Provision is made in the bill to extend to June 30, 1952, the availability of the 1950 appropriation for "Property claims of alien enemies" in order to permit the payment, pursuant to the Act of March 15, 1949, of 11 claims now pending and those expected to be submitted during fiscal year 1952. A total of 307 claims have been paid, aggregating \$15,449, leaving a balance in the appropriation of \$13,551. It is estimated by the Department that the balance of the appropriation will be sufficient to cover these additional claims.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$34,404, to settle claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday work for immigration inspectors or their heirs for the years 1935 through 1946, based on a decision by the Court of Claims.

The bill includes \$4,000,000 for an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses". This is a reduction of \$2,500,000 in the budget estimate. The amount allowed is to provide the full amount of the estimated cost directly attributable to the program in connection with Public Law 78, 82nd Congress, 1st session, and also to provide funds to intensify the apprehension and deportation of illegal alien entrants.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The request for \$950,000 for "Buildings and facilities" to construct a new Federal jail at Anchorage, Alaska, is disallowed by the committee at this time. This request is practically identical with the request submitted to and disallowed by the Senate about 15 months ago, except that the present estimated cost of the jail is \$200,000 over the \$750,000 refused by the Senate. The committee does not in the least question any part of the testimony to the effect that the present jail is unsatisfactory. However, in view of the current shortage and strategic value of certain materials which would be used in the construction of a new jail, it feels that such construction should be deferred to a later and more advantageous date.

The additional sum of \$120,000 is recommended for "Support of United States prisoners" to cover an over-obligation of the 1950 appropriation, resulting from more commitments of Federal prisoners to State and local jails than had been anticipated. The bill also includes \$330,000 for the same item for fiscal year 1951 in order to pay contract jails for the boarding of United States prisoners in excess of the number previously estimated.

THE JUDICIARY

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

The request for an additional amount of \$56,300 for fiscal year 1951 for "Miscellaneous expenses" is denied. It was acknowledged at the time of the hearings that this bill would not be enacted into law in time to make the funds available in fiscal year 1951. Therefore, the committee took into account the testimony upon which this request was based in arriving at the amount recommended to be appropriated in the regular bill for fiscal year 1952.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
139	Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth (1950)-----	\$27, 000	\$27, 000	-----
139	Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth (1950)-----	46, 000	46, 000	-----
139	Fees and expenses of witnesses (1951)-----	(1)	(1)	-----
139	Property claims of alien enemies-----	(2)	(2)	-----
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
139	For payment of claims (1946 and prior years)-----	34, 404	34, 404	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
	Salaries and expenses-----	6, 500, 000	4, 000, 000	-\$2, 500, 000
207	Buildings and facilities-----	950, 000	-----	-950, 000
139	Support of United States prisoners (1950)-----	120, 000	120, 000	-----
139	Support of United States prisoners (1951)-----	330, 000	330, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	8, 007, 404	4, 557, 404	-3, 450, 000
	THE JUDICIARY			
	OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES			
139	Miscellaneous expenses (1951)-----	56, 300	-----	-56, 300
	Total, Justice and The Judiciary (Chapter III)-----	8, 063, 704	4, 557, 404	-3, 506, 300

¹ Not to exceed \$75,000 to be derived by transfer.

² Unobligated balance to remain available until June 30, 1952.

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman*

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The committee is denying the entire request for a supplemental appropriation of two million dollars for fiscal year 1952 for the promotion of the sale of defense bonds. There are several cogent reasons for taking this action.

In presenting this request the Department has been both unrealistic and untimely. Witnesses appearing in support of these additional funds for the Savings Bonds Division testified that the \$2,000,000 supplemental estimate was submitted on the assumption that all of the \$4,800,000 included in the Bureau of the Public Debt's estimate submitted to Congress in the President's Budget would be available in 1952 despite the fact that the House of Representatives had already reduced this Bureau's estimates by \$3,900,000.

When asked specifically how the Bureau could possibly know what additional funds would be needed until after the 1952 appropriation bill for the Treasury Department was passed by Congress, the responses were so vague and confusing that the issue never was clarified to the satisfaction of the committee.

In denying this request the committee wishes to emphasize the fact that its action was determined to a very great extent by the unconvincing and somewhat casual manner in which the request was presented, although the committee has always recognized the importance of the sale of savings bonds as one of the major means of financing the nation's defense program and as an effective weapon against inflation.

An impartial reading of the testimony will disclose that the Savings Bonds Division presented no concrete evidence relating the cost of past and proposed bond drives to funds appropriated and requested. While the witnesses made several references to the importance of selling defense bonds and the necessity of inaugurating more bond drives to stimulate sales, very little was said about the specific objectives that the Division hopes to attain. Consequently the committee was not given sufficient information with which it could properly evaluate the budget request.

At the present time the Treasury Department's bond selling program appears to be lagging, and the committee does not believe that additional appropriations are the only answer to the problem. Even though additional funds for the promotion of the sale of savings bonds

were made available during the latter part of the 1951 fiscal year at an annual rate of approximately two million dollars—the amount of the 1952 supplemental budget request—bond sales fell from \$2,609,225,000 during the last five months of the 1950 calendar year to \$1,826,559,000 during the first five months of the 1951 calendar year. Bond redemptions during the first five months of the present calendar year totalled \$2,676,610,000. Thus with bond sales showing a marked drop since last year and with redemptions running ahead of sales by \$850 million dollars, the committee is of the opinion that it is high time for the Treasury Department to inject some new and more effective thinking into its bonds sales program. The success of such a program is determined by its quality and not by the quantity of money poured into it.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The committee is recommending an additional appropriation of \$250,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics for the fiscal year 1952, which is \$150,000 less than the budget estimate.

The amount allowed by the committee will permit the employment of 32 additional agents and 15 clerks, provide the necessary travel funds for these agents and additional travel allowances for existing agents, and make available to the Bureau an increase of approximately \$94,000 for the purchase of evidence.

The number of additional enforcement agents allowed in the bill together with the 30 additional agents included in the regular appropriation act for the Treasury Department for 1952 will bring the total number of agents up to 250, an increase of one third over the present force of 188. The committee believes that this is the maximum increase that should be granted in 1952 because it does not think that the Bureau can effectively recruit and train more than the 62 new agents during the fiscal year 1952 if the Bureau is to expand its force with well qualified and thoroughly trained men of the caliber of the present force.

The Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics testified in answer to a question from the committee that the narcotics situation is about the same today as it was a few months ago when the committee considered the Bureau's regular 1952 budget estimate. The justifications submitted by the Bureau of Narcotics in support of its regular 1952 request include the following statement on page 8: "The present force is inadequate to effectively cope with the increase in the illicit narcotic traffic. The additional 30 officers will bring our total personnel of officers up to 218. *With a force of 250 men prior to World War II the Bureau was able to contain the traffic in narcotics. With all indications pointing toward a steady increase in the illicit traffic, our force must be brought to prewar level at the earliest possible time if we are to control the traffic.*" (Italics supplied.)

The committee is extremely anxious to have the present narcotics situation brought under control as soon as possible but wishes to point out that it believes the primary responsibility for enforcement rests with the State and local police. The Federal force of narcotics agents must necessarily remain a small but effective unit to cope with the interstate and international illegal drug traffic and encourage the build-up of adequate narcotics law enforcement at the State and

local levels where the Federal agents work in close cooperation with State and local police.

The committee intends to keep a close watch over this problem, and will review very carefully the progress made by the Bureau of Narcotics during the present fiscal year to determine whether the Bureau needs additional personnel when the committee considers its 1953 budget request.

COAST GUARD

Operating Expenses.—The committee considered a supplemental budget request of \$30,650,000 for operating expenses in the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1952, and has allowed \$28,000,000, a decrease of \$2,650,000. This request was based upon conditions that have arisen since the committee held hearings on the Coast Guard's regular 1952 budget requests last February.

This increase of \$30,650,000 for "Operating expenses" has been requested for the following purposes:

Increased cost of military travel.....	\$1,990,000
Increased cost of uniform clothing.....	1,500,000
Increased cost of rations.....	775,000
Additional ocean weather stations.....	4,660,000
Increased cost of military readiness.....	21,725,000
Total.....	30,650,000

The committee has allowed all of the funds requested for the first four items. An additional amount of \$1,990,000 is needed by the Coast Guard because the Joint Travel Regulations placed certain of the increases in military travel authorized by the Career Compensation Act of 1949 into effect on April 1, 1951. Uniform allowances for enlisted personnel were increased on March 1, 1951, under authority of Executive Order No. 10113, and since the Coast Guard draws its uniform clothing from the Navy these costs are beyond its control. The amount requested for increased cost of rations is due entirely to rising food prices. The acting Commandant of the Coast Guard testified that an additional \$775,000 is needed for rations in 1952 to provide for an average daily cost of \$1.30 per man, an increase of 10 cents over the average daily cost of subsistence provided for in the regular 1952 budget request.

The \$4,660,000 requested for additional ocean weather stations is to provide for the expenses of operating two additional such stations in the Pacific, one of which is now being operated by the Navy. Under an agreement with the Navy, six destroyer escorts will be overhauled and turned over to the Coast Guard which will then assume all responsibility for operating them as it does its other ocean weather station vessels. The necessary personnel for these two additional weather stations have already been recruited and are now undergoing training prior to their assignment to the destroyer escorts when they are ready for ocean weather station duty.

The request of \$21,725,000 for military readiness has been made to increase the present Coast Guard personnel on floating units from 50 percent to 77 percent of war-time strength; to establish eight overseas search-and-rescue units; and to establish five transportable-type loran stations in strategic areas designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Approximately 6,000 additional military personnel will be required for this recommended build-up in strength. With the excep-

tion of the ocean weather stations, the Coast Guard has received no increase in its peace-time strength since the last war other than the 4,700 officers and men allowed for the port security program in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951. There are approximately 28,500 officers and men in the Coast Guard today compared with a peak strength of 172,000 during World War II.

This proposed increase in Coast Guard strength has the approval of the Department of Defense, and has been worked out in close cooperation with the Navy which will make available to the Coast Guard the ships and aircraft required for this expanded military program if it is approved by Congress.

The committee has made a reduction of \$2,650,000 in the amount requested for increased military readiness because the appropriation bill which carries the funds for this purpose will not be passed until several weeks of the fiscal year 1952 have elapsed, but this reduction should not cause the Coast Guard any significant delay in putting its expanded defense program into effect.

Acquisition, construction and improvements.—The committee has allowed all of the \$2,875,000 requested for "Acquisition, construction and improvements". This additional amount is needed in 1952 for the construction of five mobile loran units and one patrol boat to be used in one of the eight new search-and-rescue units. Funds for the operation of these additional Coast Guard facilities have been approved by the committee under "Operating expenses".

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The committee recommends \$16,500,000 for administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year 1952, a reduction of \$1,335,000 from the budget estimate and \$9,500,000 less than the amount authorized for fiscal year 1951. Approximately half of this reduction from 1951 is due to the transfer of \$4,662,800 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency under Reorganization Plans No. 22 and No. 23 of 1950. The committee has specifically disallowed the \$85,000 requested for increase in accumulated leave.

The amount authorized each year for the Corporation's administrative expenses is not a direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury but is a limitation on the amount of corporate funds that may be used for administrative expenses.

The committee explored very carefully the lending and non-lending activities of the Corporation and made a thorough and searching inquiry into its present lending policies and practices because of recent criticisms of some of the loans made by the Corporation.

Hearings on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's 1952 budget request were delayed until the Senate Banking and Currency Committee had completed its investigation of the Corporation's lending policies and ended its hearings on the proposed revisions of the legislation affecting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. At the time of the committee's hearings the management of the Corporation had been changed and was vested in a single administrator instead of a board of directors which the committee believes is a decided improvement.

Witnesses who appeared in support of the budget request discussed their plans to place the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on a modern business basis in such a clear and forthright manner that the committee is convinced the new administrator and other officials of the Corporation are determined to give it the vigorous administration that is necessary to restore it to public confidence.

In addition to establishing the offices of the Administrator and Deputy Administrator in the place of a board of directors, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1951 also establishes a Loan Policy Board consisting of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce and one other member to be designated by the President. This Loan Policy Board is required to establish general policies governing applications for loans particularly with reference to the public interest involved in the granting or denying of applications for loans submitted to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Reorganization Plan also requires all applications for loans in excess of \$100,000 to be referred to a board of review consisting of not less than five persons designated by the administrator from among the personnel of the Corporation. Whenever the administrator overrules the action of this board of review on any application for a loan he is required to state his reasons for doing so in writing in a memorandum to be placed in the records of the Corporation. It is significant that not one loan approved by the review committee operating under the Board of Directors of the Corporation was criticized by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and every loan criticized was approved by the Board of Directors against the recommendation of its own review committee.

It should be noted that the Corporation has made a profit on its business lending activities, reporting a cumulative net income of over 600 million dollars through March 31, 1951. However, the Corporation did have at its disposal a significant amount of interest-free capital through the years, and when interest on this capital is taken into consideration it is estimated that the cumulative net profit from its business loans would amount to approximately a quarter of a billion dollars.

An impartial examination of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's lending record since the Corporation was first organized will show that its loss on loans charged off is remarkably low. Through March 31, 1951, the Corporation had a cumulative net loss of \$93,629,807 from loans charged off, which compared with total loan disbursements of slightly over 9 billion dollars is a loss of only one per cent.

After a thorough study of its operations it is the opinion of the committee that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should continue its lending activities, not only for national defense purposes as it did during the last war, but also for the protection of small business which is a most important segment of our economy. Many small business enterprises throughout the country find it impossible to secure loans from established financial institutions under terms that are available to "Big Business". Usually the amount of money needed is too large for the local banks to handle because of legal restrictions and too small to be obtained in the large money markets. In filling this credit gap the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has

rendered a valuable financing service to thousands of small business enterprises.

At the present time the Reconstruction Finance Corporation makes direct business loans and also lends money to business enterprises in cooperation with banks. These latter loans are known as participation loans and are of two general types—immediate and deferred. The total Corporation share under both types of loans is limited to 70 percent on loans up to \$100,000, and to 60 percent on all loans over \$100,000. The Corporation services the immediate participation loans and the banks service the deferred participations.

The number of participation loans has dropped sharply during the past 4 years. In 1948 participation loans were 53.1 percent of the total amount of business loans, and in 1951 the amount of participation loans had decreased to 17.3 percent. The reasons given to the committee for this sharp decline in participation loans are that the banks are unwilling to make many long-term loans because of the expansion of defense short-term business, the accumulation of inventories, and the demand for short-term financing, plus the fact that in 1948 the Congress raised the banks' minimum share in participation loans from 25 percent to 30 percent on loans under \$100,000 and to 40 percent on loans over that amount.

Although it is the policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to encourage bank participation in as many business loans as possible, the committee suggests that the officials of the Corporation make a careful and thorough study of present banking conditions that affect long-term financing for small business as well as the Corporation's relationships with the banks with the view of increasing the number of participation loans. Not only do such loans reduce the Corporation's competition with private sources of credit—which pay taxes—but they also permit lending to be carried on under more generally accepted and favorable credit conditions, especially for small business. Since the banks service deferred participation loans, and make the initial credit investigations on loans under \$100,000, deferred participation loans must certainly be less costly to the Corporation than direct loans—an important element that should not be overlooked.

The committee also urges the Corporation to make a prompt reexamination of its policy on refunding business loans. Out of 944 refunded business loans outstanding on May 31, 1950, 95 loans, or about 10 percent, were delinquent, and 40 were in liquidation. During the ten months ending March 31, 1951, 254 loans were refunded, of which 57 were delinquent at the time of refinancing. And 15 of the new loans disbursed to refund these 254 loans were delinquent on March 31, 1951.

On June 30, 1951, the preferred stock and debentures of financial institutions held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation amounted to \$88,470,680, of which \$76,525,281 was preferred stock. The preferred stock and debentures will probably not be completely liquidated until 1960. This represents a substantial reduction from the Corporation's holdings of \$621,024,979 ten years ago.

Most of the loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been small loans on which it has received little unfavorable publicity. On March 31, 1951, there were 11,449 business loans outstanding which amounted to \$535,534,000. Ten thousand three hundred and seventy-six of this number were loans under \$100,000

which was over 90 percent of the total number of business loans outstanding on that date. However, 159 of the outstanding loans were loans over \$500,000 and amounted to more than \$253,000,000. Thus less than 1½ percent of the total number of outstanding business loans amounted to nearly one-half of the total amount of business loans outstanding on March 31, 1951, and it is in the "large loan area" that the committee believes the Corporation's lending authority should be reconsidered by the Congress for the protection of the taxpayer and the public.

Several important administrative improvements have been made which the committee feels will create a much healthier atmosphere in and around the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and regain the confidence of the general public. The public interest is being made a condition precedent to all loans, full publicity is being given to all successful loan applicants, employment of its personnel by borrowers has been prohibited, and last but not least some employees have been dismissed because of the "impropriety" of their actions.

As commendable as these actions are, the committee nevertheless believes that these and other changes should be enacted into law to make them fully effective. The committee feels very strongly that the control over the Corporation's activities should be strengthened by amending present law to prohibit the Corporation from sharing responsibility for certain types of loans with other Government agencies. This would centralize the authority to make such loans and should free the Corporation from the severe criticism it might otherwise receive in connection with some of these loans.

The committee is likewise convinced that the financial structure of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be substantially revised. The Corporation is presently capitalized at 100 million dollars with funds supplied by the Treasury, and in addition has an authorized lending authority of \$1,243,000,000.

The committee supports the view of the Comptroller General and the Hoover Commission task force on Federal lending that the capital fund and lending authority should be terminated by the Congress and the Corporation financed by a revolving fund made available through appropriations. This would definitely put all of the Corporation's lending programs under the scrutiny of the appropriations committees of both Houses of the Congress, and would place the Corporation's activities more directly under the control of the Congress than they are at the present time. A case in point is the proposal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money to the states and their political subdivisions for the construction of bomb shelters. The Congress denied funds for this purpose in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951. On March 16, 1951, the administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration testified that his agency would emphasize the shoring up of existing buildings "instead of digging a hole in the ground and filling it up with concrete". He estimated the cost of protecting 1 per cent of the population would amount to 3 billion dollars if the people were put into deep community shelters and to fully protect the entire population would cost about 300 billion dollars, which he termed fantastic because there is not enough labor, steel and concrete in the country to do it. Under these circumstances the committee does not think that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should lend money for the construction of bomb

shelters, certainly not until a national policy concerning the construction of bomb shelters has been determined by the Congress.

The committee is not at all satisfied with the present relationship between the Washington office and the field offices. There are several important reasons for this feeling of dissatisfaction, the most recent being the Corporation's action of June 27, 1951, rescinding the long standing authority of agency managers in the field to approve loans up to \$100,000 and requiring all loans except disaster loans to be approved in Washington. The reason given for this order was to assure uniformity of actions under the Corporation's new lending policy outlined in Bulletin No. 2101. (See page 72 of the hearings.) While the committee agrees there must a uniform operating policy within the Reconstruction Finance Corporation it does not agree that this is the way to accomplish this objective. Unquestionably the Washington office is finding it difficult to coordinate its actions with those of its field offices not only in the instance cited here but also in such important matters as budgeting, financial reporting and record keeping. Therefore, the committee directs the administrator to make a detailed study of the Corporation's field organization and operation, placing special emphasis on the field relationships with the Washington office and submit a complete report on his findings and recommendations to the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, prior to the hearings on the Corporation's 1953 budget estimate.

Program high lights

[In millions of dollars]

	1950 actual	1951 estimate	1952 estimate
Business loans:			
Commitments (direct business loans)	\$299.0	\$160.0	\$289.0
Disbursements	234.8	201.4	318.0
Repayments	94.9	218.8	125.0
Outstanding at June 30	444.3	416.1	594.1
Net profit for the year (lending operations)	19.8	5.3	6.1
Synthetic rubber program:			
Cost of operations	155.6	282.6	508.5
Sales	156.0	303.5	517.5
Tin program:			
Cost of operations	152.1	86.0	125.8
Sales	141.2	110.2	126.0

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
139	Office of the Secretary: Damage claim.....	1 \$19,500	1 \$19,500	-----
139	Bureau of the Public Debt.....	2,000,000	-----	-\$2,000,000
203	Bureau of Narcotics.....	400,000	250,000	----- -150,000
	COAST GUARD:			
139	Operating expenses.....	30,650,000	28,000,000	----- -2,650,000
139	Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....	2,875,000	2,875,000	-----
	Total, Coast Guard.....	33,525,000	30,875,000	----- -2,650,000
	Total, Treasury Department (Chapter IV).....	35,925,000	31,125,000	----- -4,800,000

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1951".

Administrative expenses of Government corporations

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

	Authorizations, 1951	Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with	
				1951 authorization	1952 estimates
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	\$26, 000, 000	\$17, 835, 000	\$16, 500, 000	—\$9, 500, 000	—\$1, 335, 000

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia
CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

GEORGE B. SCHWABE, Oklahoma
LOWELL STOCKMAN, Oregon
FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Supplemental estimates for 1952 in the total amount of \$26,485,000 for the Bureau were submitted in H. Doc. 200. Against this amount, \$21,575,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$4,910,000. Each item is explained herein under the appropriate headings.

The estimates included provision for funds to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out his responsibilities under Public Law 78, approved July 12, 1951. This law provides for recruitment, processing, and placement of workers from Mexico to supplement our farm labor supply; funds for immediate initiation of the program are contained in House Joint Resolution 311 passed by the House August 9, 1951. Expenditures from such funds are chargeable to the appropriations herein recommended. After careful review of provisions of this legislation and testimony of the Department as to plans for operation of the program, the Committee feels that several general observations are necessary.

The law provides that the Government shall be reimbursed in the amount of \$15 per worker by the contracting employers, such charge to cover costs of transporting, feeding, and housing workers from point of recruitment to border reception centers and return. The Committee is of the opinion that the full costs of this temporary program should be recouped to the Treasury and regrets to note that the basic law made no provision for recapturing general administrative costs of handling the program.

The committee also desires to repeat the point made in its report on House Joint Resolution 311, namely, that there should be no relaxation in enforcement of the provisions of Public Law 78, particularly those relating to determination of need for supplementary farm labor and wage rates. In this general connection the committee has noted that the law provides for the retention in this country of some workers who may have entered either legally or illegally. It is expected that a clear set of regulations under section 504 of the act will be established in such a manner that there will be no let down in the eligibility requirements for these particular workers. The committee is aware of the possibility of large savings in operation of the program if some of these workers, of which there are estimated to be approxi-

mately 500,000, can be made eligible under Public Law 78 without returning them to Mexico as is being done at the present time. It is expected that the Secretary of Labor will work closely with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in making every effort to realize the savings which may be possible through certifying these workers for employment under Public Law 78.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget request for salaries and expenses for implementation of Public Law 78 is \$3,185,000. The committee recommends \$1,075,000, a reduction of \$2,110,000. The budget request included \$304,330 for the domestic labor program. It appears that only about \$75,000 of this amount can be related to new functions arising under Public Law 78 and this amount is recommended. Other additional workload which may arise from the new law is not dissimilar to workload already being handled in the domestic farm labor program and should be absorbed by the present staff. A total of \$2,880,670 was requested for the foreign labor program, including related increases in the Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Solicitor. The program contemplates importation of 200,000 Mexican workers during the fiscal year. On the basis of the \$2,880,670 estimate, the medical and other administrative costs of bringing each laborer in would be \$14.40. This nearly equals the figure of \$15 per worker which the basic law sets out as the cost of transporting, feeding, and returning workers to the point of recruitment. In the committee's opinion this administrative cost is entirely out of proportion and the committee has allowed \$1,000,000 for these activities.

Farm labor supply revolving fund.—The budget estimate of \$1,500,000 is recommended for this item. The purpose of this fund is to provide for payment of transportation, subsistence, and all other expenses for which the United States is to be reimbursed by the \$15 to be paid for each worker by the employer.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The committee recommends \$19,000,000 for this item, a reduction of \$2,800,000 in the budget estimate of \$21,800,000. The committee has allowed the request of \$18,430,000 for State salary increases, additional costs arising from changes in State unemployment compensation laws, rent increases, and similar costs of the regular employment security program.

The \$1,230,000 requested for community manpower organization for defense has not been allowed. This activity is already being financed to a limited extent through funds made available for the Defense Production Act. It is an activity properly chargeable to defense production costs and the request under this head has therefore been denied. The remaining portion of the cut is against the item of \$2,140,000 for the farm placement program. The Committee recommends \$570,000 for this activity. Of the \$2,140,000 requested approximately 80 percent, or \$1,712,000, was programmed for activities at the local office level where the greatest impact of the new program will probably occur. In the committee's judgment the additional administrative costs of handling the job by the States should not exceed the amount allowed which, with respect to the local office level, is in approximately the same proportion to the estimate as was allowed for the item of salary and expenses.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The committee recommends \$6,000,000, the budget estimate, for additional school maintenance and operation grants for the fiscal year 1951 under Public Law 874. Entitlements under the Act for 1951 totalled \$29,010,016 on the basis of estimates contained in approved applications. To meet this obligation there had been appropriated only \$23,000,000. The amount recommended herein, plus \$380,788 which has been transferred from other agencies under Sec. 8 (c) of Public Law 874, is estimated to provide for full payment of all actual entitlements when final fourth quarter reports of the school districts are received.

Public Law 874, providing for the payments to Federally impacted school districts, expires at the end of fiscal year 1954. It is the committee's understanding that the proper legislative committee will evaluate the program and the Agency's experience under the Act prior to its expiration. It is the committee's feeling that at such time the possible long-range effects of the program, and the broad question of equity in various kinds of Federal assistance as between States and as between impacted areas and areas losing large numbers of their population should be carefully studied.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
200	Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 185, 000	1 \$1, 075, 000	—\$2, 110, 000
200	Farm labor supply revolving fund-----	1, 500, 000	1 1, 500, 000	-----
200	Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Em- ployment Service administration-----	21, 800, 000	19, 000, 000	—2, 800, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	26, 485, 000	21, 575, 000	—4, 910, 000
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
187	Payments to School Districts (1951)-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Labor-Federal Security (Chapter V)-----	32, 485, 000	27, 575, 000	—4, 910, 000

Expenditures under provisions of H. J. Res. 311 are chargeable against these amounts.

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

FOSTER FURCOLO, Massachusetts

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Resources. A supplemental sum of \$2,000,000 has been requested and is approved to provide for starting a program for control of halogeton, a poisonous weed which has infested large portions of the public domain in the Western States. The relatively rapid spread of the weed and resulting livestock losses emphasize the importance of a control program.

It is understood that efforts are being made by various organizations in the states where there is halogeton infestation to provide controls on private and state land. Although recognizing that the Federal Government has certain responsibilities regarding the public domain, the Committee wishes to point out that while the United States has title to the public domain, the beneficial interests in the use of such lands are vested largely in the areas of the several states where the public lands are. It is incumbent upon those who actually receive the major part of the benefits from the public domain to accept greater responsibility for overcoming problems connected with such lands. There is necessarily a limit to Federal financing to take care of problems primarily of concern to local interests, regardless of the niceties of legal title to the lands involved.

The Committee expects tangible assistance for the halogeton control program on the public domain to be forthcoming from those who receive the benefits from these lands, and intends to reserve judgment on any question of providing additional funds for that purpose until satisfactory progress in that direction is observed.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Resources Management. The budget request of \$300,000 for control of halogeton on Indian lands is approved.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The budget request of \$1,548 as an additional amount for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 to complete payments of outstanding obligations is approved.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and Rehabilitation.—A supplemental request contained in H. Doc. No. 206 in the amount of \$285,000 for the Vermejo irrigation project in New Mexico was given careful consideration by the committee. However, in view of the facts that the conservancy district has not yet been formally organized and that construction could not be started before the last quarter of the fiscal year, action on the request has been deferred until the submission of the regular appropriation request for 1953.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated in this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
139	Bureau of Land Management: Management of Lands and Resources-----	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	-----
139	Bureau of Indian Affairs: Resources Management-----	300,000	300,000	-----
163	United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands (1946 and 1947)-----	1,547	1,547	-----
206	Bureau of Reclamation: Construction and Rehabilitation-----	285,000	-----	-\$285,000
	Total, Department of the Interior (Chapter VI)-----	2,586,548	2,301,548	---285,000

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman*

ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOHN PHILLIPS, California
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$273,000,000 to provide additional funds for the atomic energy program and has allowed a total of \$260,000,000 for this purpose. The additional amount recommended is essential because of higher costs of construction, the acceleration of programs, including the production of fissionable materials, the design, development and testing of atomic weapons, and the development of new types of reactors. The committee was not satisfied with the presentation of the commission in its request for additional personnel, and has taken this factor into consideration in effecting a reduction of \$13,000,000 in the budget estimate. The committee is of the opinion, also, that substantial savings can be made in the construction program through simplification of plans and specifications and the restriction of construction to purely utilitarian purposes.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The committee has disallowed a supplemental request of \$2,431,000 for this program for the remainder of the current fiscal year. In the opinion of the committee the evidence given was not sufficient to justify an additional appropriation in excess of the amount to be provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$1,340,000 for this commission and has allowed a total of \$1,000,000 for the several items comprising the supplemental request. The sum recommended by the committee will provide funds for additional monitoring stations, including necessary personnel; additional investigative staff and mobile monitoring equipment; detection and control of electro-magnetic radiations for air defense; and for urgently needed components necessary to efficient operation of direction-finding equipment.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Strategic and critical materials.—The pending supplemental estimate for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials in the sum of \$800,000,000 is the initial 1952 request for funds for this purpose, sub-

mission of the estimate for stockpiling having been deferred until this time in order that the program might be coordinated with other similar defense needs. A total of \$4.4 billion obligational authority has been made available for this program up to the present time of which \$2.9 billion was provided during the fiscal year 1951. In recommending an appropriation of \$790,216,500, the committee has effected a saving of \$9,783,500 in the budget estimate. The reductions made have been applied in proportionate amounts to items for cost of refining and beneficiation, the cost of handling materials, the construction of facilities, and the expense of operation. The full amount requested for the cost of materials to be purchased, consisting of \$529,988,007 in new funds and \$200,000,000 for the liquidation of contract authorizations previously granted, has been allowed by the committee.

Operating expenses.—The committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$3,050,000 for operating expenses in connection with the rental, maintenance, and operation of buildings by the General Services Administration. The committee has effected a reduction of \$550,000 in allowing a total of \$2,500,000 for this purpose. Increases required for leases renewed since July 1, 1951, and the increased costs of electric power, supplies and equipment make necessary appropriation of the additional sum recommended in the bill.

Emergency operating expenses.—The bill includes \$21,389,000 for emergency operating expenses, which is a reduction of fifty percent in the budget estimate of \$42,778,000. The amount allowed will provide office space for the 75,000 employees estimated to be on the rolls as of June 30, 1951, and will provide space for some additional personnel during the fiscal year 1952. The budget estimate contemplates the need for space for about 133,000 employees by the end of the fiscal year 1952 of which in excess of 90 percent are for the Department of Defense. It is possible that some of the agencies requesting additional space may receive substantial cuts in their personnel requests. The committee does not feel, therefore, that it should provide large additional amounts for this purpose until more accurate information as to space requirements is available. The committee has inserted in the bill a provision prohibiting the use of this appropriation for the dispersal of personnel located in the District of Columbia such as was proposed by legislation recently rejected by the Congress.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Alaska housing.—The bill includes \$3,500,000 for continuation of the Alaska housing program which is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget estimate. Public Law 52, 81st Congress, authorized a \$15,000,000 revolving fund for the purpose of developing housing in Alaska. A total of \$10,000,000 has been appropriated, and of this sum \$5,600,000 has been committed, and applications almost equaling the remaining \$4,400,000 have been submitted to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for final approval. The Alaska Housing Authority has given preliminary consideration to an additional \$6,000,000 in applications for loans. The committee believes that the \$3,500,000 contained in the bill will provide sufficient funds for the

remainder of the current fiscal year for essential projects presently under consideration by the Alaska Housing Authority.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Act of July 11, 1951, extended the existence of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission from September 21, 1951, to June 30, 1953, or such earlier date as the Commission shall have submitted its final report to the Congress. The committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$124,000 for continuation of operations beyond September 21 of this year and has recommended that \$100,000 be provided for this purpose. The committee is of the opinion that the work of this Commission should be completed by the end of the current fiscal year and requests that the Commission so organize and administer its duties that all claims will have been acted upon and all of the work of the Commission will be completed by June 30, 1952. It is the intention of the Committee that the appropriation provided in the bill will provide funds for all purposes including terminal leave and that no additional request for funds will be submitted at a later date.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill contains \$300,000 for this activity, which is a reduction of \$13,700,000 in the Budget estimate of \$14,000,000. The amount included in the bill provides funds for operation on substantially the same basis as in fiscal year 1951 and will permit partial organization of this new agency and planning for future development. Funds are not provided in the bill for research support at colleges and other educational institutions for which a budget estimate of \$8,155,000 was submitted. Nor are funds provided in the bill for the training of scientific manpower (fellowship program) for which the budget submission contained \$5,060,000. The committee, after much consideration and with some reluctance, has denied funds for these two programs, which make up in excess of 90 percent of the estimate, with the idea that their early aid in the present emergency is not very tangible. The sum provided in the bill will support a nucleus staff of about thirty employees—the number of employees on the payroll at the time of hearings on the estimate.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses.—The submission of an estimate for this activity for the fiscal year 1952 was delayed until passage of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which was approved on June 19, 1951. The committee considered a budget estimate of \$31,800,000 and has recommended a total of \$30,154,000, a reduction of \$1,646,000 in the estimate. The committee is of the opinion that there is overstaffing in the national and state administrations and it has effected reductions of \$328,000 and \$1,139,000, respectively, in these two programs. The remaining reduction of \$179,000 has been applied to expenses of special boards. The committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate of \$21,594,000 for expenses of local boards. This latter amount represents a reduction of \$1,174,124 below funds available for the fiscal year 1951, and, primarily, is made possible by a decrease in funds required for travel of selectees during the fiscal year 1952.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The committee has included in the bill the supplemental estimate of \$19,000 for this Commission for the current fiscal year. The additional funds provided for this agency are made necessary by enactment of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 which establishes "escape clause" procedure and requires the Commission to determine whether imports are seriously injuring domestic industry. Enforcement of the Act will require the Commission to perform considerable additional travel in order that accurate information may be available as a basis for its decisions, and the funds contained in the bill are provided for that purpose.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

National Service Life Insurance.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$116,775,000 required to reimburse the national service life insurance trust fund for amounts paid to beneficiaries. The amount recommended is necessary due to casualties resulting from battle action in Korea, and covers casualties occurring through March 2, 1951. Additional payments into the trust fund on account of deaths occurring during the remainder of the fiscal year will be requested at a later date when actual cost information is available.

Servicemen's Indemnities.—The Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, approved April 25, 1951, provides for the payment of \$10,000 to the beneficiaries of eligible members of the armed forces who die in active service. The indemnity is payable in 120 monthly installments. The legislation covers all members of the Armed Forces during their active duty status, and for an additional period of 120 days after discharge. The supplemental estimate of \$5,000,000, which has been included in the bill by the committee, is the first appropriation recommended under this new legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship Construction.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$60,000,000 to provide additional funds to meet obligations incurred by the Maritime Administration in connection with the construction of fast dry-cargo ships authorized by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, which provided a total of approximately \$350,000,000 in cash and contract authorizations for such construction program. It is estimated that about 37 cargo ships can be constructed under the \$350,000,000 authorization, of which 25 had been contracted for up to the time of hearings on the bill. The bill also continues available during fiscal year 1952 appropriations and contract authorizations for cargo ship construction contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951. This continuation of availability is essential since it was not possible to award contracts for the remaining vessels before the end of the last fiscal year.

War-risk insurance revolving fund.—The provision contained in the bill will enable the Secretary of Commerce to finance a war-risk insurance revolving fund up to \$10 million by transferring funds from the appropriation establishing a "Vessel operations revolving fund" contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

The insurance fund is authorized by Public Law 763, approved September 7, 1950, and will provide essential war-risk insurance in time of emergency when such insurance may not be available from private sources.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for administrative expenses, together with a request for reappropriation of an unobligated 1951 balance of \$1,900,000 for "Salaries and expenses", for use by the reserve fleet for a bottom preservation program. The committee has recommended that \$750,000 of the 1951 unobligated balance referred to above shall be continued available for administrative expenses, in lieu of a new appropriation of \$1,000,000 as proposed in the estimate, and that \$1,000,000 of the unobligated balance be continued available for the bottom preservation program in lieu of \$1,900,000 as proposed in the estimate. The amount made available for administrative expenses will permit the employment of an additional limited number of persons essential to the efficient administration of the new cargo ship construction program, including the employment of inspectors for two additional shipyards where construction will be carried on during the fiscal year 1952. In connection with the reduction of \$900,000 in the vessel preservation program, the committee points out that representatives of the Maritime Administration agreed to such reduction during hearings on the bill.

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
210	Atomic Energy Commission.....	\$273, 000, 000	\$260, 000, 000	-\$13, 000, 000
215	Displaced Persons Commission.....	2, 431, 000	-----	-2, 431, 000
139	Federal Communications Commission.....	1, 340, 000	1, 000, 000	-340, 000
	General Services Administration:			
139	Strategic and critical materials.....	800, 000, 000	790, 216, 500	-9, 783, 500
211	Operating expenses.....	3, 050, 000	2, 500, 000	-550, 000
139	Emergency operating expenses.....	42, 778, 000	21, 389, 000	-21, 389, 000
	Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
202	Alaska housing.....	5, 000, 000	3, 500, 000	-1, 500, 000
201	Motor Carrier Claims Commission.....	124, 000	100, 000	-24, 000
139	National Science Foundation.....	14, 000, 000	300, 000	-13, 700, 000
173	Selective Service System.....	31, 800, 000	30, 154, 000	-1, 646, 000
204	Smithsonian Institution.....	(1)	(1)	-----
220	Tariff Commission.....	19, 000	19, 000	-----

¹ Appropriations for 1952 made available for transferring national aerological collections at Chicago, Illinois, to other storage facilities.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—
Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
	Veterans' Administration:			
139	National service life insurance.....	\$116, 775, 000	\$116, 775, 000	-----
139	Servicemen's indemnities.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	Maritime activities:			
139	Ship construction.....	60, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	-----
139	War-risk insurance revolving fund.....	(²)	(²)	-----
139	Salaries and expenses.....	³ 1, 000, 000	(⁴)	----- --\$1, 000, 000
	Total, Independent Offices (Chapter VII).....	1, 356, 317, 000	1, 290, 953, 500	----- --65, 363, 500

² Authorization to transfer \$10,000,000 from the "Vessel operations revolving fund."

³ And \$1,900,000 of prior year appropriations continued available.

⁴ \$1,750,000 of prior year appropriations continued available.

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California

JOHN TABER, New York

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts

JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

House Document 199 submitted to the Congress on July 25, 1951, presented a budget estimate in the amount of \$185,000 for the National Security Training Commission.

The National Security Training Commission was established by the "1951 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act" approved June 19, 1951, and upon appointment and confirmation of the Commissioners provided for therein began its work about the 1st of July, 1951. The work of the Commission has been made possible through the borrowing of personnel and through financing from the "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense". The funds requested in the estimates are to reimburse the agencies loaning personnel and for reimbursement of the "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense", to provide funds for the rental of office space and to provide for personnel, travel, communication services, printing and reproduction, contractual services, supplies and materials, and equipment necessary to enable the Commission to perform its work throughout fiscal year 1952.

The committee has a very high regard for the Members of the Commission and to enable them to perform the most important duties imposed upon them by law recommends appropriation of the amount requested. The committee has such confidence in the membership of the Commission as to believe that if any part of the funds appropriated is not required it will not be used.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
199	National Security Training Commission.....	\$185, 000	\$185, 000	-----

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman*

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
JOE B. BATES, Kentucky

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Government and Relief in Occupied Areas.—The committee recommends \$21,800,000 for this item, a reduction of \$5,200,000 in the Budget estimate. The significant reduction in the request for fiscal year 1952 as compared with 1951, when \$288,000,000 was appropriated, is principally occasioned by the elimination of economic aid for Japan. The amount included in the bill is to cover the cost of occupation activities in Japan and the Ryukyus, economic aid for the Ryukyus, and for expenses of the United States representative in the Allied Military Government organization in Trieste. Although all of these activities are covered by a lump-sum appropriation, the committee's action is predicated on the amount being distributed substantially as follows: Japan, \$6,789,000; Ryukyus, \$14,375,000; Office of Occupied Areas, \$500,000; Trieste, \$136,000.

With respect to Japan, the requested amounts for personal services and for the exchange of persons program are reduced. Absence of funds for economic aid should lessen, more greatly than indicated, the need for economic personnel. The exchange program should be restored to the fiscal year 1950 level.

The committee feels that the economic aid for the Ryukyus has been overstated, both from the standpoint of commodity requirements and the ability of the native economy to help itself, especially in view of our military expenditures on the islands. The requested amount is reduced by \$2,650,000. Costs of administration are reduced by \$1,000,000. It should be pointed out that while economic aid for the Ryukyus Islands is reduced by more than 60 percent since fiscal year 1950 the costs of administration and orientation is estimated with only a 20 percent reduction for the comparable period.

In line with current efforts to reduce costs wherever possible, the committee is recommending a reduction in the request for the Office of Occupied Areas in the departmental service. It is believed that the reduction in this activity has not been commensurate with the reduction in the occupation activities serviced by the departmental organization.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Government in Occupied Areas.—The bill includes \$25,750,000 for the continuation of activities of the United States in connection with the occupation of Germany and Austria. The amount recommended represents a reduction of \$3,176,000 in the Budget estimates and is \$5,334,888 below the amount appropriated (allocated for Austria) for

fiscal year 1951. Of the amount recommended, \$21,750,000 is for activities in Germany and \$4,000,000 for activities in Austria, the latter activities having been transferred from the Department of the Army in October, 1950.

It should be pointed out that, with respect to Germany, the dollar appropriations will be supplemented during fiscal year 1952 in the approximate equivalent of \$185,000,000 in deutschemarks, to be derived in the form of occupation costs and GARIOA counterpart fund balances. Additional deutschemark funds will be created as a result of ECA operations, most of which, however, will be employed to further rebuild the German economy.

The recommended appropriation of \$4,000,000 for Austria will be supplemented during fiscal year 1952 by the equivalent of \$3,534,000 in schillings, derived in the form of ECA counterpart funds and revenues from Public Affairs activities. No occupation costs are received from Austria.

In effecting the total reduction of \$3,176,000 the committee is not specifying its application, with the exception that estimates of appropriations for domestic activities are to be reduced not less than 10 percent. Further, funds for the alien-replacement program for Germany are deleted pending formulation by the Department of State of an over-all alien replacement program. Analysis of the justifications and a reading of hearings would suggest that the need for personnel and other expenses will be less than anticipated, especially in Germany where considerable progress is being made in the program to replace the present occupation with so-called contractual relationships. It also would seem to the committee that requirements in connection with terminal-leave payments and lapses have been incorrectly stated in the light of past experience and demand for employees in the United States.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
170	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS Government and Relief in Occupied Areas-----	\$27,000,000	\$21,800,000	—\$5,200,000
171	DEPARTMENT OF STATE Government in Occupied Areas-----	28,926,000	25,750,000	—3,176,000
	Total, Chapter IX-----	55,926,000	47,550,000	—8,376,000

CHAPTER X

SUBCOMMITTEE

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, *Chairman*

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire

GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

The total amount of \$194,090,000, a reduction of \$68,319,000 in the budget estimates of \$262,409,000, is recommended for the several agencies charged with carrying out provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The original Defense Production Act became law on September 8, 1950, since which time the amount of \$62,189,926 has been made available for this purpose, either through direct appropriations or through transfers of funds appropriated for regular activities of the executive branch.

The budget estimates for defense activities contemplate a total of 38,371 permanent positions in addition to the great number of positions already assigned to defense activities and paid for out of regular annual appropriations. The committee fully realizes that the job of speeding up production in order to meet the mobilization goals established by the military, while at the same time maintaining a stable economy, is of tremendous proportions and one which challenges our ingenuity and productiveness.

Great progress seems to have been made thus far in reorganizing the governmental structure to cope with our increasing problems of guiding and assisting industry through the difficult period of expanding production. Nonetheless, the committee is wholly disappointed in the apparent absence of determination on the part of both the Bureau of the Budget and the regularly established agencies of the executive branch to channel normal activities and assign regular personnel to those functions designed to strengthen the nation in its struggle for continued freedom. New defense and control agencies created under the Defense Production Act, likewise must not consider themselves as having carte blanche to hire personnel and otherwise expend appropriated funds without proper regard for needed economy.

The bill includes a provision directing the transfer of funds from regular to defense activities to the extent necessary for each regular agency to properly carry out such defense functions as may have been assigned to any department or agency.

It was testified that the total expenditures for our mobilization effort will be well in excess of \$50 billion during fiscal year 1952. This is segregated in the following general categories:

	<i>In millions</i>
1. Expenditures for major national security programs.....	\$47,975
2. Cost to government of accelerated tax amortizations approved as of July 16, 1951.....	3,160
3. Liability of government for direct loans under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, based on activities through July 20, 1951.....	1,425
	<hr/> 52,560

The above total is, of course, subject to adjustment, but there is little or no doubt but what it will be exceeded when all costs, both direct and indirect, are finally considered. It is to be hoped that our expanding economy can withstand this drain, but the figures are sufficiently alarming for this committee to take increasingly drastic action in its consideration of requests for appropriations.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

The bill includes \$1,850,000 for this office, a reduction of \$150,000 in the budget estimates. The committee is in agreement with Mr. Wilson in his opinion that a successful mobilization effort must have the cooperation of the American people. In approving the request of \$500,000 for a public information program, however, the committee must insist that similar programs under the general direction of the Office of Defense Mobilization be carefully screened to avoid duplication and possible confusion.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The request of \$75,000 for this activity is denied. The only economy in which this Nation is interested at present is a defense economy, and the present resources of the Council should be devoted to this purpose.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

The request of \$3,600,000 for this activity is approved in the amount of \$2,800,000. Testimony developed a certain lack of clarity in the distinction between the over-all supervisory and policy functions of this office and similar but more detailed operating functions of the National Production Authority. Mr. Fleischmann, who now administers both organizations, indicated in his confirmation appearance before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, that he would run the two organizations as one. There seems to be no doubt but what these two activities can be more closely integrated, or even combined, with a resultant saving of at least \$800,000, which is the amount of the reduction made by the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Three of the seven items requested under this heading are approved in the total amount of \$39,450,000. Requests for the Industry Evaluation Board, Office of Technical Services, Office of Transportation, and Office of International Trade, are denied, either because of adequate regular funds, or the belief of the committee that the services for which funds were requested are not essential to our defense efforts. Approved items are discussed below.

Office of the Secretary.—The budget estimate of \$562,000 is approved in the amount of \$450,000. It was represented to the committee that the entire request is for expenses involved in reproduction and distribution requirements for the National Production Authority. The committee is of the opinion that this work will gradually become stabilized and, as initial requirements are met, even diminish. There appears to be no justification for any positions other than those which may be provided for within the amount recommended in the bill for the Office of Administrative Services.

Office of Field Service.—The accompanying bill includes \$9,000,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$4,250,000 in the budget estimates. The amount supplements the regular appropriation for this purpose of approximately \$2,000,000 annually. The additional funds are made necessary by the new responsibilities imposed on the field offices of serving the National Production Authority and handling the various programs of the Authority at the local level. These responsibilities include, among others, consideration and approval of applications for commencing construction of projects involving \$1,000,000 or less, and the handling of allocations under the Controlled Materials Plan.

Testimony on this item discloses that the Department has been less than realistic in its approach to expand the field organization for the purpose of meeting defense requirements. Expansion should be slowed down in order that a more sound and better coordinated organization might be established. The locations of certain existing and proposed offices should be restudied. Certainly no more offices than those presently contemplated (105) should be established and perhaps some can be eliminated in the interest of better service in the more commercialized and industrialized areas. Further, the Department might well consider deemphasizing its regular promotional activities and utilizing the regular personnel so released to assist the business community with the various problems created by the present emergency.

National Production Authority.—The bill includes \$30,000,000 for this item, a reduction of \$5,912,000 in the budget estimate. The Authority is vested with three major responsibilities, namely, (1) to determine priorities and allocations to assure that military requirements are fully met, (2) to develop measures for the expansion of productive capacity, and (3) to equitably distribute the remaining supplies of basic materials for the civilian economy.

The budget estimate contemplates a total permanent personnel of 6,044. In view of testimony before the committee that the peak of work for both the DPA and NPA would be reached in October, and in view of the fact that as of August 1, the date of the hearings, only 4,552 regular employees were on the rolls, the committee feels that the recommended appropriation should prove adequate. Also, a further closing of the gap between DPA and NPA activities will, no doubt, result in additional economies.

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

The committee is impressed with the tremendous responsibility facing this organization now and in the future. The budget estimate of \$2,900,000 is approved substantially as submitted, or in the amount of \$2,750,000. The minor reduction can, in the opinion of the com-

mittee, be absorbed in the work performed for this agency by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The total recommended for the several agencies within this department is \$5,250,000, a reduction of \$1,995,000 in the budget estimates.

Office of the Secretary.—The committee is not impressed with the need in this office for 54 positions to coordinate at the Secretary's level the defense production activities of the department. It would seem that the budget estimate contemplates reviews of Bureau determinations to a far greater extent than is necessary for the making of policy and for adherence to established policy. The amount of \$250,000, a reduction of \$120,000 in the estimates, is approved.

Defense Solid Fuels Administration.—The committee recommends \$450,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$215,000 in the budget estimates. Testimony developed no particular problems for this organization aside from those arising in the expansion of needed coke production. This will take the form, principally, of approving applications for loans and tax amortization certificates. Claimant agency work to assure an adequate number of railroad cars would seem to be a primary responsibility of the Defense Transport Administration. The committee suggests that it might be advantageous for this administration to reevaluate some of the proposed special studies and surveys.

Defense Electric Power Administration.—The budget estimate, \$1,000,000, is approved in the amount of \$750,000. The primary function of this agency is a continuous appraisal of the power situation throughout the Nation and to act as claimant for the necessary raw and processed materials for the power producing and distributing organizations. It would seem to the committee that once the pattern for a defense power program is established the workload of the administration will remain more or less constant. Certainly, the number of public utilities and public agencies will not increase substantially. Since a maximum of 119 employees has conducted this work through what might be termed the most difficult period, it would seem that the amount recommended will be adequate for the fiscal year.

Defense Minerals Administration.—The responsibilities of this administration under the defense production program are both varied and important, principally because of the fact that it deals with scarce and critical metals and minerals, the prime responsibility being to increase the production of these items. It was testified that expansion in the mineral industries has exceeded \$1 billion as a result of encouragement or actual assistance.

Since the estimates for this activity were formulated and presented to the Congress it has been decided to transfer to the National Production Authority certain functions budgeted for this activity. While the extent of reduced requirements has not been finally determined, indications are that they will be substantial. A further reduction can be achieved by lesser transfers to the Geological Survey and reduced administrative personnel. In the light of these considerations, the amount of \$1,300,000 contained in the bill should prove adequate.

Defense Fisheries Administration.—The amount of \$100,000, a reduction of \$150,000 in the budget estimates is recommended. The committee is apprehensive in approving even this amount and will in

the future expect a better justification for this program being placed in the defense category.

Petroleum Administration for Defense.—The bill includes \$2,400,000 for this item, a reduction of \$770,000 in the budget estimate of \$3,170,000. The principal responsibilities of this agency are (1) the defense mobilization of the American oil industry, both here and abroad, including the industry of friendly foreign countries, and (2) the defense mobilization of the domestic gas industry. This mobilization is to be accomplished primarily through its claimant functions for required critical materials.

The budget estimate contemplates a total regular employment of 448, whereas actual employment as of July 31 was only 262. While this activity is considered to be of prime importance, especially in view of the possible urgent need for pipeline and other transportation facilities, it is not believed that a recruitment rate in excess of that provided for in the accompanying bill will be accomplished. Furthermore, it is reasonable to assume that as the emergency program develops and the need for steel for pipelines becomes apparent, it will not take a total of 78 employees to convince the NPA of those needs.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The budget request of \$6,314,000 for the two activities within this agency is approved in the amount of \$600,000. Adequate and convincing justification was not presented in support of the item of \$5,114,000 for defense training, and, accordingly, this amount is denied. It is not believed that our manpower problems have reached the point where this type training is needed. The Office of Education had definite information on only one area, with no specific plans for the remainder of the request. The amount of \$600,000, representing a considerable increase over the current level of emergency employment, is approved for claimant agency functions of the agency.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This department, through its efforts to expand and correlate agricultural production, has become the hub of all the defense effort. Both our military and our civilian economy rest on an adequate supply of foods and their proper distribution. Every indication is that the Department is fully discharging its defense responsibilities.

With respect to the budget estimate of \$5,100,000, it was testified that all of the defense requirements for the Production and Marketing Administration, \$4,150,000, could be absorbed and carried on with regular funds provided necessary language to permit the use of regular funds is included in the bill. The committee is including such language.

Requested amounts of \$250,000 for the Forest Service and \$150,000 for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations are denied in the belief that such defense work as may be required of these agencies should be carried on with regular funds. The committee recommends appropriations for the following: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$150,000; Office of Information, \$90,000; Office of the Secretary, \$50,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The total request for designated defense activities of this department of \$3,575,000 is approved in the amount of \$2,550,000, a reduction of \$1,025,000 in the budget estimates. The committee is not convinced that greater appropriations for defense manpower activities will have any effect on the manpower situation.

The bill includes \$150,000 for the Office of the Secretary wherein certain positions budgeted for Special Services to Management-Labor Committees should be eliminated. For the Defense Manpower Administration the amount of \$200,000 is approved, and for which the present staff seems adequate. The amount of \$250,000 is included in the bill for the Bureau of Labor Statistics which, together with substantial transfers from other agencies, should be adequate to continue such statistical functions as may be required for the defense effort.

Bureau of Labor Standards.—The budget estimate of \$500,000 for this activity is approved in the amount of \$400,000. The funds are to be employed exclusively for the development and promotion of safety standards so vital in this period of new industries and changing working conditions. It was testified that during the last war as many as six Federal employees went into a single war plant to do the same safety job. This appropriation is being recommended with the understanding that the agreement between the Bureau and the Department of Defense, to the effect that responsible State agencies are to conduct the safety program, will be carried out.

Bureau of Apprenticeship.—The bill includes \$800,000 for this Bureau, a reduction of \$44,000 in the Budget estimates. The committee is of the belief, and testimony would seem to substantiate, that this is the type of training program most urgently needed at present. One of the factors considered in deleting the request for defense training under the Office of Education was an expanded apprenticeship program.

Bureau of Employment Security.—The committee is recommending for this Bureau the amount of \$750,000, a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimates. This should provide for approximately 120 employees and attendant expenses. It appears to the committee that the facilities of the employment offices should be used in the defense program to a greater extent than contemplated. Certainly with employment the highest of record there should be a greatly diminished demand for regular employment servicing. Furthermore, with respect to labor market surveys for the Department of Defense, the committee will sanction the transfer of Department of Defense funds for this purpose.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The amount of \$800,000, a reduction of \$825,000 is recommended for the defense activities of this agency. The committee cannot understand the need for so much survey data in view of the many housing statistical data that have been gathered by this agency over the past several years. Building intention surveys would seem to be governed by availability of supplies and materials rather than by the intent of individual builders. Lapse figures for the employment of personnel have, in the opinion of the committee, been understated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the three activities of this Department for which defense activity funds were requested there is included in the bill the amount of \$150,000, a reduction of \$95,000. In the light of the workload that was carried on by these units during the last war with considerably smaller appropriations the amount approved should prove adequate. Allocation of the recommended appropriation is left to the Department.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

This agency is concerned with carrying out provisions of the Defense Production Act governing the stabilization of the civilian economy of the nation. The constituent offices of the agency are the Office of the Administrator, Office of Price Stabilization, Office of Rent Stabilization, Wage Stabilization Board, and the Salary Stabilization Board.

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$127,600,000 for these offices, a reduction of \$14,230,000 in the budget estimates. The action of the committee with respect to each activity is set forth below.

Office of the Administrator.—This Office is concerned with the overall supervision and control of the stabilization program. The committee believes that the requirements in connection with travel and lapses have been incorrectly stated in the light of past experience and actual need. An appropriation of \$600,000 is therefore recommended, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimates.

Office of Price Stabilization.—The amount of \$97,000,000 is recommended for OPS, a reduction of \$8,500,000. The estimates and recommended appropriations do not take into consideration additional costs which may be incurred in administering the Defense Production Act as recently amended by Congress. These possible additional administrative costs were not before the committee and the recommended appropriations are based on present conditions and on the request as presented. The committee will, however, expect the Administrator of ESA and the Director of OPS to use every possible means of economy in order to absorb within the amount recommended any possible additional costs which may result in administering the amended Act.

The estimates envisage the employment of 19,000 persons, 15,900 in the field and the remainder in the central office by December 31, 1951. At the present time there are 10,700 employees on the rolls. The committee feels that the present tight manpower situation will preclude meeting this recruitment goal by the end of calendar year 1951. In addition to this the committee believes that the requirements in connection with lapses have been underestimated. These two features should result in substantial reductions in the personal services requirements, with a corresponding reduction in other objects which are related to the number of personnel employed. Past experience of OPS, as well as other defense agencies lead the committee to believe that reductions can be achieved in the amounts requested for travel as well as printing and reproduction. OPS is a relatively new agency, and its management and administrative offices are just beginning to function. If sound management and fiscal policies are utilized throughout the organization reductions in administrative expenses can be achieved.

Office of Rent Stabilization.—The committee recommends \$15,000,000 for this agency, a reduction of \$1,400,000 in the budget estimates. While the committee believes that the workload of this agency will increase as a result of the recent amendments to the Housing and Rent Act, it does not believe that such an increase will be commensurate with the increase of nearly \$3,600,000 in the budget estimates as compared with estimated obligations for 1951.

The aforementioned recent amendments provide for the control of rents in areas which are certified as critical by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization. Other areas may be controlled upon the request of the local government. In either case this office must make the necessary surveys in order to impose the proper rents. Funds for such surveys are included in the bill. The committee will expect the Director to initiate these surveys only where the area has been certified as critical by the above mentioned officials or where local governments desire reconrol.

Wage Stabilization Board.—The amount of \$14,000,000 is recommended for WSB, a reduction of \$2,154,000 in the budget request. This is a relatively new agency which began to function fully in April 1951. Testimony would indicate that requirements in connection with lapses have been incorrectly stated in light of recruitment experiences in other defense agencies. The estimate for travel also appears to be overstated. The application of sound management practices in organizing the administrative and fiscal procedures of the Board and the defining of relationships with other governmental agencies dealing with wage matters should result in economies not contemplated by the estimate.

An amount of \$3,995,000 contained in the estimate is for reimbursement to the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. The work of these two agencies is essentially the same in many fields and merely requires in some instances an expansion of present functions of the Wage and Hour Division. The committee believes that the Wage and Hour Division should absorb a portion of the requested amount from its regular appropriations.

Salary Stabilization Board.—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is recommended for this agency, a reduction of \$2,126,000 in the budget estimates. In effecting this reduction the committee is not specifying its application. It desires to point out, however, that this is another new Board, formulated approximately three weeks prior to the time of the hearings. Only one regulation had been issued as of the date of the hearings. There is little or no experience upon which to base the needs of the Board since similar work in World War II was handled within the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Basically, work of the Board consists of the issuance of formulae and definitive guides for the use of commercial and industrial establishments in considering salary increases. The Board does not determine what salaries shall be paid, but merely approves requests for salary increases in order to minimize inflationary pressures in the salary field.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes the amount of \$10,000,000, a reduction of \$2,500,000 in the estimates, for this activity. Estimates presented the committee were based on full recruitment in all defense agencies

involved in the estimate. The committee considers this basis to be unrealistic. Furthermore, reductions effected in the several defense agencies lessens the demand for space and services to be provided by GSA. Intangibles, such as alterations, conversion and moving in connection with space, some of which is still to be acquired, was a factor in the committee's consideration of the budget request.

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

The committee considered an estimate in the amount of \$25,000,000 for the Small Defense Plants Administration. This agency has not yet been formed having been only recently authorized by the amendments to the Defense Production Act. Until such time as an organization is formulated with definite responsibilities, properly coordinated with the existing small business functions of other governmental agencies, especially the Department of Commerce, the committee does not believe that funds should be appropriated for its activation.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends \$65,255,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, a reduction of \$469,745,000 in the budget estimates.

Congress recognized the need for a strong civil defense program when it passed the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. This Act does not prescribe specific methods for the establishment of such a program. The committee, in its report accompanying the Third Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1951, recommended a concept of civil defense based on the training and education of the general public in matters of self protection and the coordination of the civil defense efforts in the several states and municipalities.

The plans and estimates submitted to the committee in justification of the appropriation request do not reflect this concept. Rather they appear to be based on the implementation of plans of the same nature as were presented to Congress at an earlier date. The confidence of the American people in a civil defense program cannot be won merely by making large appropriations of federal funds. Rather there must be a realistic, well-coordinated plan guaranteeing to the people the maximum of protection for the money expended. When such a plan is evolved, then it should be implemented with federal and state funds as provided by authorizing legislation. The committee's action on the specific requests is as follows:

Operations.—The amount of \$10,755,000 is recommended for this item, a reduction of \$8,990,000 in the budget estimate. The funds recommended for specific activities are as follows:

Attack warning system.....	\$240, 000
Communications system.....	4, 170, 000
Reserve Supply system.....	1, 000, 000
Training and education.....	1, 545, 000
Research and development.....	200, 000
Executive Direction.....	3, 600, 000

Total, operations..... 10, 755, 000

In the belief that the primary requirements for a well founded civil defense program are an attack warning and communications system and an adequate training and education program the committee has allowed the full amount of the budget estimates for these items. It is obvious that proper emphasis is not being placed on training and education and the dissemination of information and it is urged that necessary steps be taken to further implement these essential needs.

The amount of \$2,515,000 was requested for research and development. Testimony revealed that the contemplated projects are, in the main, duplication of work being performed by other agencies of the federal government. The committee therefore recommends \$200,000 to provide for the gathering of such research information as may be currently available and adaptable to civil defense needs, and for some studies on the conversion of existing structures to make them usable as protective shelters.

Federal contributions.—Funds in this item are available to the several states and local governments on a matching basis. \$4,500,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$40,755,000, to be distributed as follows:

Attack warning system.....	\$2, 000, 000
Communication system.....	1, 500, 000
Rescue service.....	1, 000, 000

Total, Federal contributions..... 4, 500, 000

The committee is deleting the requests for equipment for firefighting and warden services in the belief that the expenses for these services should be borne by the states and municipalities.

Funds are provided for the purchase of some equipment for rescue vehicles. The committee is denying the request for motor vehicles in the belief that this charge may well be borne by the local communities to the extent of their requirements and interest in civil defense.

The Administrator contemplates utilizing the funds in this item for retroactive payments to states for funds expended since January 12, 1951, the date of the signing of the Federal Civil Defense Act. This is directly contrary to the position taken by the Civil Defense Administration earlier in the year. The committee agrees with the previous position assumed by the Administration inasmuch as a policy of retroactive payments would be detrimental to the civil defense program and contrary to fiscal policies of the Federal government.

Procurement fund.—The committee has denied the request of an additional \$20,000,000 for a revolving fund to be utilized for the procurement of materials and organizational equipment. The \$5,000,000 previously appropriated should be sufficient to meet the needs of the Administration in this respect.

Emergency supplies.—The amount of \$50,000,000, a reduction of \$150,000,000, is recommended specifically for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment. No funds are being provided for other

activities requested in the estimate. The committee is deleting requests for welfare, engineering, and transportation services in the belief that such localized requirements are properly chargeable to states and municipalities.

In addition to the sum allowed for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment the bill contains language making any unobligated balance of the \$25,000,000 appropriated for state matching in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1951, available for the procurement of these medical items on a wholly federal financing basis.

Protective facilities.—The estimate of \$250,000,000 for protective facilities is denied. Testimony received by the committee failed to disclose either a need for a shelter program as contemplated by the estimates or adequate plans for the expenditure of the funds. To date the state and local governments have appropriated only an infinitesimal amount for shelter construction. It is quite probable that local and state governments will be inclined to take more positive action with reference to providing adequate shelter facilities for their citizens when definite determination is made as to what, from an engineering standpoint, can and cannot be done with an existing structure to make it a safe shelter. It would seem to the committee that not only this matter, but the matter of altering structures in progress should be pursued in cooperation with the States and municipalities.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	EMERGENCY AGENCIES			
	Executive Office of the President:			
172	Office of Defense Mobilization: Salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 000, 000	\$1, 850, 000	—\$150, 000
172	Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....	75, 000	-----	—75, 000
172	Defense Production Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	3, 600, 000	2, 800, 000	—800, 000
	Department of Commerce:			
172	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....	50, 400, 000	39, 450, 000	—10, 950, 000
172	Defense Transport Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	2, 900, 000	2, 750, 000	—150, 000
	Department of the Interior:			
172	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....	7, 245, 000	5, 250, 000	—1, 995, 000
	Federal Security Agency:			
172	Office of Education: Expenses of defense training.....	5, 114, 000	-----	—5, 114, 000
172	Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....	1, 200, 000	600, 000	—600, 000

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	EMERGENCY AGENCIES—Continued			
	Department of Agriculture:			
172	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	\$5, 100, 000	\$200, 000	—\$4, 810, 000
	Department of Labor:			
172	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	3, 575, 000	2, 550, 000	—1, 025, 000
	Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
172 and 219	Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	1, 625, 000	800, 000	—825, 000
	Department of Justice:			
172	Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	245, 000	150, 000	—95, 000
172 and 219	Economic Stabilization Agency: Salaries and expenses-----	141, 830, 000	127, 600, 000	—14, 230, 000
	General Services Administration:			
172	Emergency operating expenses-----	12, 500, 000	10, 000, 000	—2, 500, 000
219	Small Defense Plants Administration-----	25, 000, 000	-----	—25, 000, 000
	Total, defense production activities-----	262, 409, 000	194, 090, 000	—68, 319, 000

CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

174	Operations-----	19,745,000	10,755,000	-8,990,000
174	Federal contributions-----	45,255,000	4,500,000	-40,755,000
174	Civil defense procurement fund-----	20,000,000	-----	-20,000,000
174	Emergency supplies and equipment-----	200,000,000	50,000,000	-150,000,000
174	Protective facilities-----	250,000,000	-----	-250,000,000
	Total, Civil Defense Administration-----	535,000,000	65,255,000	-469,745,000
	Total Emergency Agencies (Chapter X)-----	797,409,000	259,345,000	-538,064,000

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee has considered estimates contained in House Documents Nos. 67, 139 and 218 and has approved the requests as submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. Included in this category are direct appropriations to meet claims and judgments, as well as authority to use current appropriations for various departments and agencies of the Government.

CHAPTER XII

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

The committee has approved the rescissions as set forth in House Document No. 182.

The recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget as contained in this Document are submitted in compliance with Sec. 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which required reductions of at least \$550,000,000.

The total rescissions, \$572,829,925, are composed of the following items:

Appropriations.....	\$343, 442, 925
Contract authorizations.....	119, 387, 000
Authorizations to borrow from the Treasury.....	110, 000, 000
Total.....	<hr/> 572, 829, 925

CHAPTER XIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN H. KERR, North Carolina, *Chairman*

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri

LOUIS RABAUT, Michigan

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

GERALD R. FORD, JR., Michigan

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions included in this bill cover all agencies and corporations of the Federal government and are, with one exception, substantially the same as those which have been carried in previous years. Sections 1301 through 1309 and section 1311 establish certain general administrative limitations which have become necessary over a number of years. Section 1310 is a revised version of the so-called "Whitten Amendment" adopted last year, and section 1312 is a revised version of language carried in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, authorizing the use of regular personnel and funds for national defense activities.

The original Whitten Amendment was adopted last year to (1) prevent further expansion in the number of permanent Federal employees, (2) prevent a repetition of the serious job inflation in the Federal service which developed during the last war as a result of expanded grade levels and faulty classification, (3) encourage the transfer of regular career employees to defense activities, and (4) prevent discrimination against individuals called into military service or transferring to defense work by making all replacements temporary. The language included in the accompanying bill continues these requirements in effect, with the following perfecting provisions: (a) transfers at the same or a lower grade may be made on permanent rather than temporary basis, (b) all rights which go with permanent status must be preserved for employees changed to temporary basis, (c) promotions may be made only after service of at least one year in the next lower grade, (d) re-employment rights in the activities from which people are transferred to military service or defense work must be protected, and (e) annual reports are required from each department and agency outlining actions taken to abolish unnecessary positions and reduce grades where positions are not properly classified, and comparing the number of employees and average grades and salaries on December 1 of each year.

It is recognized that some of these provisions could be put into effect without special legislation; however, the failure of the Civil Service Commission and other responsible Federal officials to adopt adequate regulations on these matters makes it necessary that full and complete legislation be enacted by Congress.

Section 1313 requires the Secretary of the Army to cause to be prepared a planning report for each river and harbor and flood control

project. Reports shall be submitted (a) for all except completed projects, (b) in the style of survey reports, (c) with specific details as spelled out in the bill, and (d) with comprehensive recommendations of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. The section also requires (1) progress reports in form comparative to the planning reports after appropriation of initial construction funds, and (2) a report on projects adopted and authorized since March 3, 1925, with a view to ascertainment of those which are no longer desirable, advisable, economical or which should be curtailed for any other reason.

Conditions brought to light in recent hearings before the committee indicate the necessity for these specific reporting requirements.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried are included in the bill:

On page 13, line 10, in connection with the appropriation for the Selective Service System:

* * * *Provided, That, during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.*

On page 24, line 11, relating to Department of State, government in occupied areas:

, or presently in the possession of or under the control of the Department of State in Germany and Austria: Provided further, That the provisions of section 407 of the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910), shall not apply to property transfers from the Department of the Army to the Department of State in connection with the assumption by the Department of State of civilian occupation responsibilities in Germany and Austria:

On page 41, line 20, in connection with general provisions of the bill:

Sec. 1312. Personnel, and appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the Government, shall be available by transfer or otherwise to any defense activity in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

On page 42, line 3, in connection with general provisions of the bill:

SEC. 1313. In the administration of the various acts authorizing construction of river and harbor and flood control projects, the following shall be hereafter applicable:

(a) *The Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to have the Chief of Engineers prepare a planning report for each river and harbor project, and for each flood control project, heretofore or hereafter adopted and authorized by law. Appropriation for construction of an adopted and authorized project, or authorized modification thereof, is authorized only after submission by the Secretary of the Army of a planning report to Congress and the printing thereof as a document of Congress. Any planning report submitted during recess of Congress shall be printed immediately by the Public Printer as a document of the following session of Congress: Provided, That a planning report shall not be made for any project on which construction has been completed. The planning report shall be in the format, content and non-technical terminology of the survey report, and shall carefully develop and present the following information with respect to an authorized project:*

- 1. A complete description of the project, indicating any changes from the project as described in the survey report, including power and other additional features.*
- 2. An up-to-date estimate of construction costs, specifically designating the amount of contingencies allocated to each item.*
- 3. A statement of the rate of prosecution of the work, including the most economical construction schedule and money requirements.*
- 4. An up-to-date economic analysis, and reevaluation of the cost-benefit ratio.*
- 5. Relocations requirements and cost.*

6. *Land acquisition requirements and cost.*

7. *Changes, subsequent to submission of the survey report to the Congress, in the public necessity for the work and propriety of its construction, continuance or maintenance at the expense of the United States.*

8. *Status of local cooperation.*

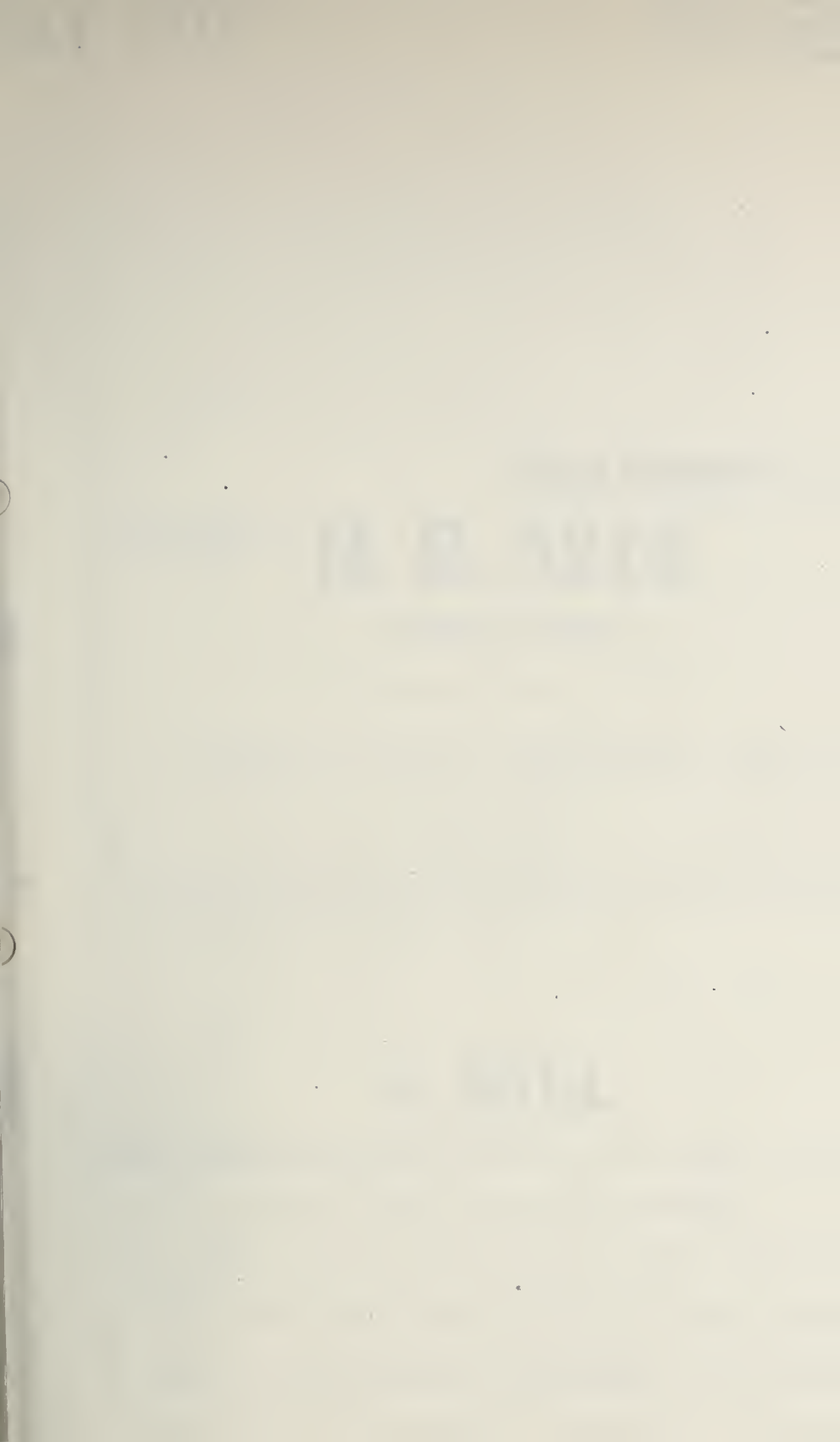
9. *The applicability of provisions of continuing authorization acts to the project.*

10. *The planning report shall contain the recommendations of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.*

After the planning report for a project has been submitted to Congress, and after initial construction funds have been appropriated, such project shall be reviewed by the Chief of Engineers in the first half of each succeeding fiscal year, and a statement of progress thereon, in such form as to permit of ready comparison with the planning report, shall be filed by him with the Appropriations Committees of Congress not later than the following first day of February.

(b) The Chief of Engineers is directed to make a report to the Congress not later than December 31, 1952, upon all river and harbor projects, and flood control projects, adopted and authorized since March 3, 1925, the construction or further improvement of which under present conditions is undesirable, inadvisable, or uneconomical, or in which curtailment of the projects should be made for any other reason.





Union Calendar No. 277

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. R. 5215**

[Report No. 890]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 17, 1951

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
- 5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June
- 6 30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$136,650.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the Office of Civil Defense, including personal services without reference to the civil service laws as related to recruitment; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$234,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1952.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Special and select committees", \$50,000.

Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-second Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$132,400, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS,

AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$27,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$46,000.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees
3 and expenses of witnesses", not to exceed \$75,000, to be
4 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and
5 expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals, 1951".

6 PROPERTY CLAIMS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

7 The unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Prop-
8 erty claims of alien enemies, 1950", shall remain available
9 until June 30, 1952.

10 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

11 For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and
12 holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as con-
13 strued by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and
14 Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
15 fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$34,404.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$4,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head
19 shall be available for the purchase of eighty-five additional
20 passenger motor vehicles.

21 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

22 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Sup-
24 port of United States prisoners", \$120,000.

1 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Sup-
2 port of United States prisoners", \$330,000.

3 CHAPTER IV

4 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 DAMAGE CLAIMS

7 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Damage
8 claims", \$19,500, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
9 priation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1951".

10 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
13 Bureau of Narcotics", \$250,000.

14 COAST GUARD

15 OPERATING EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
17 \$28,000,000: *Provided*, That limitations under this head in
18 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1952, are
19 changed as follows: Amount that may be expended for
20 recreation, amusement, comfort, and contentment of enlisted
21 personnel of the Coast Guard, increased to "\$350,000";
22 number of aircraft on hand, increased to "one hundred and
23 thirty-seven"; and the number of enlisted personnel of the

1 Coast Guard who may be detailed for duty at Coast Guard
2 Headquarters, increased to "seventy-five".

3 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

4 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,
5 and improvements", \$2,875,000, to remain available until
6 expended; and appropriations granted under this head shall
7 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

9 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
11 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
12 authority available to such corporation or agency, and
13 in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commit-
14 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
15 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
16 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
17 grams set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1952 for
18 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

19 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

20 Not to exceed \$16,500,000 (to be computed on an
21 accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
22 Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year
23 for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to
24 exceed sixteen for replacement only) and hire of passenger
25 motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the

1 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
 2 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
 3 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or
 4 fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the pur-
 5 chase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices:
 6 *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated
 7 for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
 8 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
 9 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
 10 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
 11 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of
 12 contracts or in the performance of legal services; and all
 13 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government
 14 agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of adminis-
 15 trative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be
 16 made in accordance with generally recognized accounting
 17 principles and practices.

18 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Reconstruc-
 19 tion Finance Corporation Appropriation Act, 1952".

20 CHAPTER V

21 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

22 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 24 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,075,000; and appropriations
 25 granted under this head shall be available for expenses, not

1 otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary
2 to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
3 the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78).

4 Farm labor supply revolving fund: For working capital
5 for the "Farm labor supply revolving fund", which is hereby
6 established to provide for payment of transportation, sub-
7 sistence, and all other expenses, for which the United States
8 is to be reimbursed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2)
9 of section 502 of the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law
10 78), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
11 *vided*. That said fund shall be credited with all amounts re-
12 ceived by the United States pursuant to said paragraphs.

13 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
14 employment service administration: For an additional
15 amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensa-
16 tion and employment service administration", \$19,000,000.

17 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Pay-
21 ments to school districts", \$6,000,000.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources: For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$2,000,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Resources management: For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$300,000.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For an additional amount, fiscal years 1946 and 1947, for "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands", for payment of outstanding obligations, \$1,548.

CHAPTER VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", \$260,000,000.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000.

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

3 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
4 the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July
5 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of
6 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$790,216,500,
7 to remain available until expended, of which \$200,000,000
8 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
9 heretofore granted under this head: *Provided*, That any funds
10 received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of mate-
11 rials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall
12 be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure
13 for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
14 That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limita-
15 tion on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials
16 which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of
17 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to
18 stock piles established in accordance with said Act.

19 OPERATING EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
21 General Services Administration", \$2,500,000.

22 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

23 For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-
24 ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,
25 maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improve-

1 ments of public buildings and grounds to the extent that
2 such buildings and grounds are under the control of the
3 General Services Administration for such purposes as are
4 provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as
5 amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District
6 of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations,
7 and improvements necessary for proper use by the Govern-
8 ment without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30,
9 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) ; restoration of leased
10 premises; moving Government agencies in connection with
11 the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;
12 furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and
13 payment of per diem employees employed in connection
14 with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the
15 Administrator of General Services or his designee, not ex-
16 ceeding current rates for similar services in places where
17 such services are employed, \$21,389,000: *Provided*, That
18 of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the
19 General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid
20 into other appropriations of the General Services Adminis-
21 tration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*;
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect
23 the moving of Government agencies from the District of
24 Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental
25 functions.

1 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

2 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

3 ALASKA HOUSING

4 For an additional amount for "Alaska housing", \$3,500,-
5 000, to remain available until expended.

6 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
9 Motor Carrier Claims Commission", \$100,000, of which not
10 more than \$66,500 shall be available for personal services.

11 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
14 National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C.
15 1861-1875), including services as authorized by section 15
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
17 to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase (not to
18 exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
19 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
20 security guard services; \$300,000.

21 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the operation and mainte-
24 nance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by the
25 Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended,

1 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$250
3 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and pur-
4 chase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;
5 \$30,154,000; including not exceeding \$1,856,000 for ex-
6 penses of National Administration, Planning, Training, and
7 Records Management, not exceeding \$6,454,000 for ex-
8 penses of State Administration, Planning, Training, and
9 Records Servicing, and not exceeding \$250,000 for ex-
10 penses of special boards: *Provided*, That during the current
11 fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation
12 from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the
13 Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such
14 action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

15 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 The appropriation under this head in the Independent
18 Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for the
19 repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equip-
20 ment of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and
21 appurtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and
22 approaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport,
23 O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National
24 Air Museum storage collections.

TARIFF COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$19,000, and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the
5 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount
6 available for travel expenses under this head, is increased
7 from "\$7,500" to "\$26,500".

8 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

9 NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

For an additional amount for “National service life in-
surance”, \$116,775,000, to remain available until expended.

12 **SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES**

For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's In-
demnity Act of 1951, \$5,000,000, to remain available until
expended.

16 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

18 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

19 For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for
20 the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1,
21 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments,
22 \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That appropriations and contract authorizations made avail-
24 able for the fiscal year 1951, under the head "Ship con-
25 struction", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,

1 1951, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952:
2 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
3 for the purchase of vessels as authorized by law (46 U. S. C.
4 1242).

5 WAR-RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

6 For the war-risk insurance revolving fund, authorized
7 by title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended
8 (Public Law 763, approved September 7, 1950), the Sec-
9 retary of Commerce is authorized to transfer to said fund,
10 at such times as it may become necessary in order to place
11 into effect the insurance coverage authorized by said title,
12 and in such amounts as he may determine, not to exceed a
13 total of \$10,000,000 from the "Vessel operations revolving
14 fund".

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 Not exceeding \$1,750,000 of the unobligated balance
17 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in the Inde-
18 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, is hereby reap-
19 propriated to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in
20 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and the
21 limitation under the latter appropriation on administrative
22 expenses shall be increased by \$750,000, and the limitation
23 under the latter appropriation on reserve fleet expenses
24 shall be increased by \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the
25 amount herein reappropriated for reserve fleet expenses shall

1 be available during the fiscal year 1952 for bottom preserva-
2 tion, supplies and materials, and contracts for their installa-
3 tion, and shall be in addition to funds appropriated therefor
4 for the fiscal year 1952.

5 CHAPTER VIII

6 NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-
9 ing Commission, established by the Universal Military Train-
10 ing and Service Act, approved June 19, 1951, including
11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
12 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess
13 of \$50 per diem; reimbursement of the General Services
14 Administration for security guard services; hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
16 with the purposes of this appropriation; rental of office space
17 in the District of Columbia; and purchase and installation of
18 air-conditioning equipment without regard to the provisions
19 of the Act of October 26, 1942, as amended (40 U. S. C.
20 317) ; \$185,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emer-
21 gency Fund for the President, National Defense" shall be
22 reimbursed from this appropriation for allocations made
23 therefrom for expenses of said Commission

CHAPTER IX

FOREIGN AID

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of certain foreign areas (except Germany and Austria), including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized for like United States military or civilian personnel), and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and

1 maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurte-
2 nances; contingencies for the United States commanders,
3 commissioners, or other administrators of foreign areas, to
4 be expended in their respective discretions (not exceeding
5 amounts authorized or approved by the head of the depart-
6 ment or agency concerned) ; such minimum supplies for the
7 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to
8 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the ob-
9 jectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies, com-
10 modities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out
11 the purposes of this appropriation; \$21,800,000, of which
12 not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for administra-
13 tive expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the
14 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 for the military
15 functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to ex-
16 penditures made by that Department from this appropria-
17 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropria-
18 tion may be made outside continental United States,
19 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to
20 sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
21 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions
22 of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of
23 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
24 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
25 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
2 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161) : *Provided further,*
3 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes
4 of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas in such
5 manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of
6 the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in
7 the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:
8 *Provided further,* That funds appropriated hereunder and
9 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
10 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made
11 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
12 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
13 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore ap-
14 propriated for government and relief in occupied areas and
15 not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termi-
16 nation of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as
17 may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political
18 and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further,* That
19 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
20 shall be entered into between the United States and the
21 recognized government or authority with respect to such area
22 containing such undertakings by such government or author-
23 ity as the President may determine to be necessary in order
24 to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of
25 such purposes: *Provided further,* That such agreement shall,

1 when applicable, include requirements and undertakings
2 corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified
3 in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947
4 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be
6 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-
7 lations as may be prescribed by the head of the department
8 or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges
9 from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports
10 in Japan and the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
11 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
12 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
13 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
14 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such
15 countries: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regu-
16 lations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
17 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
18 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other
19 general classification of commodities shipped to Japan or the
20 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
21 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
22 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
23 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may
24 transfer to any other department or agency any function or

1 functions provided for under this appropriation, and there
2 shall be transferred to any such department or agency with-
3 out reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation
4 from which procured, such property as the Director of the
5 Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily
6 to any function or functions so transferred.

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
10 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
11 States in connection with the government, occupation, and
12 control of occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and re-
13 lationships with the Federal Republic of Germany and the
14 Republic of Austria, under such regulations as the Secretary
15 of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United
16 States High Commissioner for Germany at a salary of
17 \$17,500; tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10
18 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized
19 for United States civilian personnel), health and accident
20 insurance, fees incident to instruction in the United States
21 or elsewhere, and hospitalization and medical care, includ-
22 ing travel of attendants, of such persons as may be required
23 to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; actual
24 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former

1 homes the remains of persons who may die away from
2 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
3 this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of
4 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
5 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort
6 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of
7 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
8 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses
9 for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance,
10 nance, operation, and distribution of educational, informational,
11 reorientation, and rehabilitation materials and equipment for
12 Germany and Austria, including grants; medical and health assistance
13 for the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses incident
14 to the operation of schools for American children who are dependents
15 of Government personnel; expenses incident to maintaining discipline
16 and order in occupied areas (including trial and punishment by
17 courts established by or under authority of the President);
18 printing and binding outside continental United States without regard
19 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase,
20 rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
21 equipment, and devices abroad; purchase (including one at not to exceed
22 \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
23 transportation to occupied Germany or Austria of property

1 donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen
2 contingencies (not to exceed \$25,000) for the United States
3 High Commissioner for Germany, to be accounted for pur-
4 suant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes
5 (31 U. S. C. 107); and representation allowances (not
6 to exceed \$35,000) similar to those authorized by section
7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
8 1131); \$25,750,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
9 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
10 partment of State shall be available for application to
11 expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided*
12 *further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of
13 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to
14 carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned
15 agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropria-
16 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appro-
17 priation may be made outside the continental United States,
18 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard
19 to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended:
20 *Provided further*, That the Department of State is authorized
21 to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
22 including unforeseen contingencies, without dollar reimburse-
23 ment from this or any other appropriation (1) currencies
24 deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic of Germany
25 and in Austria by the Republic of Austria in accordance with

1 section 115 (b) (6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of
2 1948, as amended, and which may be made available by
3 the Economic Cooperation Administration, (2) currencies
4 otherwise deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic
5 of Germany and which become available for use of the Gov-
6 ernment of the United States, its representatives or agencies
7 in Germany, in such quantities and under such terms and
8 conditions as may be determined by the Secretary of State
9 after consultation with the Administrator for Economic Co-
10 operation, and (3) other currencies derived from activities
11 carried on under this appropriation, or presently in the pos-
12 session of or under the control of the Department of State
13 in Germany and Austria: *Provided further*, That the pro-
14 visions of section 407 of the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public
15 Law 910), shall not apply to property transfers from the
16 Department of the Army to the Department of State in
17 connection with the assumption by the Department of State
18 of civilian occupation responsibilities in Germany and
19 Austria: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this
20 appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign
21 Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation
22 contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of
23 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President
24 assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obli-
25 gations of the United States in connection with the govern-

1 ment, occupation, or control of foreign areas in addition
2 to Germany and Austria, the authorities contained in this
3 appropriation may be utilized by the Department of State in
4 connection with such government, occupation, or control of
5 such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the De-
6 partment of the Army, under the authority of the Act of
7 March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes
8 subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the
9 United States Government serving in Germany and Austria,
10 payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the
11 same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department
12 of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively.

13 CHAPTER X

14 EMERGENCY AGENCIES

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobili-
19 zation, including compensation of the Director of Defense
20 Mobilization at the rate of \$22,500 per annum; printing and
21 binding without regard to section 89 of the Act of January
22 12, 1895, as amended (44 U. S. C. 213); hire of passenger
23 motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Ad-
24 ministration for security guard service; not to exceed \$5,000
25 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended

1 under the direction of the Director for such purposes as he
2 deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final
3 and conclusive; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
4 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$1,850,000:
5 *Provided*, That contracts under this appropriation for tem-
6 porary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15
7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be
8 renewed annually.

9 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Defense Production Ad-
12 ministration, including employment of aliens, and expenses
13 of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of
14 this appropriation, \$2,800,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

18 ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses, except as hereinafter provided for, neces-
20 sary to enable the Department of Commerce to carry out its
21 functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as
22 amended, including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire
23 of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and ex-
24 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes
25 of this appropriation; \$39,450,000.

1 DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Defense Transport Ad-
4 ministration, including expenses of attendance at meet-
5 ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,
6 \$2,750,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

10 ACTIVITIES

11 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the
12 Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Pro-
13 duction Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to
14 exceed four) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; em-
15 ployment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meet-
16 ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
17 \$5,250,000.

18 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

19 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

21 ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
23 enable the Federal Security Agency to carry out its functions
24 under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended,

1 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
2 the purposes of this appropriation, \$600,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

6 ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
8 Agriculture to carry out its functions under the Defense
9 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$290,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

13 ACTIVITIES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
15 Labor to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-
16 tion Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attend-
17 ance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appro-
18 priation, \$2,550,000.

19 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

20 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

22 ACTIVITIES

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Housing and Home
24 Finance Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense
25 Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of

1 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
2 appropriation, \$800,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

6 ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
8 Justice to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-
9 tion Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attend-
10 ance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
11 appropriation, \$150,000.

12 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Economic Stabilization
15 Agency, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to
16 exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to
17 be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
18 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
19 thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of
20 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
21 appropriation; \$127,600,000.

22 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

23 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Emergency operating
25 expenses", \$10,000,000; and appropriations granted under

1 this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall be available to enable
2 the General Services Administration to carry out its functions
3 arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as
4 amended.

5 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
6 OPERATIONS

7 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in
8 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act
9 of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Congress), including pur-
10 chase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor ve-
11 hicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the
13 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of em-
14 ployees occupying positions of critical importance from the
15 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
18 guard services; and not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of
19 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
20 exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,
21 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
22 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
23 thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$10,755,000.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$4,500,000, to be equally matched with State funds.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That unobligated balances of funds appropriated for Federal contributions in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 218, Eighty-second Congress, \$13,791,464, together with

1 such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and
 2 when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settle-
 3 ments of the General Accounting Office or provided by law)
 4 and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
 5 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
 6 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
 7 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
 8 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
 9 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifi-
 10 cally required by law or by the judgment, payment of
 11 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
 12 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 13 Act.

14 SEC. 1102. Applicable current appropriations of the
 15 agency concerned shall be available for payment of claims
 16 certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in
 17 the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

18 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

20 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
 21 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$84.40.

22 "Transportation of things", fiscal year 1948,
 23 \$34,015.64.

24 "Fuel", fiscal year 1948, \$21,082.30.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", fiscal year 1949, \$1,324.20.

"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", fiscal year 1946, \$986.54.

CHAPTER XII

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS
TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

Appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury, of the departments and agencies, available in the fiscal year 1951, are hereby reduced in the sums and in the manner set forth in House Document Numbered 182, Eighty-second Congress.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 1301. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby affixed at \$1,400.

1 SEC. 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during the
2 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in
3 this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation
4 of any officer or employee of the Government of the United
5 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
6 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
7 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless
8 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
9 person in the service of the United States on the date of
10 enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship,
11 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of
12 the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
13 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the
14 purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person
15 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements
16 of this section with respect to his status have been complied
17 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
18 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
19 be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more
20 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
21 penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
22 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
23 any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the
24 provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the
25 Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens

1 of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those
2 countries allied with the United States in the current defense
3 effort.

4 SEC. 1303. Appropriations of the executive departments
5 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
6 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
7 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quar-
8 ters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930
9 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder,
10 and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under
11 section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
12 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
13 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
14 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
16 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
17 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

18 SEC. 1304. No part of any appropriation for the current
19 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
20 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
21 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
22 approve of the nomination of said person.

23 SEC. 1305. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per
25 volume for the current and future volumes of the United

1 States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased
2 on condition and with the understanding that latest published
3 cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of
4 purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of
5 \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the
6 Lifetime Federal Digest.

7 SEC. 1306. Funds made available by this or any other
8 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
9 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
10 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
11 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
12 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
13 examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in
14 the field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified
16 in this chapter, all the provisions of which shall be applicable
17 to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified
18 in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*,
19 That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative
20 expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
21 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
22 correspondingly reduced.

23 SEC. 1307. No part of any funds of or available to any
24 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
25 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the

1 purchase or construction of any office building at the seat of
2 government primarily for occupancy by any department or
3 agency of the United States Government or by any corpora-
4 tion owned by the United States Government.

5 SEC. 1308. No part of any appropriation contained
6 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
7 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
8 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
9 against the Government of the United States or who is
10 a member of an organization of Government employees
11 that asserts the right to strike against the Government
12 of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
13 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
14 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
15 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
16 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
17 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
18 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
19 member of an organization of Government employees that
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
21 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
22 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
2 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
3 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
4 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
8 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
9 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
10 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
11 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
12 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 1309. No payment shall be made from appropria-
14 tions in this Act or any other to any officer on the retired
15 lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine
16 Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and
17 Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of
18 two years after retirement who for himself or for others
19 is engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
20 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department of
21 Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
22 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

23 SEC. 1310. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act
24 and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed
25 by the President on December 16, 1950:

1 (a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of
2 the executive departments, agencies and corporations shall
3 make full use of their authority to require that initial appoint-
4 ments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service
5 shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order
6 to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel
7 of the Federal Government above the total number of perma-
8 nent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided*,
9 That any position made vacant by call to military service
10 or by transfer to a national defense agency shall not be filled
11 except on a temporary basis. All transfers (except at the
12 same or lower grade and salary), reinstatements, or promo-
13 tions to positions in the Federal Civil Service shall be made
14 on a temporary or indefinite basis. All appointments, rein-
15 statements, transfers and promotions to positions subject to
16 the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condi-
17 tion and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, trans-
18 ferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position
19 is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate
20 departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service
21 Commission. All transfers of permanent employees at the
22 same grade and salary made on a temporary basis since
23 September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis
24 as of the effective date of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph
25 shall operate to impair the permanent status of employees

1 who are changed to a temporary or indefinite basis or to alter
2 their retention status under reduction-in-force procedures
3 from that in existence prior to September 1, 1950.

4 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the
5 transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense
6 activities and encourage the retention of employees in
7 defense activities, and shall provide for reemployment rights
8 in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

9 (c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use
10 of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in
11 and outside the competitive civil service and to require
12 correction of improper allocations to higher grades of posi-
13 tions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.
14 No person in any executive department or agency whose
15 position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
16 amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher
17 grade subject to such Act without having served at least
18 one year in the next lower grade.

19 (d) From time to time, but at least annually, each
20 executive department and agency shall (1) review all posi-
21 tions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or
22 placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsi-
23 bility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all
24 such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with
25 respect to such positions which are found to be necessary,

1 make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classi-
2 fication grades of those positions which are subject to the
3 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay
4 levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-
5 fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each
6 department and agency shall submit a report to the Post
7 Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations
8 Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives con-
9 cerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with
10 information comparing the total number of employees on the
11 payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary
12 with similar information for the previous December 1.

13 SEC. 1311. Appropriations and funds made available by
14 this or any other Act for salaries, wages, or compensation,
15 for the current fiscal year shall also be available for pay-
16 ment of any tax with respect thereto which is imposed on
17 any department, agency, corporation, or other instrumen-
18 tality of the United States, as an employer, by the pro-
19 visions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

20 SEC. 1312. Personnel, and appropriations or funds avail-
21 able for salaries and expenses to any department, agency,
22 or corporation in the executive branch of the Government,
23 shall be transferred to any defense activity under the juris-
24 diction of such department or agency in such numbers or
25 amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsi-

1 bilities relating to the national defense assigned to such
2 department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

3 SEC. 1313. In the administration of the various Acts
4 authorizing construction of river and harbor and flood-control
5 projects, the following shall be hereafter applicable:

6 (a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized and
7 directed to have the Chief of Engineers prepare a planning
8 report for each river and harbor project, and for each flood
9 control project, heretofore or hereafter adopted and author-
10 ized by law. Appropriation for construction of an adopted
11 and authorized project, or authorized modification thereof,
12 is authorized only after submission by the Secretary of the
13 Army of a planning report to Congress and the printing
14 thereof as a document of Congress. Any planning report
15 submitted during recess of Congress shall be printed immedi-
16 ately by the Public Printer as a document of the following
17 session of Congress: *Provided*, That a planning report shall
18 not be made for any project on which construction has been
19 completed. The planning report shall be in the format, con-
20 tent and nontechnical terminology of the survey report,
21 and shall carefully develop and present the following infor-
22 mation with respect to an authorized project:

23 1. A complete description of the project, indicating any
24 changes from the project as described in the survey report,
25 including power and other additional features.

1 2. An up-to-date estimate of construction costs, spe-
2 cifically designating the amount of contingencies allocated
3 to each item.

4 3. A statement of the rate of prosecution of the work,
5 including the most economical construction schedule and
6 money requirements.

7 4. An up-to-date economic analysis, and reevaluation of
8 the cost-benefit ratio.

9 5. Relocations requirements and cost.

10 6. Land acquisition requirements and cost.

11 7. Changes, subsequent to submission of the survey
12 report to the Congress, in the public necessity for the work
13 and propriety of its construction, continuance, or maintenance
14 at the expense of the United States.

15 8. Status of local cooperation.

16 9. The applicability of provisions of continuing authori-
17 zation Acts to the project.

18 10. The recommendations of the Board of Engineers for
19 Rivers and Harbors.

20 After the planning report for a project has been sub-
21 mitted to Congress, and after initial construction funds have
22 been appropriated, such project shall be reviewed by the
23 Chief of Engineers in the first half of each succeeding fiscal
24 year, and a statement of progress thereon, in such form as to
25 permit of ready comparison with the planning report, shall be

1 filed by him with the Appropriations Committees of Congress
2 not later than the following 1st day of February.

3 (b) The Chief of Engineers is directed to make a report
4 to the Congress not later than December 31, 1952, upon all
5 river and harbor projects, and flood-control projects, adopted
6 and authorized since March 3, 1925, the construction or
7 further improvement of which under present conditions is
8 undesirable, inadvisable, or uneconomical, or in which cur-
9 tailment of the projects should be made for any other reason.

10 SEC. 1314. This Act may be cited as the "Supple-
11 mental Appropriation Act, 1952".

I N D E X

	Page
Claims and judgments-----	31
Commerce, Department of (maritime activities)-----	14
District of Columbia-----	2
Emergency agencies-----	25
Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	30
Federal Security Agency-----	8
Foreign aid-----	17
General provisions-----	33
Government and relief in occupied areas-----	17
Independent Offices-----	9
Interior, Department of-----	9
Justice, Department of-----	3
Labor, Department of-----	7
Legislative -----	3
National Security Training Commission-----	16
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	6
Rescissions -----	33
Treasury Department-----	5

82ND CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5215

[Report No. 890]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

AUGUST 17, 1951

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Jackson, Wash. Mack, Ill.
Jarman Madden
Javits Magee
Johnson Mahon
Jones, Ala. Mansfield
Jones, Mo. Marshall
Jones, Merrow
Hamilton, C. Miller, Calif.
Judd Mills
Karsten, Mo. Morgan
Kean Moulder
Kee Multer
Kelley, Pa. Murdock
Kelly, N. Y. Murphy
Keogh Murray, Tenn.
Kerr O'Brien, Ill.
Kilday O'Neill
King O'Toole
Kilwan Patman
Klein Perkins
Kluczynski Philbin
Lane Pickett
Lanham Polk
Lesinski Powell
Lind Price
Lyle Priest
McCarthy Quinn
McCormack Rabaut
McGrath Rains
McGuire Ramsay
McKinnon Reams
McMillan Rhodes
Machrowicz

NOT VOTING—69

Abbott Fisher
Albert Gordon
Allen, La. Gore
Andresen, Hagen
August H. Hall
Anfuso Edwin Arthur
Blackney Hays, Ohio
Boggs, La. Hébert
Boykin Hedrick
Breen Hess
Brehm Hinshaw
Buckley Irving
Busbey Kearns
Chatham Lucas
Chenoweth McDonough
Cole, Kans. McGregor
Cole, N. Y. Martin, Mass.
Davis, Tenn. Mason
Davis, Wis. Mitchell
DeGraffenried Morrison
Durham Morton
Ellsworth Murray, Wis.
Elston O'Konski
Engle Preston

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Blackney for, with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Hess for, with Mr. Morton against.

Mr. Wood of Idaho for, with Mr. Anfuso against.

Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Hays of Ohio against.

Mr. Chenoweth for, with Mr. Abbott against.

Mr. Busbey for, with Mr. Chatham against.

Mr. McGregor for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.

Mr. Davis of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Cole of New York against.

Mr. August H. Andresen for, with Mr. Gore against.

Mr. Secrest for, with Mr. Gordon against.

Mr. Fisher for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Wood of Georgia for, with Mr. Prouty against.

Mr. Albert for, with Mr. Rivers against.

Mr. Hagen for, with Mr. Shelley against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Mitchell against.

Mr. Taber for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Talle for, with Mr. Engle against.

Mr. Van Pelt for, with Mr. Hedrick against.

Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Welch against.

Mr. O'Konski for, with Mr. Whitaker against.

Until further notice:

Mr. deGraffenried with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Brehm.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Preston with Mr. Elston.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Sabbath with Mr. McDonough.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Werdell.
Mr. Lucas with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Thomas with Mr. Sadlak.

Mr. NELSON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that it is not in order in this particular instance to ask every Member of the House how he voted; otherwise I think we should have a recapitulation.

The SPEAKER. In the first place, that is not a point of order.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker pursuant to the instruction of the House, I report the bill back to the House with the amendment contained in the instruction.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 16, subsection (2), strike out "\$1,335,000,000" and insert "\$985,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 260, nays 101, answered "present" 1, not voting 70, as follows:

[Roll No. 166]

YEAS—260

Addonizio
Allen, Calif.
Angell
Armstrong
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Ayres
Bailey
Baker
Bakewell
Baring
Barrett
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Battle
Beall
Beckworth
Bender
Bennett, Fla.
Bentsen
Blatnik
Boggs, Del.
Bolling
Bolton
Bonner
Bosone
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Brownson
Bryson
Buchanan
Burlison
Burnside
Burton
Byrne, N. Y.
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Canfield
Cannon
Carlyle
Carnahan
Case
Celler
Chelf
Chiperfield
Chudoff
Clemente
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Cox
Cresser
Crumpacker
Dague
Davis, Ga.
Dawson
Deane
Delaney
Dempsey
Denny
Denton
Devereux
Dingell
Dollinger
Donohue
Donovan
Doughton
Doyle
Eaton
Eberhart
Elliott
Evins
Fallon
Felghan
Fenton
Fernandez
Flne
Flood
Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Forrester
Frazier
Fugate
Fulton
Furcolo
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary

Gathings
Gavin
Golden
Goodwin
Granahan
Granger
Grant
Green
Greenwood
Gregory
Gwinn
Hale
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Hart
Havenner
Hays, Ark.
Heffernan
Heller
Herlong
Hertel
Heslton
Hillings
Hollfield
Holmes
Hope
Howell
Hunter
Jackson, Calif.
Jackson, Wash.
James
Jarman
Javits
Johnson
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, Hamilton C.
Jones, Woodrow W.
Judd
Karsten, Mo.
Kean
Kearney
Keating
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kennedy
Keogh
Kerr
Kersten, Wis.
Kilburn
Kilday
King
Kilwan
Klein
Kluczynski
Lane
Lanham
Lantaff
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lind
Lyle
McCarthy
McConnell
McCormack
McGrath
McGuire
McKinnon
McMillan
McMullen
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Mahon
Mansfield
Marshall
Meader
Merrow
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, N. Y.
Mills
Morano
Morgan
Moulder
Multer
Mumma
Murdock
Murphy
Murray, Tenn.
Norblad
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Neill
Ostertag
O'Toole
Patman
Patterson
Perkins
Philbin
Pickett
Poage
Polk
Powell
Price
Priest
Quinn
Rabaut
Radwan
Rains
Ramsay
Reams
Redden
Rhodes
Rblcoff
Richards
Rlehlman
Riley
Roberts
Robeson
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Sasser
Scott, Hardie
Seely-Brown
Sheppard
Slemlinski
Sikes
Sittler
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Steed
Stigler
Tackett
Taylor
Teague
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Van Zandt
Vorys
Walter
Watts
Welch
Wickersham
Wildnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Williams, N. Y.
Willis
Wolverton
Yates
Yorty
Zablocki

NAYS—101

Aandahl
Abernethy
Adair
Allen, Ill.
Andersen
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews
Arends
Barden
Beamer
Belcher
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Betts
Bishop
Bow
Bramblett
Bray
Brown, Ohio
Budge
Buffett
Burdick
Bush
Butler
Church
Clevenger
Crawford
Curtis, Mo.
Curtis, Nebr.
D'Ewart
Dondero
Dorn
Fellows
George
Graham
Gross
Hand
Harden
Harrison, Wyo.
Harvey
Hill
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Horan
Hull
Jenison
Jenkins
Jensen
Jonas
Larade
Lovre
McCulloch
McVey
Martin, Iowa
Miller, Nebr.
Morris
Nelson
Nicholson
Norrell
O'Hara
Passman
Patten
Phillips
Potter
Poulson
Rankin
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Rees, Kans.
Regan
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
St. George
Schwabe
Schryner
Scudder
Shafer
Sheehan
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Wis.
Stanley
Stefan
Sutton
Thompson, Mich.
Towe
Vail
Vaughn
Velde
Vursell
Wharton
Wheeler
Whitten
Williams, Miss.
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Witthrow
Wolcott

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Cunningham

NOT VOTING—70

Abbott
Albert
Allen, La.
Andresen
August H.
Anfuso
Blackney
Boggs, La.
Boykin
Breen
Brehm
Buckley
Busbey
Chatham
Chenoweth

Cole, Kans.	Hinshaw	Saylor
Cole, N. Y.	Irving	Scott,
Davis, Tenn.	Kearns	Hugh D., Jr.
Davis, Wis.	Lucas	Secrest
DeGraffenreid	McDonough	Shelley
Dolliver	McGregor	Smith, Kans.
Durham	Martin, Mass.	Stockman
Ellsworth	Mason	Taber
Elston	Mitchell	Talle
Engle	Morrison	Thomas
Fisher	Morton	Van Pelt
Gordon	Murray, Wis.	Vinson
Gore	O'Konski	Welch
Hagen	Preston	Werdell
Hall	Prouty	Whitaker
Edwin Arthur	Reed, N. Y.	Wood, Ga.
Hays, Ohio	Rivers	Wood, Idaho
Hébert	Rogers, Mass.	Woodruff
Hedrick	Sabath	
Hess	Sadlak	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Cunningham for, with Mr. Dolliver against.

Mr. Hess for, with Mr. Van Pelt against.

Mr. Prouty for, with Mr. Wood of Idaho against.

Mr. Davis of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Taber against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. August H. Andresen against.

Mr. Anfusio for, with Mr. Hagen against.
Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts for, with Mr. O'Konski against.

Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. Chatham for, with Mr. Busbey against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Woodruff against.

Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Reed of New York against.

Mr. Albert for, with Mr. Chenoweth against.

Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Blackney against.

Mr. Abbott for, with Mr. Wood of Georgia against.

Mr. deGraffenreid for, with Mr. Fisher against.

Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Secrest against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Kearns.

Mr. Engle with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Welch with Mr. Werdell.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Talle.

Mr. Gore with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Hedrick with Mr. Smith of Kansas.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.

Mr. Shelley with Mr. Saylor.

Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Sadlak.

Mr. Durham with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Elston.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Cole of Kansas.

Mr. Irving with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. McDonough.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. BROWNSON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. DOLLIVER, who, if present, would have voted "nay." I therefore withdraw my vote of "yea" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this bill prior to final passage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL 1952

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 394, Rept. No. 892), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill or any provision contained therein are hereby waived.

AMENDING RULE XI (2) (F) OF HOUSE RULES

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 386, Rept. No. 893), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That rule XI (2) (f) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) The Rules of the House are hereby made the rules of its standing committees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is hereby made a motion of high privilege in said committees, and except that each standing committee, and each subcommittee of any such committee, is authorized to fix a lesser number than a majority of its entire membership who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the purpose of taking sworn testimony: *Provided*, That such quorum shall consist of not less than one member of the majority party and one member of the minority party."

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

REQUEST TO WITHDRAW PAPERS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request, which was read by the Clerk:

*U. S. House of Representatives,
August 16, 1951.*

Mr. ANGELL requests, pursuant to rule XXXVIII, leave to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the case of Jess C. Layton, formerly a resident of Portland, Oreg.; all the original papers submitted in support of H. R. 8433, Seventy-fourth Congress, introduced by Representative William A. Ekwall, of Oregon, and H. R. 5091, Seventy-sixth Congress, introduced by Representative Martin S. Smith, of Washington, no adverse report having been filed thereon.

HOMER D. ANGELL,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

RESERVES

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, on April 12 of this year, I spoke on this floor

against the manner in which inactive reservists of this country are being called to active duty. Today I wish to state that the reservist is still being treated unfairly. Insult has been added to injury.

What has been done, after more than a year of fighting, to improve the state of reserves? We are told that about 75 percent of all officers in Korea are reservists. In an unlimited war the percentage would be even greater.

Not only was the reservist taken into active duty without any consideration of his personal problems, but when his discharge date is growing near, he is suddenly informed that his enlistment is extended another year. One reservist in my congressional district has recently written his family that his only military accomplishment to date has been "to answer muster in the morning," after being in the service for almost a year.

In my home town is an example of the way the reservists have been treated. A young man there received his discharge from the Navy and soon thereafter a Navy officer called at his home to talk about joining the Reserves. The officer emphasized the importance of the Reserves to the future of the Nation, and so forth. The boy joined, after he was assured he would not be called to active duty until men of the draft age had been called; all the active Reserves had been called; and all the National Guard had been called, then the Inactive Reserves would be called. If this is the policy of the Navy they have not kept their word in my State. It seems in West Virginia that the policy has been to call the inactive Reserves first.

The home-town boy that I am using as an example, was called to the service at the age of 39 years. He has two children and a wife to support. He is now in the Pacific, where there are 96 men in the same category and the Navy has use for only 4 of these in their particular line.

This is just one typical example of the glaring inefficiency of the way our military service is being run. If private business were handled in one-half as inefficient a manner it would fail before it got started.

This is mighty bitter medicine to take when the reservist knows that back home are young men eligible for draft, men without dependents and who have never had active military duty. Yet these reservists must continue in active service while younger men are enlisting in the National Guard or signing up in defense plants to avoid active military duty.

Can anyone explain to me the logic used in the calling of men for active duty who are in their late thirties or forties, who have families to support and who have already served their country in time of war, instead of calling the young men walking around on the streets today.

I believe it is the duty and responsibility of the Armed Services Committee to use its influence with those in charge of our military programs and stop this injustice now.

Unless we get into an all-out war I cannot condone the calling of inactive

EXTENDING TIMES FOR FREE BRIDGE ACROSS RIO GRANDE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3299) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Tex.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the State of Texas, acting through the State Highway Commission of Texas, or the successors thereof, to acquire, construct, maintain, and operate a free bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Tex.," approved August 2, 1946, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The authority granted herein for construction of the bridge shall cease and be null and void unless the actual construction be commenced within 8 years and completed within 10 years from August 2, 1946, unless otherwise authorized by the Congress of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNITION AND ENDORSEMENT OF METALLURGICAL CONGRESS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 290) providing for the recognition and endorsement of the World Metallurgical Congress.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas a study of available metal resources and the conservation of these resources is of paramount concern to the harmony of free nations; and

Whereas the staffs of the United States Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey have concluded a report declaring our mineral resources deficient in several important minerals and the outlook for major improvements not favorable, and stressing our continued dependence on foreign resources for these commodities; and

Whereas the same report declared it obvious that a dynamic program of research and exploration must be pursued if new sources are to be developed to supply future needs; and

Whereas the exchange of metallurgical research ideas among top scientists of the free world will contribute to defense production in the United States and its friendly neighbors; and

Whereas the efficient use of both new metal production and available scrap can enhance the security of the free peoples; and

Whereas metallurgical art and science in the free world are in good health and the metallurgist can be counted on for the efficient utilization of the available resources; and

Whereas it is particularly of interest to the United States now to demonstrate sincere friendly relations with all free world industrial production centers; and

Whereas it has been a traditional American policy to utilize private inventive genius whenever possible, believing that it results in the advance of the general welfare; and

Whereas the Economic Cooperation Administration already has given its endorsement and material help: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the Congress hereby extends its official welcome to the foreign metal scientists who will visit major American production centers and attend the World Metallurgical Congress, October 14 to 19, under sponsorship of the American Society for Metals. The President is authorized and requested, by proclamation, or in such man-

ner as he may deem proper, to grant recognition to the World Metallurgical Congress and the American Society for Metals for its instigation and sponsorship of this first world gathering of metal scientists, calling upon officials and agencies of the Government to assist and cooperate with such congress as occasion may warrant.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMEND SECTION 25 OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT OF 1933

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3209) amending section 25 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the fourth sentence of section 25 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (48 Stat. 70; 16 U. S. C., sec. 831x), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Such commissioners shall receive a per diem of not to exceed \$30 for their services, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$10 per day for subsistence for time actually spent in performing their duties as commissioners, and reimbursement of actual transportation expenses including an allowance for use of privately owned automobiles at a rate not to exceed 7 cents per mile."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CASH PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF VETERANS' CONVEYANCES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1864) to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans who served during World War II, and persons who served in the military, naval, or air service of the United States on or after June 27, 1950, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. In light of the fact that the committee of objectors has a rule, unanimously agreed to, that no legislation involving more than \$1,000,000 should be approved on the Consent Calendar, I withdraw my reservation of objection and ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, let me say to the gentleman from Michigan that this bill has already passed the Senate, and all we are doing here is striking out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substituting the bill that was passed by the House. I do not think the rule that the gentleman refers to governing the conduct of the Committee of Objectors would apply.

Mr. FORD. I might say to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi that I agree there is some difference in this situation from the ordinary kind of bill involving more than \$1,000,000 that comes before us on the Consent Calendar. However, according to the committee report, this legislation is estimated to cost \$27,960,000. In all good conscience, and

I make no statement as to the merits of the proposed legislation, I do not think it should be considered on the Consent Calendar. Perhaps the bill should be enacted into law. I simply say it should not be approved on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. RANKIN. It has already passed the House, practically unanimously, I believe. All this bill does is to strike out all after the enacting clause of a similar bill passed by the Senate and substitute the provisions of the House bill, so I do not think that rule would apply.

Mr. FORD. Admittedly, this is a rather unusual procedure. It seems to me that since this bill or one identical to it has been approved in the House and has gone over to the other body and is now returned in a slightly different form approved by the other body, it would be a relatively simple matter to bring the revised legislation to the floor of the House in the ordinary course of events and not on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. RANKIN. The Senate did not pass the House bill, but passed one of its own. It bypassed the House legislation. What we are doing, and what the committee did here, was simply to take up the Senate bill, strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the House bill which had already passed this body unanimously.

Mr. FORD. As the gentleman from Mississippi recalls, the committee of objectors on both sides considered this particular legislation, although in different form, on the Consent Calendar at an earlier date. It was subsequently brought to the floor of the House under the Calendar Wednesday procedure. I think the members of the objectors committee would not be consistent if they permitted this bill, even though it is coming from the other body, to go through on the Consent Calendar at this time because of the rather extreme cost as compared with legislation that does normally appear on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. RANKIN. If that is the attitude of the committee, it is absolutely useless to have it go over without prejudice. The thing you should do would be to object, so the next time it would take three objections, because we are trying to get recognition under suspension of the rules and, if we cannot get that, of course we will ask for a rule. But the gentleman ought not to ask to pass it over. If he is going to do anything, he should just object.

Mr. FORD. I appreciate the statement of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, and I agree with his suggestion. Rather than ask that it be passed over without prejudice, I do object to its consideration on the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

AUDUBON CENTENNIAL YEAR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 248) authorizing the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating 1951 as Audubon Centennial Year.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to

issue a proclamation designating 1951 as Audubon Centennial Year in observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of John James Audubon.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That is the last eligible bill on the Consent Calendar.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, I ask unanimous consent that that committee and subcommittees thereof may sit during general debate during the sessions of the House for the balance of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 394 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill or any provision contained therein are hereby waived.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply makes in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and waiving points of order.

Mr. Speaker, the best I could get from the hearings on the application for the rule is that three questions are raised so far as the waiving of points of order is concerned. On page 38 of the appropriation bill, section 1309, certain restrictions, or prohibitions rather, are made upon the payment of retirement funds to certain defense officers who have retired from the service and are engaged in selling their services to others who engage in contractual relations with the Government, which, I think, is a very laudable provision. Then, there are two other points involved. On page 41, section 1312, is a section which ordinarily would be subject to point of order. It provides in substance that certain personnel and appropriations of funds available for salaries and expenses to any department or agency may be transferred all in the interest, it would appear, of economy. The third section which would be subject to a possible point of order is section 1313 on page 42. That section provides in substance for the Army engineers to bring up to date reports on river and harbor and flood-control projects that have been made upon authorizations theretofore made. The Committee on Appropriations seeks this action, it says, so that it might have the benefit of the then-existing conditions at the time the appropriation is asked for. I understand there is some opposition to this section

of the bill, possibly coming from the Committee on Public Works, and that that will be debated during the consideration of the bill. I am inclined to the thought that this section should be clarified in the ensuing debate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] has made a very splendid explanation of the rule and the reason why the rule to waive points of order on this supplemental appropriation bill has been granted and should be adopted. I agree with the committee that these three sections—sections 1310, 1311, and 1312—are of such importance that certainly the House should be permitted to pass upon the questions involved in these sections, rather than to have them subject to a point of order where the objection of one individual Member may prevent their consideration. However, Mr. Speaker, this bill contains a great many other sections and items which I would like to speak about because of their importance.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the attention of the House. I realize fully that the way we have been appropriating so much money in the last week or so, that a little item of \$1,677,000,000 may not be worth the attention of some Members of the House, but I would like to have the attention of those interested in economy for just a minute or two, if I may.

This bill carries a total of \$1,677,566,316 in supplemental appropriations. That huge sum is in addition to the appropriations which have already been voted by this House for the different agencies of Government as contained in the regular departmental appropriation bills. Some of the appropriation items contained in this supplemental bill look a little high to me, so I would like to make an inquiry or two, if I may, from some of the members of the subcommittee about a few of these items, if they will be so kind as to explain. For instance, I note there has been added a million dollars in the appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission. The House just got through passing on FCC appropriations within the last few days so I feel that particular item had better be justified.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman like to be interrupted at this time?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes. If the gentleman has an answer I shall appreciate it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct to this extent, that in the opinion of the minority Members there is no need for the additional money. The objective, of course, is a worthy objective, but enough money was given to the Federal Communications Commission in its regular appropriation to absorb more urgent expenses of the war like this one, and an amendment will be offered to correct that.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I appreciate the gentleman's explanation. I hope such an amendment is offered. It seems to me there is no particular reason why we should give so much careful attention to the general departmental appropriation bills if later we are going to put everything back into a supplemental appropriation bill which we have but recently cut out, and thus eliminate all the savings we have made in the other regular money bills.

I feel it is up to the subcommittee to justify every single one of these appropriation items as contained in this supplemental bill. I am sure the committee can justify a great many of them, but I believe all of us should pay attention to this bill and to the various provisions of it, and determine for ourselves whether or not the items in this bill simply constitute a restoration of the cuts we have made in past bills, or whether there is some valid and good reason why these additional funds should be appropriated.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am glad to see the gentleman from Ohio raise this question about these bills, because I have studied this bill and the report over the week end, and I am mystified. I hope that the House will require very careful justification for all these items. I am particularly interested in the fact that all of the departments seem to have gotten in on this Defense Production Act stuff. They are asking for large sums of money. I am just wondering how much of this money that comes in under the Defense Production Act activities of these departments is to cover up things that the House has spent so much time and so much trouble and so much controversy in cutting out of the appropriation bills. I hope the Members will require very careful and meticulous inspection and justification of this appropriation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. For instance, may I say to the gentleman from Virginia, on pages 7 and 8 are quite a number of rather large additional appropriations for the Department of Labor. Here is one item of \$1,075,000 for salaries and expenses. We just finished passing the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Labor a few days ago. Here is another item for a million and a half. Here is one for \$19,000,000 more in grants to States for unemployment compensation. We have been boasting as to how we have more people employed today than we have ever had in our national history. So why do we need more money for unemployment compensation if we have more persons gainfully employed than we have ever had before, and there is such a scarcity of manpower?

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I, too, am glad that the gentleman from Ohio brought up this matter. I had intended going into that a little further later on myself, but since we are on the subject, the gentleman will recall that when members of the Appropriations Committee were be-

fore the Committee on Rules, I asked them then if any of these cuts that had been made by the House in the bills were restored in this particular bill. They gave us assurance that that was not so.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Briefly.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the gentleman was given that assurance, certainly that is not in line with two items under the heading of "Agriculture."

Mr. COLMER. Then, of course, the only thing to do is when the bill is under consideration, if the bill itself comes up for consideration, is to go into those matters, because I am certainly in accord with the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Virginia and the others who have spoken that there is no use in marching up the hill in cutting these different appropriation bills only to have the cuts restored in a supplemental bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The reason I am emphasizing these items in the bill is simply so Members of the House who were not at the Rules Committee hearing, or are not members of the Committee on Appropriation, may be put on notice that there are many important appropriation items contained in this bill—important items that should receive careful study and upon which we should pass judgment as to whether or not we want to appropriate the funds set forth in this bill regardless of the previous action of the House in turning them down.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. McGRATH. The gentleman made reference to one item of \$1,075,000 and \$1,500,000 in the farm-labor-supply bill. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the bill, H. R. 311, just passed by the House, contained \$950,000,000 that is deductible from this amount.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand that. But what I am pointing out is that some of these items or appropriations should be carefully checked by the membership in light of the actions we have previously taken on various regular departmental appropriation bills.

But I want to proceed quickly, if I may, and call attention to other items in this bill. On page 9 there is a single two-line item which appropriates \$260,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission. I know but little about atomic energy or the Atomic Energy Commission, and I do not believe Members of the House know much about them either, but we should have some justification for appropriating this \$260,000,000 item or it should not be included. I assume the committee will justify it, and I think they certainly should and must, because even in this day and age \$260,000,000 is quite a tidy sum of money, especially in view of the difficulties we are encountering in our efforts to find some new sources of revenue through taxation.

Then we find huge appropriations contained in this bill for stockpiling stra-

tegic and critical materials; probably all necessary, of course; but again we should have that item explained.

Let us go down a little further in the bill, and call your attention to some other rather large appropriation items.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I am a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee handling funds for State, Justice, and Commerce. There is an item contained in this bill of \$100,000,000 for Commerce. I plead guilty to not having any knowledge whatever as to what they may be for, even though I am a member of that Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And the gentleman has just finished spending the last 6 or 7 months working on the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce, and he does not know what this item is for?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I have no idea at all. Then there is \$29,500,000.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sure the gentleman will be interested in seeing to it that careful consideration is given to this matter.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Indeed so.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I may say the same thing as far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned. The minority on the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations had no notice whatsoever that any request was going to be made to add to the appropriation for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the sum of \$150,000, an amount almost identical to that which the gentleman from Minnesota cut out of the bill in a fight here on the floor. Nor did I know that they had restored to the Secretary's immediate office \$50,000 of the \$75,000 that we took out of the bill for Agriculture on the floor of the House. I think, if the gentleman from Ohio will bear with me, it seems to me that there are many items in this bill which simply counteract the action previously taken by the House.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think the gentleman will be also interested in knowing that there is some \$27,000,000 or \$28,000,000 in this bill for relief funds, or aid funds, for the occupied areas of Europe. I thought we just last Friday passed a bill on foreign aid. Here is more, of course, for occupied territory. Maybe it is all justifiable, but if so we should know why and how.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from Ohio that this measure goes far beyond anything contemplated by the rules of the House of Representatives. The rule waives points of order against those provisions in the bill that are absolutely foreign to the powers of the Committee on Appropriations. So the thing to do is to vote down the previous question, then strike out that

provision which waives all points of order and then we may get back to a sound legislative basis.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Let me say the items I have been mentioning here are appropriation items. They are not the paragraph that would otherwise be subject to a point of order. The only reason why the rule was granted was to make in order the three paragraphs or sections I mentioned earlier. These others are all appropriation items which the Appropriations Committee has a right to bring in here without a rule, but the merit of which I think we have to pass on.

I would like to turn to page 27, if I may. I am sure all of you will be interested in studying rather carefully some of the appropriation items for the Federal Security Agency, and also for the Department of Agriculture. You will see that in several different places appropriation items are carried for the Department of Labor and for the Department of Commerce. You will find some on one page, and some on other pages.

The committee has reduced rather drastically—and I notice the newspapers have had considerable comment on it—the requests of Civil Defense Administration for funds. Then here is a slight amount for the Department of Defense again. There is no question on that item, however.

I would like to turn, if I may, to the appropriation contained here for independent offices, for which this bill carries \$1,290,953,000. In one item you will find something like \$127,000,000 for the Eric Johnston and Mike DiSalle set-ups downtown. I call your attention to that, \$127,000,000, if I recall the figure correctly, which is to run the price-control set-up, although we do not have any rationing, and we do not have any price control, either one. I would like for the committee to compare, or for someone else on the floor to compare, the appropriation which is requested—that \$127,000,000—with the amount Congress voted OPA when that agency was actually administering price control, rationing, and all that in World War II. Can anyone on the committee give me any information?

Mr. FORD. For the information of the gentleman from Ohio, it is my recollection that the testimony brought out that during OPA days when we had rationing that agency had approximately 35,000 to 40,000 employees. At the present time the comparable agency under OPS has approximately 10,000 employees. They requested 19,000 for the fiscal year 1952 and the committee by its action in making certain reductions kept the employees total to I think 14,000 or 15,000.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I ask the gentleman how much was actually appropriated to run OPA for a single year back in the days when we had almost universal rationing and price control. Does the gentleman know the amount, in comparison with this \$127,000,000?

Mr. FORD. In reply to the question asked by the gentleman from Ohio, I was not in the House at that time and I do not have the comparable figures.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. One hundred twenty-seven million six hundred thousand dollars in this one item. That is not very far from the amount we appropriated to run OPA, if I remember correctly, and I am simply trusting my memory because I have not been able to get any authentic report. Let me read to you what this one item is for and I think you better look at it further.

I refer to page 29:

For expenses necessary for the Economic Stabilization Agency, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$127,600,000.

Now there is an item that I think somebody had better explain.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. That is in addition to the regular appropriation. How much was that?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No. The regular appropriation was not made, as I understand, because we had not yet passed the Defense Production Act. I understand that in this one item is included \$97,000,000 for OPS itself—that is Mike DiSalle's agency—or \$8,500,000 less than he requested. If I recall correctly, the appropriation we made for OPA itself the last year it was in operation was around \$120,000,000. I may be wrong about that, however. Now if they tell us we are going to have rationing, that we are going into a completely controlled economy, which they say we are not, then they may need all of this money. If we are going to organize OPS clear down into every little town and hamlet in the Nation; if we are going to put a whole horde of Government employees on the payroll, and get up to the 40,000 OPS officials we had during the war, then perhaps this item can be justified, but otherwise I feel this is an item the House had better look over carefully. I hope some of the members of the Committee on Appropriations will really check into this item thoroughly.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. During the early days of Congress last year the members of the Committee on Appropriations were assured that whenever a supplemental or deficiency request was made, that the members of the respective subcommittees which handled such appropriations would have the opportunity to hold hearings or be called before the deficiency subcommittee and to ask questions and to learn as best they could what the request was made for. That was done during the last session, but I am sorry to say that a comparatively small proportion of the membership of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the aisle was called into the hearings on this emergency appropriation bill;

hence, very few members of the committee, which numbers 50, knew little about what was in this bill until the bill was reported to the full committee, and then in full committee, I am sorry to say, not over 10 minutes was spent to acquaint the membership of the committee with the provisions of this bill which seeks to appropriate and spend \$1,677,000,000 of the American people's money.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I wish to thank the gentleman for his comment. Surely the members of the full Committee on Appropriations, even with the small time they have had on this bill, know more about it, because of their experience with the regular appropriation bills than the average Member of the House.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I wonder if the members of the Committee on Appropriations in appearing before the Committee on Rules on this rule made any representations or statements as to the necessity for immediate action on this measure as against taking it up, say a few weeks from now when there might be a better opportunity to see what these provisions really are.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Of course, when the measure was brought before the Rules Committee and the pending rule was discussed, there was no particular discussion as to the time the bill would be brought up on the floor, but rather as to the necessity for the rule to waive points of order to continue in effect the present provisions of law relative to the emergency hiring of civilian personnel, which is carried in one of the three sections I mentioned a while ago. I would like to say to the gentleman from Indiana, and to the Members of the House, I am not opposed to this rule. Instead I urge its adoption.

So what I have said here this morning I hope will not be taken as an expression of opposition to the rule itself. The rule before us simply waives points of order on these three sections so as to permit the House to pass upon them. I am simply trying to emphasize the necessity of our studying the different appropriation items in the measure before us. While this is a small bill, there is so much money appropriated by it, and there is so little explanation as to why we need to appropriate all these additional funds on top of the appropriations we have already made in the regular departmental appropriation bills, I feel we should all be aware of what is really before us in this one piece of legislation.

Mr. HALLECK. From what I know of this measure, it occurs to me that there are many places in it where substantial cuts could be made. I sincerely trust that amendments to accomplish that result will be offered and that we can get support for them.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I certainly think there is a great opportunity to work some worthwhile economies in this measure. It appears that way to me. I expect to vote for all amendments to reduce or cut these items, unless the need

for the funds carried therein can be substantiated on the floor of the House.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This is August 20, one and two-thirds months after the close of the fiscal year. I think this is another illustration of the statement I made on the floor the other day to the effect that we do not know exactly what we are doing. We do not have control of the Government. We have substantially lost control, because here is this great bill coming in within a month and 20 days of the end of the fiscal year. I congratulate the gentleman on having made the observation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I notice this report indicates a number of subcommittees have considered these matters. It would appear from just reading the report that these various requests have been approved by these subcommittees. Do I understand from the gentleman from Ohio or the members of the Committee on Appropriations that these various requests were not even made before the subcommittees, let alone any hearings on them?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot inform the gentleman as to what was done in the Appropriations Committee. The gentleman has heard, of course, members of the full Appropriations Committee state here on the floor that these matters had not been called to their attention, or at least some of the members of the subcommittees so stated. At least two gentlemen stated that was correct.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Does not this set some kind of precedent? Does the gentleman know of any similar instance?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman refer to the bill or the rule?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. The bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. First, may I say, this is the same type of rule we have adopted before, because otherwise you cannot make some of these savings or restrictions that they do make through these three sections. We have to waive points of order on them. But I am afraid the handling of this bill has been such as to set some sort of precedent which is not good. I want to emphasize again that the Members of the House should realize we have before us a very large appropriation bill. This bill carries more than \$1,600,000,000 in appropriations for the various departments of Government supplemental to the regular appropriations we have already passed upon. Certainly we ought to give this measure careful attention to see if we cannot fry out just a little bit of the fat that appears to be contained in it.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Of course I am in accord with the views expressed by the gentleman about looking into this bill very carefully when the House gets into the Committee of the Whole. But I am sure the gentleman will also agree with me that it is to the advantage of those of us who are interested in economy, that the rule be adopted.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Oh, yes. I tried to make that point very clear. I hope the rule will be adopted, otherwise we cannot make the savings provided under these three sections, none of which carries appropriations, which are actually more or less legislation on an appropriation bill, but which will bring about great savings. Unless we adopt the rule waiving points of order, these sections may be stricken out by the objection of only one Member. However, all these appropriation items, which I have mentioned, and I want to make this very clear, do not come under the rule, and it does not make any difference what we do on the rule—these appropriation items will be before us just the same. So, let us adopt the rule, and then start considering those appropriation items.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if we are going to consider this bill at all, I think it is just as well we consider it under the proposed rule as otherwise. I want to agree with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], however, and with the observation that it would seem to be wiser and better if consideration of this measure were deferred until after we come back from the contemplated recess.

Mr. Speaker, when I examined this bill, I was somewhat provoked to see that it carried an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Federal Communications Commission. You will recall, that on May 4, the committee came here with a bill proposing an appropriation of \$6,575,000 for the Communications Commission to defray the necessary expenses in performing certain duties under acts that were named in the bill. That recommended appropriation was cut from \$6,575,000 to \$6,000,000. Now we find the Committee on Appropriations coming back with a bill restoring the \$575,000 which was stricken from the bill of May 4, and adding to it an additional amount of \$425,000. It has been stated in the debate, or in the consideration of the pending rule, that the Communications Commission needs some money to carry on its monitoring service. However, coupled with that suggestion, it has been mentioned to me that an amendment will be offered providing that this \$1,000,000 for this monitoring service be taken out of the appropriations already made.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many of my colleagues are familiar with the composition and the behavior of the Federal Communications Commission, but I happen to be one Member of this body who believes he knows something about the set-up—and his opinion is that it is a bad outfit. If you recall, or if you have information as to how this Com-

mission operated during the last war, then there is no need of argument now to convince you it performs somewhat as the representative of the people who are now giving the world so much trouble. I recall when the bill was under consideration, on May 4, I said something critical of the Commission and I was queried on my opinion of Mr. Coy, who is now Chairman. I do not know too much about Mr. Coy, except that I do know that before he became Chairman of the Commission he had charge of a broadcasting station belonging to the Washington Post. I know that while Chairman of the Commission the Commission did grant a license to a broadcasting set-up that belonged in large part to a group of Communists. I happen to know that the Commission at the time they granted the license to this Communist-controlled outfit, knew that it was Communist-controlled.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to cover ground that I have gone over time and time again, but I do wish to say to this House that not an additional dime should be appropriated to the Federal Communications Commission. It has been able to get from the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House, for a number of years, money far in excess of what the Commission might legitimately use. It is overstaffed. It was operated as a cover-up for Communists during the last world war. It is at this time staffed with extreme leftists. In their legal department alone they have 97 people, 67 of whom are lawyers, or claim to be lawyers. They could get along with a half dozen. If you go down there and take a look, you would come away convinced that 90 percent of the outfit had just gotten here from Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, there is no justification for making this appropriation. I trust that the amendment which will be offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] changing the language so as to make the \$1,000,000 come out of the appropriation already made will be accepted.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think the gentleman made a very worthwhile statement, but I am sure the House would be interested in knowing that this bill carries an appropriation for 85 new automobiles.

Mr. COX. Yes. We have one man in that Commission who in my judgment is entitled to the confidence and respect of this House, and that is Bob Jones, who was formerly a Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much to find myself in disagreement with the distinguished chair-

man and members of the Civil Functions Appropriation Committee. I was surprised that my friends on the Rules Committee had granted a rule on this bill under discussion, waiving points of order. This is legislation on an appropriation bill. I do not think anyone will say otherwise. It comes to the floor of this House after having been reported out on Saturday, and the report accompanying the bill in this case, with reference to section 1313, was only released this morning at 10 o'clock. I think this matter affects the committee of which I am a member, the Public Works Committee. I refer to section 1313 of the bill—to such an extent that the chairman called a meeting of the committee this morning to consider the matter, and the matter was discussed as far as was possible and practical with the information that we had in hand.

No member of the committee was able to investigate the matter by reading the hearings, or to find out very much about it; and after discussing the matter at considerable length it was decided by the committee that the chairman should be instructed to offer an amendment to strike out section 1313 of the bill until such time as another civil-functions appropriations bill might come up or legislation might be offered in regular order or consideration of the purposes sought to be accomplished by the amendment under section 1314 of the bill.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. I do not of course want to get into an argument with my friend about his expression of surprise that the Rules Committee had granted such a rule, but I do want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that this item was but one of a number of items against which points of order would lie. The Rules Committee therefore took no stand on this particular item but in the over-all picture saw fit to grant the rule; and I think the House should see fit in the interest of economy and good government to go along with that position and adopt the rule.

Mr. LARCADE. That may be true, but the fact remains that the committee is precluded from making a point of order against the item.

Mr. COLMER. The committee has its remedy in that it can offer a motion to strike.

Mr. LARCADE. That is true; and as I stated a moment ago, it is the intention of the committee to offer an amendment to strike out section 1313.

I should also like to say for the benefit of the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee handling civil functions bill that in view of the fact that the House Committee on Public Works did not have any opportunity to go into the matter at any length a resolution was passed which I will read to you:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Public Works is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee to study the policies, practices, and procedures in connection with authorization and construction of river, harbor, and flood control projects, and report back to the committee with the

utmost despatch its findings and recommendations thereon.

In view of the fact that the Public Works Committee is going to investigate the matter that is brought to the attention of the House by the committee, we hope that the committee will give consideration to accepting the amendment which will be offered by the chairman of the committee and not insist upon section 1313 being included in the bill.

It was the consensus of the members of the Public Works Committee that a hasty perusal of the matter indicates that the entire proposal can have only one result, to handicap and shortly stalemate the river and harbor and flood control program. It would add red tape to the time-tested and thorough procedures now in effect. No doubt those interests who desire to stop improvement and use of our waterways would welcome this chance to hamstring the work.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, if there is an amendment offered to strike section 1313 from H. R. 5215, I shall support the amendment.

Without a doubt there is some merit to section 1313 but likewise there are objectionable features in that the Corps of Army Engineers is being singled out for an attack and for reasons not indicated on the surface and, in my opinion, not justifiable.

In my considered judgment, if section 1313 remains in the bill, there will be very little, if any, funds appropriated for flood control for fiscal 1953 in that the Army Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee would not require the Corps of Army Engineers to furnish complete description and an up-to-date estimate of construction costs on the many projects for which the budget will not recommend funds. Furthermore, it is my understanding that it would be December before the Corps of Army Engineers would be notified by the Budget what projects it will recommend for funds and it would then be too late for the Corps of Army Engineers to furnish the Army Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee with the complicated information required in section 1313.

Under section 1313, it would appear that the Army Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee would supersede previous action by the Public Works Committee and both branches of the Congress because it is my understanding, and I am sure it is your understanding, that the Congress cannot appropriate funds for a project until it has been authorized, and before the Public Works Committee and the Congress will authorize an expenditure for a project, the cost must be justified and fixed, therefore, the information requested in section 1313 of the present bill is a duplication of that information already furnished to the Public Works Committee and the Congress.

There are many instances of record where the Corps of Army Engineers has recommended to the Congress that cer-

tain projects be discontinued and authorization canceled as changing conditions disclose that such projects are no longer economical.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee and having great respect for its chairman, as well as the members of the Army Civil Functions Subcommittee, I reluctantly oppose section 1313, nevertheless, I consider it the right step but in the wrong direction. However, if the Appropriations Committee will recommend the same procedure in handling appropriations for all branches of the Federal Government and will recommend to the Congress that a sufficient number of technical investigators be appointed, then whatever merit there is in section 1313 would manifest itself in the interests of the taxpayer and our system of appropriating funds to operate the many Federal agencies.

I must necessarily state that my experience with the Corps of Army Engineers has been most businesslike, and I have the highest respect for General Pick and his staff. In my experience in dealing with the Corps of Army Engineers I have found it to be one of the finest, if not the finest, branches of our military service. It is efficient and well organized and entirely competent to carry on its important work. It would behoove all of us to place more confidence in General Pick's highly trained engineering staff than in some investigator who probably is working to make a good showing for himself.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

[Mr. BROOKS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include supporting data.)

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he will make in the Committee of the Whole and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. COTTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I hope that we may have the earnest attention of the Members of the House today on the merits of the question that has been raised.

The bill submitted by the committee is the cleanest bill so far as legislative provisions are concerned recently reported to the House. There is only one item

of appropriation subject to a point of order, and that is the \$300 per Member for stationery. No other money item in the bill is without authorization.

In all the rest of the provisions until we reach the last chapter there is only one item subject to a point of order and that provides for waiving certain civil service requirements, in one agency.

The last part of the bill contains the usual general provisions always included in appropriation bills. All of them are, of course, subject to points of order and all of them are invariably included in the supply bills.

That leaves only section 1313. Section 1313 provides only one simple but essential requirement. It requires the Board of Engineers to submit planning reports on the projects for which appropriations are requested. That is all it does. And nothing could be more reasonable. It affords the committee a basis on which to determine the amounts to be appropriated for the projects submitted to them for funds.

The statute already requires the Board of Engineers to submit to the legislative committee a survey report for each project. And the Board of Engineers has always insisted that they are also accustomed to submit to the Committee on Appropriations planning reports on each project. But when the committee investigated they found that these planning reports were not submitted in advance and when submitted were not always accurate. As a result many of the projects, if not all of them, have cost vastly more than the committee was led to believe they would cost when the appropriation was made. I trust all Members of the House will read the report of the committee on this investigation released today.

The only purpose of this section 1313 is to give the committee accurate and dependable information on the prospective cost of the projects they are asked to appropriate for.

In other words the purpose of the section is to save money. As will be noted in the report distributed this morning some \$800,000,000 has been lost and wasted by the practices this section seeks to remedy. At a time like this when there are unprecedented requests for flood-control projects all over the United States it is important that we save all possible waste and that we stretch our flood-control dollars as far as possible.

If Members have any doubts about the matter it is only necessary for them to read the hearings and the report.

There is no purpose to encroach on the jurisdiction of the legislative committee. It is merely a question of securing a dependable basis on which to make appropriations and save waste and extravagance.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say a few words in reference to section 1313, which is the section that is under controversy at the present time. This

section sets up a considerably different procedure for the Corps of Engineers in the handling of their requests for appropriations before the Committee on Appropriations.

May I preface my remarks with this statement: For 2 years in the Eighty-first Congress I served on the Committee on Public Works and this year I have been a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations for Army Civil Functions. I sat through the rather extensive hearings that were held by this subcommittee under the investigation authorized a year ago by the Committee on Appropriations. As a result, I am quite familiar with all the charges and countercharges that have been discussed here by several Members.

In my estimation, these provisions contained in section 1313 are desirable, although to some extent I disagree with the conclusions that have been set forth in the committee report and I vigorously disapprove of any disparagement of the Corps of Engineers as such or General Pick, Colonel Potter, or other members of the Corps.

I would like to say this: I think there is a grave danger that some would like to discredit the Corps of Engineers for ulterior political purposes. The proposed rules for the Corps are desirable if not too cumbersome in operation. The same rules and regulations however should be applicable to every engineering and construction agency of the Federal Government. I strongly believe in having the same rules applying to each and every engineering agency in the Federal Government. If the Congress sets up this procedure for the Corps of Engineers the identical procedures should apply to the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior or any other organization that deals in construction activities for the Federal Government.

For that reason I intend to offer an amendment to section 1313 that will include the Bureau of Reclamation with the Corps of Engineers. If this amendment is not approved, it is my intention to vote to strike out section 1313. If section 1313 is good for one engineering and construction agency it is good for another and vice versa.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am unalterably opposed to this effort to make the Committee on Appropriations the dictator of the Congress of the United States. I was utterly shocked this morning when I read this report from the subcommittee, that most of you have not seen, attacking the Army engineers.

Let me give you my attitude with reference to the Army engineers. We disagree sometimes on policy, but I have never seen an Army engineer who, when put on the stand and questioned about matters within his knowledge, would not give you the facts.

The first year I came to Congress there was a gentleman on the Committee on

Appropriations from my State by the name of Sisson. He said to me one day, "Whether you agree with the Army engineers or not, they will not lie to you."

The statement that General Pick admitted that he had given erroneous information will certainly have to come from General Pick before I will underwrite it.

This is an attempt to take over the the proposition of flood control, navigation, power dams, and all that. I am not in favor of the Pick-Sloan plan on the Missouri River. I am opposed to it because it would prevent the people of that great section of the country from getting the benefits of the vast amount of electricity now going to waste, anywhere from 41,000,000,000 to 56,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year, or more than twice as much electricity as is now being used by the people of the 10 States involved.

When we had up the question of the Bonneville Dam there was a tremendous effort to take the Army engineers out of control of the Bonneville Dam. As a member of the committee, I opposed it because, I said, we were likely to get into a war with Japan, which we did. But I said that if there is a patriotic group of men on earth it is the Army engineers. I helped to hold them in control and operation of the Bonneville Dam all during the war.

What was done there was, to some extent at least, the result of my efforts on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Will the gentleman from Mississippi be kind enough to comment on subsection (B), page 44?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly, I was going to comment on that. I am not opposed to using the Army engineers, even in the Missouri Valley Authority. Let them do the work; they will do it right. Let them do the engineering; they will do it right. But I am not in favor of turning over the distribution of power to the Army engineers; and I do not believe they want it.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Just as soon as I have answered the gentleman from Alabama.

Turn to page 44. It directs the Chief of Army Engineers to make reports on all the projects that have been adopted since 1925. The object of that provision is to try to get rid of, and to stop, some of the projects that the Army engineers have advocated and proved should be constructed. This provision would go back behind the flood of 1927.

Mr. Speaker, that provision ought never to have been written into the bill, and it would not be written into the law if you did not waive point of order against this bill. Whenever you set up a legislative group of men who are supposed to look only into the appropriations, and give them supreme legislative powers, then you will to that extent have destroyed representative government.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCKLEY].

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have been a great admirer of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I sincerely believe he is working for the interest of the people of this country. But, I also know, and believe, we have the greatest engineering force in the world in our Army Corps of Engineers. When I picked up the paper this morning to read the criticism of the Army engineering forces of the United States, you would think we were dealing with a lot of thieves. I heard the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations mention the increase over the estimated costs of different projects. I happen to know something about that. Jobs which were awarded 6 months ago have increased tremendously in cost. If those same jobs had to be awarded today—and I am talking about construction projects—the cost would have been increased 50 percent.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I cannot yield, Mr. Speaker, I only have 3 minutes. If the gentleman would get me more time, I would be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman has all the time remaining on this side.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think this unwarranted attack on the Corps of Engineers is very unfair. I believe in supporting what is right. I will be on this floor fighting just as strong against what I think is wrong, and what I know is wrong, as I will to fight for what is right. Today, it is hard to even get a contractor or a group of contractors to figure on a project and to put in a bid on any project because the estimated costs today will be twice as much 6 months from now.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman is not opposing the adoption of the rule, is he?

Mr. BUCKLEY. No; I am not opposed to the adoption of the rule. I just want to give credit where credit is due. I believe the Army engineers are probably doing the best job that can be done under the circumstances. That is not the only department which is faced with this problem. There are contracts given out every day of the week where essential materials like copper, aluminum, and brass are being used. These are Government contracts, and where do you think they are getting the essential materials like copper and brass? They are getting it in the black market, and they are paying 150 percent more for it. If we are on the level, and we are in a war—and I say we are in a war—let us see to it that there is no black market so that these projects can go ahead.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On August 8, 1951:

H. R. 997. An act for the relief of William J. Drinkwine;

H. R. 2192. An act to amend section 313 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930; and

H. R. 2321. An act to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs.

On August 11, 1951:

H. R. 629. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted land on the Blackfoot Reservation, Mont.; and

H. R. 3282. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

On August 14, 1951:

H. R. 2550. An act for the relief of Thomas G. Digges.

On August 15, 1951:

H. R. 1688. An act for the relief of James J. Lieberman;

H. R. 2275. An act for the relief of J. Alfred Pulliam; and

H. R. 4269. An act for the relief of John S. Downing.

On August 16, 1951:

H. R. 400. An act to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy;

H. R. 1581. An act for the relief of Thomas G. Fabinyi;

H. R. 2369. An act for the relief of Panagiotis Kolintza Karkalates;

H. R. 3151. An act for the relief of Jane and Martha Clark;

H. R. 3495. An act for the relief of Mrs. Cora B. Jones;

H. R. 4226. An act for the relief of Walter M. Smith;

H. R. 4246. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maud M. Wright and Mrs. Maxine Roberts, formerly Mrs. Maxine Mills; and

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1952.

On August 17, 1951:

H. R. 617. An act for the relief of Franz Furtner, his wife, Valentina Furtner, and her daughters, Nina Tuerck and Victoria Tuerck;

H. R. 796. An act for the relief of Roy F. Wilson;

H. R. 3049. An act to authorize the sale of the Chicago Appraisers' Stores Building to the city of Chicago;

H. R. 3142. An act to authorize the settlement by the Attorney General and the payment of certain of the claims filed under the act of July 2, 1948, by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated under military orders;

H. R. 3442. An act to protect the Girl Scouts of the United States of America in the use of emblems and badges, descriptive or designating marks, and words or phrases heretofore adopted and to clarify existing law relating thereto; and

H. R. 3966. An act for the relief of George S. Paschke.

August 20, 1951:

H. R. 3782. An act to authorize a per capita payment to members of the Menominee Tribe of Indians; and

H. R. 4332. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to own, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near said city.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4601. An act to provide that the admissions tax shall not apply in respect of admissions free of charge of uniformed members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3790) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes;"

That the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 4, 5, 8, 14, 24, 40, 57, 83, and 124; and

That the Senate recedes from its amendment No. 10½ to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3709) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 131 and 132 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3973) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 21, 30, and 60 to the above-entitled bill.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] how much time he thinks should be allotted for general debate.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with our previous conversation, I think we agreed on not to exceed an hour and a half on a side, and that we might get along with less.

Mr. CANNON. Then, Mr. Speaker, pending my motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not more than an hour and a half on a side, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5215, with Mr. HART in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is entitled to an hour and a half, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] is entitled to an hour and a half.

The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, may I say there seems to be some misapprehension as to what this bill contains. It is a supplemental appropriation bill. The statement has been made and there is a general impression that it provides for the appropriations of certain amounts which have been cut from preceding appropriation bills. Nothing could be further from the situation. Practically everything in this bill is new material. There is nothing in the bill that is not here either as a result of emergency or as a result of recent legislation by the House.

For example, this is the regular annual budget of the Defense Production Agency, one of the most important agencies of Government in this emergency. These items have never before been considered by the House. Similarly the remainder of the bill is largely new material. The bill does not propose to appropriate amounts which have been cut from any former bill.

Another charge that has been made against the committee, and the bill is that we have cut all of these items, or at least some of them, too deep. They insist we have been too parsimonious. I think that when you go into the details of the matter, when you read the hearings, you will fully appreciate the fact that while we have provided no surplus funds, we have provided a minimum necessary to carry out the intent of the law and to sustain the current activities of the various agencies.

By way of summary, the committee received estimates aggregating \$2,302,871,116. We recommend in this bill \$1,677,566,316. In other words, we reduced the estimates submitted to us by considerably more than \$500,000,000, in detail \$625,304,800.

And in making savings in recissions, we go even further. We were directed in the general appropriation bill last year to make a saving of \$550,000,000. After the bill was passed by the House, we were

directed to cut all appropriations to a total of \$550,000 below the amount Congress finally agreed upon. But in this bill instead of cutting \$552,000,000 we cut \$572,829,925. So Mr. Chairman, while we have been charged with parsimony and undue retrenchment, I believe you will find, when you go into a study of the hearings and the testimony adduced before the committee, we have appropriated all that is absolutely necessary for the effective administration of the Government agencies provided for.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Does the chairman of the Appropriations Committee feel it is economy to reduce in the amount of \$150,000 the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget for additional agents for the narcotics squad?

Mr. CANNON. This is a composite bill. Each subcommittee having jurisdiction of the respective items in the bill, including the item to which the gentleman refers, met separately and considered such items and submitted its own portion of the bill. I will therefore ask the gentleman to take that up with the chairman of the subcommittee which dealt with that subject when that section of the bill is reached. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] is chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the item.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I thought the proper time to discuss it was when the chairman of the committee, for whom I have great respect and who has so much more knowledge than perhaps any other member of the committee, was on the floor; that at times such as we are going through now to cut down the agents for the narcotic squad is something beyond anything I can conceive this House doing.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia who is chairman of the subcommittee which handled this particular matter.

Mr. GARY. As chairman of the subcommittee I shall be very glad to explain it at the proper time. But let me say that rather than cutting down that appropriation, cutting down the Narcotics Division, we increased it by 33⅓ percent over last year.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I understand that.

Mr. GARY. We felt that increase of personnel in an agency of 33⅓ percent at this time when we are cutting the personnel of practically every other agency 10 percent was a very liberal treatment of that activity.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I do not think the chairman of the subcommittee has given very much thought to this subject or that recommendation would never have been made by him.

Mr. GARY. I may say to the gentleman from New Mexico that he is very much mistaken; that the chairman of the subcommittee has given considerable thought to this subject.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The conclusion the gentleman reached was that they could not train more men at this time.

Mr. GARY. We gave them all they asked for. In the beginning they asked for 250 and that is what we gave them. That is what we gave.

Mr. DEMPSEY. But they found out later they need more, and they do, and the committee gave the excuse they could not train them. I do not think the committee knows how they train these men. They do train them. They put them in the underworld.

Mr. CANNON. In response to the statement and the very potent argument advanced by my good friend from New Jersey, the last speaker in the discussion on the rule, who emphasized throughout his speech the difference in the cost of construction between current costs and costs in former years, may I say that we foresaw that and discounted it by eliminating all computations based upon difference in cost. So that differential does not enter into the situation.

May I say in conclusion that General Pick himself, who was before the committee all the time, and I wish you would read his statement in the hearings, said that the committee was justified, that he would follow the committee program in the future. All we ask, Mr. Chairman, is that you read the RECORD. The debate must necessarily be brief today. Accordingly I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I want to make a brief statement as the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON. It has been a great pleasure to serve for many years in the House and on the committee with the gentleman from New Jersey. I have the highest regard for his opinion and for his statesmanship and I am glad to yield to him.

Mr. CANFIELD. I certainly appreciate that. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that a majority of the subcommittee which originally voted to cut narcotics supplemental request by 40 percent is now in favor of restoring that cut and will support my amendment here this afternoon raising this.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is another billion-dollar bill. As a matter of fact it is a \$1,677,000,000 bill.

Presidential estimates reviewed in connection with its preparation amounted to \$2,202,000,000. Against this your committee has effected reductions amounting to \$625,000,000 or about 28 percent, leaving for your consideration items aggregating \$1,677,000,000.

I want to point out, Mr. Chairman, that of that \$1,677,000,000, over \$1,400,000,000 is carried in seven items in the bill. They are as follows:

First. An item for stockpiling, \$790,-200,000, reflecting a reduction of \$9,783,-000 effected by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Independent Offices.

Second. An item for the Atomic Energy Commission, \$260,000,000, reduced from \$273,000,000 by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Independent Offices.

Third. An item for ship construction, \$60,000,000, for obligations already incurred, as I understand it, for new construction under the fast cargo-ship program, an item considered by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Independent Offices.

Fourth. An item for the Selective Service System, \$30,100,000, reflecting a reduction of \$1,646,000, also effected by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Independent Offices.

Fifth. An item for the Coast Guard, \$30,800,000 as compared with \$33,500,000 requested largely, as I understand, for increasing the strength of the Coast Guard from about 50 percent to about 77 percent of war strength, a reduction effected by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

Sixth. An item for GARIOA—that is, government and relief in occupied areas overseas—\$47,500,000, reflecting a reduction of \$8,376,000 in respect to government costs in Germany, Austria, Trieste, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands effected by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Foreign Aid.

Finally, an item for the so-called emergency agencies headed by Mr. Wilson operating in part through new setups and in part through the old-line agencies amounting to \$194,000,000, reflecting a reduction of \$68,300,000 effected by the Special Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Emergency Agencies.

These seven items together with about \$260,000,000 scattered throughout the bill, are before the committee for consideration at this time.

This bill, it will be noted, is a small omnibus bill. It consists of 12 chapters, each of which has been heard by a different subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. Each chapter will presumably be handled by members of the subcommittee that has heard the evidence.

The great bulk of the appropriations requested will be found under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Independent Offices in respect to which the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON] are the minority members.

The second largest group of items will be found under the jurisdiction of the Special Committee for the Emergency Agencies in respect to which the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] are minority members.

Mr. Chairman, the fact that emergency agencies are included in this bill should not under any circumstances be used as a cloak by the old-line agencies of the Government for increasing funds

for their regular functions. It should not under any circumstances be used as an excuse for restoring cuts that have already been made in the regular appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1952. It should under no circumstances be used as a basis for an increase in salaries for regular personnel which was made available by the Congress with a view to obtaining experts from civilian life.

Each chapter can be dealt with as it is reached.

A number of amendments will be offered. This bill should be cut to the limit warranted by the facts.

* Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that the Members do not quite understand fully the nature of the various items and estimates throughout the bill. I will address myself specifically to the independent offices chapter because I know far more about that chapter than I do the others and, too, it would be more proper for the other subcommittees to address themselves to their particular chapters.

Generally on these estimates of \$2,300,000,000, if you were to put it percentage-wise at least 98 or 99 percent of that entire vast sum is for items which have not heretofore been considered by the committee or by the House. Let us look specifically at the independent offices chapter. It is the largest of all the agencies in point of amount. It runs about \$1,356,000,000. This sum is made up of some 18 or 19 items. If my memory serves me correctly, there is little or no money in the bill for purposes heretofore provided for, with the exception of one small item of \$19,000, and I am not sure about that \$19,000 for the Tariff Commission because that was made advisable by virtue of some recent legislation that was passed. So you can see that practically every dime of that money is for new legislation or new needs, practically all national defense.

The Atomic Energy Commission came in here with a request for \$273,000,000. Ninety-three million dollars of that was construction costs. They are upping their program, almost doubling it. They wanted 1,432 additional employees. Of course, there is the amendment that was offered by our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. They are complaining bitterly they cannot operate under it. I think they can. I think they ought to be given the opportunity to try to operate under it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman will remember the original Jensen amendment exempted the Atomic Energy Commission. The conferees, I understand at the request of the majority members, deleted that exemption.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. There is no quibble between us at all on that.

Mr. JENSEN. It was because of the fact as I have been told by those members, that the Atomic Energy Commission is one of the worst offenders on personnel overstaffing.

Mr. THOMAS. They have only some 5,800 of what we call regular employees in the District of Columbia and in the field. There are 17 or 18 installations, plus 48,000 contractors' employees, plus about 46,000 construction employees. That is all they have, roughly 100,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it a fact that most of the work is let out by contract?

Mr. THOMAS. All of it is, for all practical purposes.

Mr. JENSEN. So how can we justify appropriating more money here for additional personnel than they already have?

Mr. THOMAS. This Congress has put an extra duty on them. You are spending a billion or a billion and a half in new construction. You are expanding their entire industrial capacity, so you are going to have to give them more personnel. There is no question about that.

Mr. JENSEN. Then why did the conferees delete the exemption for the entire Atomic Energy Commission which was in the original Jensen amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. Then, there are some \$800,000,000 here for stockpiling critical and strategic materials. We did not get the budget estimate until some 2 or 3 months ago, and it is a brand new 1952 appropriation. So, there is nothing new in that.

Something has been said about the Federal Communications Commission, so I think I should address myself briefly to that activity. It is very seldom I disagree with my friend, the gentleman from Georgia, but I most respectfully do in this particular instance. They came to the committee and wanted \$1,340,000. To do what? They wanted to establish four new monitoring stations. They have 18 stations now. Incidentally, their appropriations for today compared to what they had during World War II, are two vastly different things. They have 18 monitoring stations now. They want to build two new ones in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and one out in the mountainous area, I think in the State of Arizona. They wanted 155 new employees. The equipment alone in round figures for these monitoring stations and these new units of mobile equipment would cost roughly \$500,000. We gave them \$1,000,000, which was a cut of 25 to 30 percent. Do you know what this group is doing? It has not been so long ago, and I will not call names specifically, but right here in the District of Columbia some unauthorized signals were going out. We did not know where they were coming from. So, by a method of triangulation, which I cannot explain to you, and perhaps you know a great deal more about it than I do, with these mobile units they pinpointed it and went to the rooms from whence these signals were going out. They were short-wave signals going to an iron-curtain country. It is the duty of these people to stop all that and stop it as a national-defense measure. They are doing a pretty good job. Let us not be too hasty here.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. I wonder if the gentleman would explain to the House

briefly, because he was on both committees and I know he can do so very quickly, on page 31 of the Report of the Independent Offices under General Services Administration, after strategic and critical materials, we find two items—one operating expenses, and one emergency operating expenses. Then under the emergency agency subcommittee, we find on page 50 of the report \$12,500,000 cut to \$10,000,000 for general services, emergency operating expenses. I have had some questions asked of me about those two items, and how they are divided, and whether there is any duplication between the two?

Mr. THOMAS. Not in the least. When the budget people meet with these agencies, and figure out how much additional space they have to have—one of these items is for nothing more than office rent in and outside the District of Columbia largely for national defense personnel. Ninety percent of that space is for the war agencies. The other item is for the increase in the cost of supplies and materials and electric power. Those are two items. The third item is that part of the program for the emergency agencies which provides funds for office space. That is all that is covered by the three items.

Mr. Chairman, let me say something about a little controversy that has grown up over flood control and rivers and harbors. I am going to support the committee. But I think the House and the Committee on Appropriations has been pinching pennies a little too much during the last 3 or 4 years with regard to flood control and rivers and harbors, particularly in advance planning money and actual construction money. I say that with one thing in mind, and that is the horrible Missouri and Kansas flood.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we are going to have to recognize that the taxpayers are paying these costs, and every time we have one of these tremendous floods the taxpayers will have to pay those losses too. As far as I am concerned, I am going along with the subcommittee on this proposition, but I just want to serve a little friendly notice now that I am not going to be penny wise and maybe pound foolish—I say that somewhat facetiously—on something that is affecting us here at home. I think perhaps the best money that the Federal Government spends over a period of 40 or 50 years is for this flood-control program. We get better return on that money than any other. I hope we will be a little careful and attentive to the estimates of the Corps of Engineers in the future. They are good men. Of course, they make mistakes. Who has not made mistakes? If there is anything dishonest or immoral in what they are doing, the able subcommittee under whose jurisdiction they come will examine into that. But in my book they are all honest, capable men, and I want to see more flood control and advance spending money in the future than we have had in the past few years.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Does the gentleman believe that the language of section 1313 will effect economies in expenditures on rivers and harbors?

Mr. THOMAS. All I know about the language, the full committee did not go into it very carefully—it may or it may not. But what I am saying is that in the future I am going to do some urging and pushing for increased appropriations for advance planning and flood control and river and harbor work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the first question which will come to your mind when you read this bill, as it must necessarily come to the mind of every Member of the House, is why is the bill before us at this time. In looking over the bill, the more I read it the less I am convinced of the necessity for bringing the bill in before we get away for what will be a short and much-needed recess. The quorum call today elicited the fact that there were 268 Members present. We have before us a bill calling for an appropriation of almost two billion dollars. It is necessary, therefore, and desirable that we should look very carefully at the items in this bill.

The first question is why is the bill before us at all now? It could just as well have been brought up in the last 2 weeks in September, when all of the Members will be here, and when we will be in much better condition to consider it. I see no reason for it now.

Another question must be, for what objects is the taxpayer's money to be spent? Should it be spent for those things which are most urgent? Should it be spent for those things first which have to do with the requirements of war or preparation for war, or are we to listen to the requests of agencies which justify these requests as war emergencies and add the new amounts of money to the money already appropriated for the regular expenditures of the agencies during a fiscal year?

I think that the situation of the United States has reached a point where that question is important. We are \$255,000,000,000-plus in debt; we are being called upon for additional appropriations for war emergency and for preparation; and I think it is not only desirable but essential, if we are to keep the dollar from cheapening any further, for us to require the agencies of the Government to spend the money given them only for matters of the greatest urgency. If necessary, the agencies must set aside temporarily, to postpone, to combine some of the less necessary things which can be postponed in time of national

emergency, and, above all, for them to operate the agencies as they would operate a business, upon the most economical plan and under the best management.

Looking down the list of items which are in this bill and which came through the subcommittee on which I serve, we come first to an item for the Atomic Energy Commission. There is no reason why that could not have waited longer. The regular appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission has not yet been signed. There is nothing new in this appropriation; it is an increase in the regular activities of the Atomic Energy Commission which can be justified by the probable requirements of national defense. There is money in the regular appropriation which it can continue to spend. When we come back in September, or even later, this could have been considered. The request was for \$273,000,000; we reduced it to \$260,000,000. It allows for an additional 1,400 people on the rolls of the Atomic Energy Commission. So while we might say, Mr. Chairman, that this is an appropriation which we can eventually justify, I say regarding it that there is no particularly good argument why it should have been in this bill as opposed to the last bill before we adjourn, or even in January.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would just like to note that it seems to me a number of things such as the Atomic Energy appropriations should be looked into very carefully. We cannot simply pass such an item because we feel that it is so important from the viewpoint of national defense; I think it is the opinion generally in the Congress that we skip over too easily these defense agencies and do not scrutinize them closely enough.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is saying something which is very close to the minds of all seven members of the subcommittee which handles this appropriation, both majority and minority parties. We have tried very hard, and with considerable success, to get the Atomic Energy Commission to operate more nearly on a good-business basis. I think under the present General Manager and the present Commission we are approaching that objective. At the same time, I concur with the gentleman from Minnesota that we have not yet reached a point where we are appropriating money on the evidence of what the present management has done, but merely on the hope that the Atomic Energy Commission will do better with money in the future than in the past.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I wonder if the gentleman would explain the bookkeeping involved on page 31 of the committee report.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does that have to do with atomic energy?

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. No; it deals with the General Services Administration's request for additional funds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will wait just a minute I will try to answer him.

The next item was the one referred to by the gentleman from Georgia. It has to do with the Federal Communications Commission. I agree completely with my chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], that this is a very necessary service of the Federal Communications Commission, but it bears out exactly what I said a moment ago: If this is a war necessity, why should we give the Federal Communications Commission \$1,000,000 additional to carry it on, when reports come to our subcommittee that the FCC has an excessive number of people? An amendment will be offered to see that money is spent for the monitoring service, but that it shall be taken from money already appropriated to the agency.

I come now to the General Services Administration.

In the General Services Administration there are two items in the bill, pages 10 and 11, in which I am interested. We have added to the Interior appropriation bill, the independent offices appropriation bill, and the Agricultural appropriation bill what has been known as the Jensen amendment, or the Ferguson-Jensen amendment, to reduce the number of people in the agencies. I ask you what logic there is, and I can see none, to attempt to reduce the number of people in the agencies, then to come forward in this bill and allow them \$21,000,000 for additional space, between now and the end of the year, for the additional people they expect to hire. I speak rather personally on this because during World War I my job was to make it possible for one of the agencies of this Government to do a greater amount of work with the same number of people. I think I shall offer an amendment myself to take out the item of \$2,500,000 on page 10 and the item of twenty-one-plus million dollars on page 11, because there is no justification for those items at the present time. First of all, they are to provide additional space for agencies in which we are trying to reduce the personnel, and, second, there is no reason why they should be here today. They could just as well come in here in September or even in January.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. On page 31 of the committee report there is listed under the General Services Administration emergency operating expenses a total of \$21,389,000. Over on page 50 of the same report there is General Services Administration emergency operating expenses the sum of \$10,000,000. What I want to know is if both are listed as emergency operating expenses, did your committee consider both of them?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Our committee not only did not consider both, we did not know they were both there. You will have to ask the gentleman from New Hampshire about the \$10,000,000 under the emergency agencies. The \$21,000,000 was an arbitrary cut of half the amount GSA asked for to provide additional space for people it expected to have in Washington during the current fiscal year. The General Services Administration provides quarters or space for all agencies of Government. Do not get the impression this is space for General Services Administration employees alone. This agency provides space for all departments. We arbitrarily cut that 50 percent. I say it ought to be cut out altogether, first, because it is too early to ask for it. The agency has not even their regular appropriation signed yet. Second, we are trying, with every effort on our part, to cut down personnel in all agencies.

Mr. Chairman, I say to you today that I know of no reason for this bill being here now. Some of the items are perfectly legitimate, but not urgent. For example, take the item of strategic materials. There is no reason why we should not give the agency an additional \$800,000,000, but on the other hand there is no reason to give it to them now. In the 1951 appropriation bill we gave the agency \$305,000,000 and we gave it contract authorization of \$125,000,000. In a supplemental bill we gave it \$598,000,000 more and in the second supplemental we gave it \$1,800,000,000 more. This means in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, the agency had received for the purchase of strategic materials \$3,038,000,000 and there was left over at that time, unobligated, \$959,000,000 or almost a billion dollars, and in the uncollected rotation account \$77,000,000 more, which means it had \$1,037,000,000 not yet spent. It asks for an additional \$800,000, which I have no objection to voting for, but I see no reason to vote it now as opposed to either December or January, until the agency knows better how to spend the money for strategic materials.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FURCOLO. Referring to the comment made about the Atomic Energy Commission and the attitude which the gentleman and some of the other Members have expressed, I merely want to say that I was glad to hear the gentleman's remarks and the gentleman's attitude, because many people, at least in my district, are of the opinion that very often such agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission and others, simply come in and state what they want to have and get it without a complete examination of all the facts.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the Atomic Energy Commission probably comes nearer to that description than any of the others, because it deals with highly confidential matters, and we must necessarily give it what it requests. I want to go back to a situation, without any discredit to the present Commis-

sion, and say that a couple of years ago we discovered, after the job was turned over to a civilian commission, and it came up once or twice before the subcommittee, we found in many instances the Commission was paying more to do the same kind of work than a private company would. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I am convinced this has been very largely corrected, and that we have an agency here that is trying to do a good job, a very good job in the war emergency. Just the same, I want them to ask for their money as they need it and to justify it on a business basis.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Relative to the gentleman's comment regarding the item for strategic and critical materials, is there any disposition on the part of anyone on the committee to cut down the strategic- and critical-materials program?

Mr. PHILLIPS. None whatsoever. We made a nominal cut of \$9,000,000.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. And there is no prospect of any further cut?

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is no intention on the part of our committee to cut them below what they need, but I think the gentleman, who is the authority in this House on critical and strategic materials, will agree that there is no particular reason for giving the money in advance of the time it is needed.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I agree we should not appropriate these additional funds to them before they need them, but it is important to provide funds for strategic and critical materials far in advance of actual expenditure by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency if we are to enable them to contract for deliveries over as long a period as possible and yet secure delivery of them as quickly as such delivery can be made. Such a purchase program is important if we are to acquire our stockpile economically and efficiently, and if we are to reach our stockpile objective by the time we may have desperate need for it.

I am greatly pleased over the assurance that no cut in the item for strategic and critical materials is to be urged by any member of the Committee on Appropriations and I commend the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the other members of the Committee on Appropriations for their understanding of the importance of including \$790,216,500 in this appropriation bill for strategic and critical materials.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a few words about civil defense—words which, though brief, will, I hope, meet the problem head-on.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I have access to the intelligence reports on the status of

Russia's atomic project. National security forbids me to state the exact number of atomic weapons which Russia is estimated to possess today but I can say this: Each successive intelligence report which I examine gives a little darker and a little grimmer picture. It is just plain indisputable that the Soviets are in the atomic weapons business on a big scale and with every day and week that passes, they are adding to their stockpile of these destroyers.

Now, in case of war, there are several ways in which we can meet the threat of atomic attack. First, we can seek strenuously to intercept, shoot down, or otherwise frustrate an attacking force delivering atomic weapons to targets within the United States. This method is vitally important but we know that it cannot be 100 percent successful—far from it. Common sense alone would allow us to reach such a conclusion; but if you prefer not to rely upon common sense, they you may rely upon the words of Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff. General Vandenberg has indicated that we would be spectacularly successful if we intercepted and shot down as many as 30 percent of the planes in a sustained aerial offensive against ourselves.

Another possible method of reducing the brunt of an atomic attack upon the United States consists in our own atomic counterattack. Such a counterattack would require great numbers of A-bombs in our hands and it is partly for this reason that I have long advocated—and most strenuously advocated—a bold and expanding and top priority atomic-weapons program in the United States. If we have the will and the determination to produce the number of A-bombs which it lies within our power to produce—and I have in mind numbers far greater than any attainable according to present plans and expectations—much can be done through our atomic counterattack by way of mitigating and limiting the havoc of an atomic attack in campaigns against ourselves.

But this method, too, is far from providing an iron-clad defense. I need only point out that an aggressor would enjoy the advantage of surprise and might get in telling blows before our counter attack could commence. In any event, the counter attack cannot be expected to be 100 percent effective in a very short time, even after it has begun.

Thus I believe any reasonable and realistic person must agree with me that there is a further vital link in our defenses—of course, I refer to civil defense against atomic attack.

In preparing against the threat of future hostilities we think of fighters—radar, antiaircraft guns, naval screens, and the like—and we are quick to appropriate funds for these purposes. Yet, all the while knowing that such appropriations as these cannot be foolproof, we are in danger of taking an enormous swipe at the appropriation for civil defense. This program is just as much a part of our over-all national defense as the A-bombs and the defensive military forces.

I therefore think it is my duty to express real and sincere alarm over the fact that the defense authorities of the United States requested \$535,000,000 for civil defense, and the bill now before this House concerning civil defense recommends that we appropriate only \$65,000,000. This is a drastic cut of about 88 percent.

In all fairness to the Appropriations Committee, of which I have the honor to be a member—although I did not sit on the subcommittee which considered civil defense—I must say that at least some funds were made available for all major civil-defense programs except one—namely, shelters. In other words, the distinguished former Governor of Florida, Millard Caldwell, who is Civil Defense Administrator, would be able to get started in a small way upon the job he has been assigned to carry out except as regards shelters.

The shelter program, as proposed to Congress, involves three separate requests. One is for money to conduct surveys of buildings now in existence for the purpose of seeing what could be done to strengthen them and provide suitable protection against blast and radiation. I fail to see how any of us can object to this down-to-earth proposition. I am told that part of the job could be done using money from the research program, but surveying buildings is not really a true phase of research.

The second request of Congress, as regards shelters, has to do with beefing up existing buildings—making them stronger so that they could shield people from the effects of an attack. This, too, impresses me as a down-to-earth idea and one which we ought to implement.

The third and final request involves construction of communal shelters in our Nation's most congested areas—so that school children, for example, and office workers who otherwise would have no chance of escaping destruction might find protection. Such a program would not by any means involve an attempt to put half of urban America underground in case of attack. It does involve a limited and cautious approach, focused upon a few crucial areas, in which great protection could be bought for the expenditure of comparatively few dollars.

Here I want to point out that the Congress has been somewhat inconsistent; for it will probably approve and endorse communal shelters for the atomic city of Richland, near Hanford, Wash.; and yet thus far, it has vetoed the same kind of shelters for other congested and critical target areas.

I say to my colleagues frankly that if the horror of an atomic war should be loosed upon us, I could not face my own constituents—I could not face my own conscience—unless I had today protested against the magnitude and the severity of the cut in the civil defense appropriation requested of us.

It seems to me that we should either support and carry out the civil defense statute now on the books or else we should decide that somehow our approach is wrong and start fresh. It is almost a case of our being required to fish or cut bait.

I happen to have followed civil defense matters closely from their inception. I happen to agree with the Hopley report, issued more than 3 years ago, that civil defense is the vital missing link in our entire preparedness structure. I think the civil defense bill which the Congress approved last year is a good bill, that it makes sense in attacking an admittedly tough and rugged problem.

I deny that we need feel utterly frustrated and bewildered in approaching this program, however thorny it may be. I believe—and the published records support me—that casualties in an atomic war can be enormously reduced if we act now, act with foresight and prudence. I tremble to think of the responsibility which this Congress would bear if it failed to make possible the steps which could effect a giant savings, not only in our national treasure but in our national stock of precious human lives.

I for one believe that we should restore a major share of the cuts effected in this critical program.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like to identify myself with the gentleman's classification of civil defense as being in the same category as national defense, which I understand the gentleman does, and to ask the gentleman if he would specify just what cuts ought to be restored, without being fanciful about this bomb-shelter thing, and at the same time meeting the need, as he sees it.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. First, I do not think it is necessary that we start at this time on a huge bomb-shelter program. I do think first we should provide money to survey existing facilities, which can be utilized. I think we may find that in many large cities, we can strengthen existing structures without building new ones. At least we ought to provide the money to determine if that is possible.

Mr. JAVITS. How much is that?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I do not recall exactly. I think about five or seven million dollars for surveys. Then I think the amount that the committee has cut for the matching program with the cities and municipalities is unwarranted. Certainly we need to stockpile medical supplies on an adequate basis. We need to build up our fire-fighting equipment and other emergency equipment. The amusing thing is that we treat this as a local problem. We just had a flood in the Missouri Valley that caused \$500,000,000 damage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. To further answer the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS], we just had a disaster out in the Missouri Valley area. We certainly did not treat that as a local problem. Bear in mind that one atomic bomb will do twice that amount of damage. What are you going to do if you have, overnight, 50 or 100 atomic bombs

dropped on America? Are you going to tell the people of this country that that is a local problem? Of course not.

I just hope that the Members of the House of Representatives will give some thought to this problem now so that we will be prepared to save dollars and save human lives in the event of an atomic-bomb attack.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I would like to ask the gentleman how in the world we could stockpile medical supplies when all the supplies that are listed are now in short supply? There is not an adequate supply available for normal needs. How are you going to stockpile those supplies when they do not have enough for normal needs right now?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Of course, we have to produce a lot more of everything needed for our defense. We have to produce more atomic bombs. We have to marshal our resources in such a way that those medical supplies will be close to critical areas so that they will be readily available.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Does the gentleman infer that we are not producing at maximum capacity now?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Does the gentleman think for a moment that we have enough of all those things needed to defend America?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I thought we were doing our best. Can we do more?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. We can do more by making a better effort. If the gentleman thinks we are doing all we can—

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I am not a defeatist.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. If the gentleman thinks we are doing the best we can do, I disagree with him.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. Do we not have the best estimates in the world right now? Every county in the United States has a courthouse. In that courthouse there is an engineer, elected by the people of that county. Why not let him send in a report to Washington, this survey you are talking about, of the buildings they have. Why send a crowd from Washington to ask the mayor of a town or the county engineer to make a survey? We have already got the machinery there. If we ask every engineer in the county and every city official to send to headquarters of civilian defense in Washington that survey, we would not have to send a lot of people to that town.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I would answer the gentleman in this way: Why do we not handle all of our flood-control problems and programs through our local county engineer?

Mr. KIRWAN. Probably most of it is done that way now. They notify Washington about flood control.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. They notify Washington, true, but they ask

the Army engineers to make the surveys, plans, and designs. Our appropriation bills contain such items each year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, it so happens that by a chain of circumstances I found myself acting on the two subcommittees which are handling the major part of this supplemental appropriation bill. I served with the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] on the Subcommittee on Independent Offices and dealt with those items that he has reviewed so thoroughly and ably upon this floor. Then due to the fact that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] were both closeted in the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, I was named as one of two substitutes to sit in the emergency agency subcommittee. May I call the attention of the House first to one or two specific items and then make a few general comments?

In the first place, referring to this matter of civil defense that has just been the subject of very able remarks by the gentleman from Washington, the House must realize, I think, that there are certain reasons why at this time the Federal Government must proceed with some caution and care in this field of civil defense. It was represented to your subcommittee very forcefully but I thought with a rather peculiar argument by the distinguished former Governor of Florida and former Member of this House, that the Congress of the United States must go the limit on all these requests for civil defense, because, he asserted that the fact we have not done so is destroying the morale and the belief of the people in the necessity of civil defense; that they were just waiting anxiously to hear the verdict of the Congress as to whether or not civil defense was worth while, and when the Congress has spoken—and the only way it could speak, of course, is in dollars and cents—that when the Congress had once spoken the respect in which the people of this country hold this Congress and its lightest whim and all its opinions, is such that immediately volunteers will enlist and people will rush into the ranks of those engaged in civil defense. First, let me suggest to the House that if the President of the United States cannot rouse the people to the necessity of civil defense, if the governors of the States and the local mayors fail to do it, it is very unlikely that the appropriation of money will give it that sudden impetus that its own organization claims it ought to have.

In the second place, may I call the attention of the House to the fact that that the States and the cities, the local subdivisions of government, have some responsibility in this matter. It is about time that we took cognizance of the fact that somebody in this country

can spend money besides the Federal Government.

We have appropriated \$56,000,000,000 only the other day and then some more money later for the purpose of trying to provide the planes, and the tanks, and the weapons of war to hold our enemies across the sea and to prevent their reaching our shores if it is humanly possible to do so. We cannot turn around and provide all that is necessary for civil defense without too much of a strain on our resources; and, mark you this, your committee allowed a reasonable amount for the continuing of the organization of civil defense, and a reasonable amount for medical supplies. But what else did they want? They wanted us to go into the field of furnishing fire apparatus. Do you gentlemen realize what would happen if we had? Every single Member of this Congress would start getting letters from every town in his district asking: "Where is my fire engine?" Furthermore, they wanted us to stockpile 150 miles of 16-inch pipe, lay it up somewhere; they wanted us to stockpile 1,500 miles of 8-inch pipe and lay it up somewhere so it could be used in case of attack and disaster. They wanted us to start buying or, rather, give them the money to start buying those things that are in short supply and which are most needed for the weapons of defense. I have taken too much of my time on this point already, but I did want to remind you that we could not open the door to that sort of thing. If you start it, there is no end. Second, I would like to remind you that when the time comes the cities and States show they cannot handle this, then it must be taken over by the Defense Department itself as an integral part of our national defense.

If General Marshall came in here and said to this Congress: You must give me money. Why? Well, because our troops do not believe in national defense. We have a lot of desertions and our morale is low. If you give us the money the morale of our army will improve and the boys in uniform will get interested. I think you would say to him, raise your morale first, then come to us for the money.

As has been brought out, of this \$1,500,000,000, roughly, in this bill, over \$1,000,000,000 is for items that we can hardly deny, approximately \$800,000,000 for strategic and critical materials, and \$260,000,000 for additional activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. Your committee, as has been stated, inquired into those activities as far as seemed proper. We are not prepared to say, because it involves top secrets, some of which we could not know and would not wish to know, that every dollar will be spent wisely—we cannot guarantee that—but it seemed a fair and reasonable amount.

Now, in reference to the subcommittee on Emergency Agencies, I want to say that your committee in its cuts of the requests did a reasonably thorough job. I can sincerely say that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who was chairman of this committee, and his associates on the majority side, went down through these requests and I

thought did a commendable job in cutting them as far as the actual amounts are concerned in most cases.

I do want to call attention to one thing. After I walked out of the Committee on Independent Offices, simply as a pinch-hitter on this Committee on Emergency Agencies, I discovered that coming before us were some of our old friends, the same people who were appearing downstairs before the committee I had been sitting on. For instance, the gentleman from Connecticut has been asking questions about this matter of the General Services appropriations. On page 31 of the report you will find under the Independent Offices appropriation a request for operating expenses to the tune of \$2,500,000, and emergency operating expenses to the tune of \$21,839,000. That is for the General Services Administration. Then on page 50 of the same report under the emergency committee you will find again the same phrase, "emergency operating expenses" for General Services, \$12,500,000. We allowed \$10,000,000. As has been already said, these are not duplicating items. The so-called emergency operating expenses on page 31 were for additional expenses for certain bureaus and departments, such as the science foundation, some defense departments, and others. On page 50, the request for \$12,500,000 was for added space for added employees, in other agencies, such as Price Stabilization, Wage Stabilization, and all these new agencies that we have been creating downtown.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. COTTON. I am not suggesting that there is duplication in this, but I am suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that it is a poor and dangerous system that permits an agency to come before one subcommittee and ask for certain appropriations for certain purposes, and then go before another subcommittee and ask for some more for the same general purposes, because it makes it utterly impossible for your Committee on Appropriations to do the job that you in the House expect it to do, and that is to watch these agencies and know what they are getting.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman from New Hampshire feel that the same would apply to the item on page 40 which the gentleman from California has said applies to the other items, namely, that we could safely eliminate the items at this point, preserving to a later time the determination of what is needed, or does the gentleman have different views on it?

Mr. COTTON. I am inclined to believe, to be frank with the gentleman from New York as to this item on page 50, which is to provide space for the agencies that this Congress created a couple of weeks ago when they passed

the controls bill, that certain sums to enable them to carry on the provisions of that act are necessary. I personally think they could get by on much less than \$10,000,000 at the present time. I do not think it is necessary that it be done this week. But I do think that a certain sum is necessary, and there again it is almost impossible to determine how much, and if we are going to err we ought to err by giving them money in homeopathic doses.

Mr. KEATING. Those agencies are now occupying certain space, are they not? My inquiry is whether they could not continue to occupy that space until the Congress is able to get from them some specific figures as to the amount they need.

Mr. COTTON. That is true; I agree that that is so.

Now, let me continue. You will note that the old-line agencies, so-called—the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor—and others in this emergency bill receive certain amounts of money. Now, that money is supposedly for the extra work—the special work that they are doing in connection with Mr. Wilson and Mr. DiSalle and Mr. Johnston and their special agencies. But I want to suggest to this Congress that they should not be coming to one subcommittee with their regular budget and then going to another subcommittee for their special budget unless it is reviewed by the first subcommittee. I have little or no criticism as to the amounts that their requests were reduced by the special subcommittee on emergency agencies, but it would do no harm if this House saw fit to deny these old-line agencies a single cent today. Let them come back and justify before the respective subcommittees that deal with their appropriations and show the subcommittees, who know those departments, that they cannot absorb the added burdens of these emergency agencies. We are asking the farmer who has three sons to send two into the service and keep one on the farm and he and his boy produce more. I think the time has come when we should ask these old-line bureaus and departments of Government to carry the added burdens of the defense effort with the same force that they have. As far as possible, they should absorb the new work into their present organization. We should insist upon that, and we should insist now.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the amendment to be offered by the House Public Works Committee to strike out section 1313, in order to show that the present procedure in the authorizations and appropriations for flood control and rivers and harbors work is justified, I feel the time required to explain to the Members, especially the new Members of the House, how flood control and river and harbor projects are conceived, authorized, and constructed will be informative and instructive and well worth the time. As rapidly as possible, I wish to present a kaleido-

scopic view of the processes, course channels, ramifications, and time required to secure the construction of a flood control or rivers and harbors project through the Federal Government. I think that this presentation will be helpful today in the consideration of the bill, as a visual impression is more powerful than words.

From the inception of a project to the ultimate construction and completion there are 24 steps:

First. A flood occurs in some section of the country destroying lives, property, and crops. Local people immediately begin to discuss the matter; and

Second. Local groups get together, such as the chamber of commerce, civic clubs, and prominent citizens, and write their Congressmen and Senators. We appeal to you.

Third. Congressmen consults Public Works Committee, which investigates proposed project, and if the project seems to have sufficient merit, the matter is referred to the Chief of Engineers for investigation and report.

Fourth. The Chief of Engineers refers the proposed project to the district engineer in the locality to make a preliminary examination. There are 47 district engineers' offices located in 47 districts in the United States.

Fifth. The project proposed is then referred to the division engineer for approval, and economic survey, and if approved, is referred back to the district engineer.

Sixth. The district engineer will give a public notice, and notice to all interested persons in the area where the project is proposed for public hearings on a fixed date, at which place and time all interested parties may be heard in support of all Government departments, opposition to the proposed project.

Seventh. If, after public hearings are held in the area of proposed project the report from the district engineer is favorable, the report is submitted to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in Washington, D. C., for their consideration. After public notice is given to interested parties, opportunity is again given for hearings; any person for or against the project may appear at that time before the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in Washington, D. C.

Eighth. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors either concur in the favorable preliminary report of the district engineer and recommend that a survey be made.

Ninth. If the report is favorable, the matter is referred to the district engineer for an engineering survey plan of proposed project, estimates of cost, and public benefits expected.

Tenth. If, as required by law, local interests guarantee to furnish free, all real estate for spoils areas and rights-of-way, the matter is again referred back to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in Washington.

Eleventh. If the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors find that benefits exceed the costs, they recommend the project. If costs exceed the benefits, the unfavorable report is transmitted to the Public Works Committee of

the House. Over 50 percent of the investigations authorized result in unfavorable reports to the Congress.

Twelfth. If approved, the project is then submitted to the governors of affected States and other interested Federal agencies by the Chief of Engineers for their approval, and if approval is given by the governors and Federal agencies.

Thirteenth. A favorable report from the Chief of Engineers is transmitted to the Secretary of the Army, who in turn approves same, and transmits the favorable report to the Congress through the Speaker of the House, and the same is referred to the Public Works Committee of the House who will have the report published as a public document.

Hearings are then held on the proposed project by the Public Works Committee of the House, and proponents and opponents are again given an opportunity to appear before the Public Works Committee and testify for or against the project. If the project is approved by the Public Works Committee, it will be included in the next flood control and rivers and harbors bill of the House.

Fourteenth. The project is included in the House flood control and rivers and harbors bill, and the bill is passed by the House of Representatives, including the project.

Fifteenth. The House bill including the project is then referred to the Senate Public Works Committee, which committee also again holds hearings on the project and, if approved, is submitted to the Senate, which passes the bill; the President signs the bill, and the project is now authorized for construction.

Sixteenth. The Chief of Engineers transmits the project authorized to the Bureau of the Budget with the request for approval of appropriation of funds for the project, and the Bureau of the Budget reviews the project, and if favorable action is taken, sends the report and a recommendation to the Appropriations Committee of the House for the inclusion of an appropriation for the project in the next House appropriation bill.

Seventeenth. The subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on Civil Functions of the Department of the Army considers the project, and again hearings are held by that committee, for justification of the project, and again proponents and opponents of the project are given an opportunity to appear and testify before that committee on the project. If approved by the committee, the project is included in the next civil-functions bill, and if approved by the House and Senate and signed by the President, funds are now available for construction of the project.

Eighteenth. The Chief of Engineers now refers the project to the division engineer to make plans; and

Nineteenth. The division engineer refers the project to the district engineer to make plans.

Twentieth. Plans, specifications, and engineering estimate of cost are now prepared in the office of the district engineer.

Twenty-first. Invitations for bids are made public and mailed to all prospec-

tive bidders by the district engineer.

Twenty-second. The contract for construction is then awarded to the contractor who is the lowest bidder.

Twenty-third. The contractor mobilizes his plant and equipment and active operations begin.

Twenty-fourth. The project is now completed.

The lives, health, property, and economy of the area are now protected. This shows how many hearings are held and the hurdles that have to be cleared before a project is authorized, and this should convince anyone that after all of this investigation and hearings, a project must be justified to be approved.

In conclusion, I might say that from the inception of a project through all of the various stages and channels which I have explained to the obtaining of authorization, appropriations, and construction, it is a long, tedious fight, and it requires from 2 to 3 years if all goes well; sometimes as much as 5 years or more is required, and sometimes even though a project may be authorized by the Congress, appropriations are never made, and the project is not constructed.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I spent 8 years, from 1925 to 1933, helping to develop one of these projects. I do not believe the gentleman referred to the fact that local contributions are made to these projects usually, and that the money must be put up by the local people to match the Federal funds, perhaps not in the identical amount but there must be matching contributions by the local people.

Mr. LARCADE. It is a requirement in every rivers and harbors project that rights-of-way and so on be furnished by local interests. In addition to that, in many instances, certain projects are authorized where the economic justification is not sufficient to permit the Government to bear the entire cost and local interests and local communities have to put up a certain amount of the funds necessary for the construction of such project, and a showing of the economic justification has to be made to the Congress before the project is authorized and the appropriation is made. That is done in many instances.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the particular case I am thinking of, we had to build a 400-foot transit shed at a terrific cost. We put in \$1,307,500, and in addition to that the State of California put up about one-half million dollars. Our project came within the amount that the Federal engineers estimated it would cost exactly. It was exactly within the amount. I was astounded when I read the article in the paper this morning that the costs exceeded by over two times the estimates of Army engineers. I do not know what has become of the Army engineers since the days I knew many of them.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. In the days that we are living, from the time that an estimate is made and construction begins,

prices rise beyond the dream of anybody—and nobody is willing to accept a firm contract.

Mr. LARCADE. I must say, in all fairness, since I have been dealing with the Corps of Engineers on flood-control matters in the five terms, or 12 years I have been a Member of Congress, I have never seen a project where an estimate has been made by the Corps of Engineers unless the project was modified and unless conditions changed whereby the estimates made by the Corps of Engineers has been exceeded, and in every instance where modifications were necessary, or there were increased appropriations necessary, due to construction-cost increases, the Corps of Engineers have come back to the appropriate committee of Congress and have obtained the necessary authorization in keeping with the conditions existing at the time.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to compliment the gentleman for explaining the functions of the Army engineers, step by step. Having dealt with the Army engineers for the past 13 years, having the Missouri Valley in my district a distance of 120 miles, I have had much to do with the Army engineers. Never once have I found the Army engineers to make a statement which was contrary to the facts. They have been honest and honorable, and I praise them highly. They have been handicapped on many occasions because of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress has not appropriated funds for flood control, which the Army engineers asked, but certainly that should not be laid at the door of the Army engineers. There is a program on to discredit the Army engineers by those who want valley authorities all over America. But I am sure their program will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, while of course I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, a matter has come to my attention which did not appear obvious at the time of the meeting of the committee and the approval of the bill before us. The reduction in the bill of about two-thirds of the amount of funds requested for the recruitment of labor from old Mexico will work result in great injury to the program. It was made, as stated in the report, by reason of the fact that it was thought there were a half million citizens of the Republic of Mexico in this country who could be recruited. Under such circumstances a real saving could be made, but the facts do not warrant the proposed reduction.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman will recall, the bill that we recently passed,

and which has been incorrectly referred to as the Mexican wetback law, specifically prohibits the recruitment of any Mexican nationals illegally in the United States, unless they have been here 5 years, and unless we have the consent of the Mexican Government. Those 500,000 have not been in the United States 5 years, and we do not have the consent of the Mexican Government to recruit any wetbacks. Consequently, there is no authority of law to recruit any wetbacks, and the law we passed did not create any such authority, although a great many newspapers indicated that we had authorized a recruitment of wetbacks.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct. The assumption that we could or would recruit some of these half million so-called wetbacks was in error. The Mexican Government does not agree to it, in the first place. In the second place, many of them have not been here 5 years. Hence, there is no way to use them. So, while I do not expect to offer an amendment to this bill, I did want to put the House on notice that I think the funds will have to be increased. It will be necessary to have an additional committee hearing, which would not be possible just now. The best thing to do under the circumstance is to present the matter to the Senate. I thought it proper to call the matter to the attention of the House. I expect to personally present this matter to the appropriate committee of the other body.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. What relation does this appropriation have to the bill which we passed a few days ago? I thought we passed an appropriation for this activity for the coming year.

Mr. MAHON. This was just an emergency measure that was taken some time ago to get this Mexican labor recruitment program into operation.

Mr. KEATING. That involved some \$900,000. This involves a million and a half. Is that in addition to the \$900,000?

Mr. MAHON. That is not in addition. These funds are incorporated in the present bill, as I understand it—\$950,000, to be exact.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 14 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to expand some of the comments I made earlier in reference to section 1313. It is my opinion that unless we expand the coverage of section 1313 to include the Bureau of Reclamation, section 1313 should be stricken from the bill. I have an amendment drawn which will achieve that result. I should like to have the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that he would have no objection

to the inclusion of such language in the section. If I do not receive that assurance I intend to oppose vigorously section 1313.

Would the chairman of the committee offer any comment as to whether or not he intends to make a point of order to the inclusion of the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I am in heartiest accord with the proposition advanced by the gentleman from Michigan. I think that it would be a very logical provision in conjunction with the paragraph carried in the bill at this point. I have no objection to its being included.

Mr. FORD. I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. In order to get this clear, do I understand that it is the intention of the chairman of the full committee to agree to an amendment to include the Reclamation Bureau in section 1313?

Mr. FORD. As I understand the comments of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he feels that there is no reason why we should not include the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. STEFAN. In section 1313.

Mr. FORD. Under section 1313. I may say to my colleagues that there is desirable legislation contained in section 1313, and I assure my friends on the Committee on Public Works that section 1313 does not take away from the legislative committee any of the functions that committee now has. Section 1313 is for the aid and assistance of the Committee on Appropriations. My only reservation about section 1313 was that I thought that if it was good legislation it should apply to all engineering and construction agencies in the Federal Government.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Would the gentleman include the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior as well as the Bureau of Reclamation? They are all constructing agencies of the Government.

Mr. FORD. I say to my colleague from Michigan that I have no reason to object to the inclusion of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. As far as I know, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers do almost the same type of construction. There may, however, be some basic difference between the construction done by the Department of Agriculture and the other two agencies.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course, the Bureau of Reclamation is the conservation group, and the Army engineers deal only with flood control. It deals sometimes only with flood controls and at times perhaps with multiple purpose dams. There has been conflict between those two bureaus ever since they were set up. Whenever an engineering outfit looked into a

stream in California they had to issue a comprehensive report showing the possibility of conserving the water as well as controlling the floods. Does the gentleman's amendment propose to cover that situation?

Mr. FORD. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from California that if he would carefully read section 1313 he would find that it sets up a procedure to be followed so that the members of the Committee on Appropriations will know precisely what the current cost is on a project. The basic trouble at the present time is we have to work with a survey report that might have been made some years previously. By the time the project is approved by the legislative committee and the Congress gets to the Committee on Appropriations there has been a large time lapse, and before we can act intelligently as a Committee on Appropriations we have to have some up-to-date data. Section 1313 would provide this important data.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am thinking, for instance, of the American River which joins the Sacramento River at Sacramento, Calif. The Reclamation Bureau studied that river thoroughly; the Army engineers at the same time studied that river thoroughly. How are you going to combine and correlate the view of two different agencies studying the same problem?

Mr. FORD. I am simply saying that if a set of rules for the information of Congress is good for the Corps of Engineers and the Subcommittee on Civil Functions, the same set of rules should be highly desirable for the Interior subcommittee and the Bureau of Reclamation. The proposed amendment would not get into the jurisdictional fight that has prevailed between the two agencies and which I now hope has been settled. The proposed amendment, section 1313, in no way whatsoever would involve a jurisdictional fight between the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman is telling us there would be only one group that would study the same stream?

Mr. FORD. No; I am not saying that at all. I am saying that when the Bureau of Reclamation comes before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, it would have up-to-date information and data for the subcommittee on its own projects. The Corps of Engineers would not be involved at all, but when the Corps of Engineers came up to our subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Civil Functions, it would have similar or comparable data on their projects.

Mr. JOHNSON. How are you going to avoid duplication if one group prepares it for the civil-functions bill and they are studying the same streams as the other group for appearance before the subcommittee on Interior appropriations?

Mr. FORD. We on the civil-functions subcommittee do not get any requests from the Bureau of Reclamation, and we would not under my proposed amend-

ment. The proposed amendment is only for the help of the Interior subcommittee—the committee that now has jurisdiction over the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Will the gentleman also seek assurance from our great chairman and from the ranking minority member that appropriations will be forthcoming and not opposed to take care of the additional expense in personnel which will be required in making its annual report to the Congress of all projects? Heretofore the committee considered those projects which are alive, which are being pushed, which are approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Under this proposal you would have to go back in there and get dormant, old projects, bring them up to date, when nobody is pushing them, when nobody is interested in them any more, when the Bureau of the Budget has not approved them. Who is going to do the work and where are you going to get the money?

Mr. FORD. I cannot speak for our committee chairman. It would have to be answered by him as to whether or not he would recommend the funds to bring these studies up to date.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The gentleman realizes it will take a great deal of money to do that and duplication is going to take away from the engineers personnel and work that they could be using in presenting projects that are to be considered by the Appropriations Committee and not all projects.

Mr. FORD. Section 1313, if put into effect, will cost a great deal of money.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. A great deal of money and personnel.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The engineers have always had money to make studies. That is all they are going to do under this. They have the information and all we are asking is that the information be correlated so that we will know what it is all about in relation to expenditures.

Mr. FORD. I think it will be admitted that it will take money to get the proposed report into the hands of the Congress by December 31. Obviously it is going to take some time, effort, and funds.

Mr. RABAUT. That is what their personnel is there for.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I submit a specific case? Before our committee we have what is known as the central Arizona project that has been under consideration for a number of years. Two or three bills have passed or have been before our committee of the House. The House committee blocked the bill on two or three different occasions. It started out with five or six hundred million dollars estimated cost. Last year we had the cost revised, and it jumped up to

\$900,000,000, and I refer to the so-called direct cost.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Probably as much as \$2,000,000,000 have been involved over a 75-year period. So let us say it is a two and one-half billion dollar project. Just recently the other body approved a bill. There was some pressure on our committee to report it out, and I happened to be one of those not supporting the bill because I do not have faith in these estimated costs. Now, assuming section 1313 became law, would that section, having become law, call for a report on that particular project?

Mr. FORD. Section 1313, if amended as I would like to have it amended, would call for a complete planning report prior to the initial approval by the Committee on Appropriations and then each year, as the Arizona project progressed and as the Department of the Interior came up and requested additional funds for construction, there would have to be an addenda to the original planning report. In section 1313 as now in the bill, the Bureau of Reclamation or the Department of the Interior would not be affected and as a consequence there would be no relevancy whatsoever to the Arizona project.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I was interested in what the gentleman from Michigan said about the time element. You can start a project of this kind, and perhaps 2 or 3 years from the time the estimated cost is presented before it reaches the Committee on Appropriations, when forces of inflation are playing as they are playing now, the original figures are not worth repeating.

Mr. FORD. I would like to go into another matter if I have sufficient time.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Would the gentleman be kind enough to point out to the committee the savings that will be effected by section 1313, and where they will be effected?

Mr. FORD. Section 1313 has as its principal objective the bringing up to date certain date for the subcommittee on Civil Functions of the Committee on Appropriations. I cannot with certainty say to the gentleman from Alabama that section 1313 is going to save any money.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Is that not the purpose of the language?

Mr. FORD. All I can say is that I think section 1313 would better inform the Congress and the Subcommittee of Civil Functions. I do not know how much of a saving there will be.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Is there any information that the subcommittees desire of the Corps of Engineers that has not been forthcoming at the request of the committees?

Mr. FORD. I would like to say to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama that he is talking to the least enthusiastic person for section 1313. What he ought to do is to talk to some of the

people who are highly in favor of it. Let them defend it; not me.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. The language contained in section 1313 will add to the administrative cost of these projects, and they now claim they are saving money by coming under this section.

Mr. FORD. I am one who will admit that there will be more cost involved in section 1313 than some other members of the subcommittee will admit.

I have another point, Mr. Chairman. I want to talk about another matter and cannot yield unless I get some additional time.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, who is so enthusiastic that I can go and talk to?

Mr. FORD. I know of six or seven members on the subcommittee, and the gentleman can use his own imagination in that respect.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it must be remembered that in addition to the duties and responsibilities that the Corps of Engineers has here in America, that General Pick is handling some very difficult problems in many of the nations of the world today.

Mr. FORD. I would like to say this to the gentleman from Iowa. In my humble judgment the Corps of Engineers under General Pick is an outstanding organization made up of honorable men and excellent engineers. They may have made mistakes, but comparatively speaking it is a Federal agency of the highest caliber.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman from Michigan speaks from experience because he has had service on the Public Works Legislative Committee. He has seen how these projects are brought into being, and for that reason his practical experience places him in a position to comment on this section.

Mr. FORD. During the consideration of the portion of the bill devoted to emergency agencies, Mr. Charles Wilson appeared before our subcommittee. It was developed during his testimony that the United States was having a good deal of trouble with the problem of tungsten, especially its availability and production. One of the members of the subcommittee, during the hearings asked Mr. Wilson about tungsten and this was the reply Mr. Wilson gave:

Russia has access to all of the Korean and Chinese tungsten and what other strategic metals are available there. They seem to have access to that.

When the time came for me to question Mr. Wilson, I asked him these questions and he gave these answers:

Mr. FORD. Where in Korea does this tungsten come from?

Mr. WILSON. Northern Korea.

Mr. FORD. This tungsten of which we are in short supply comes from northern Korea.

Mr. WILSON. Some of it. Some of it comes from China, some comes from Manchuria.

Mr. FORD. But the part that comes from Korea comes from North Korea.

Mr. WILSON. From North Korea; that is right.

Subsequently, when the committee hearings were printed the aforementioned questions and answers were deleted and a different question and answer was inserted. I think it is very interesting to read how my questions and Mr. Wilson's answers were revised. The revised colloquy appears on page 53 of the hearings, part 1, dealing with emergency agencies.

Mr. FORD. Where in Korea does this tungsten come from?

Mr. WILSON. Two-thirds of Korean tungsten is mined in South Korea. The principal source of tungsten in Korea is a mine which lies 30 miles south of the thirty-eighth parallel.

As a result of the original colloquy between Mr. Wilson and myself and as the result of the revision as printed in the record, I became rather interested in the tungsten situation, to see whether or not the original replies or the revised answer was correct. I checked the Library of Congress. These are the facts as reported to me by the Library of Congress:

World production of tungsten, 1948

	In metric tons	As percent of world production
Total.....	33,640	100.0
North America.....	4,618	13.7
United States.....	3,659	10.9
South America.....	4,015	11.9
Europe.....	6,268	18.6
Africa.....	624	1.9
Asia.....	16,860	50.1
Korea (estimate).....	2,245	6.7
South Korea.....	1,245	3.7
North Korea.....	1,000	3.0
Oceania.....	1,255	3.7

The United States Bureau of Mines reported tungsten production in South Korea in 1948 as 1,245 metric tons, or about 55 percent of total Korean production. In 1949 South Korea increased its production to 1,448 metric tons. According to the Minerals Yearbook, 1949, preprint on tungsten, it has been reported that plans have been made to replace the existing recovery facilities at the Sangdong mine¹ with modern equipment which would result in a substantial increase in production of tungsten concentrates. Later figures are not readily available, so that no accurate statement of the relative percentage division of current output can be offered without further inquiry.

Source: Twenty-seventh Report of the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, Tungsten, 1951, committee print, Eighty-second Congress, first session; United States Bureau of Mines: Minerals Yearbook, 1947, preprint from Minerals Yearbook, 1949, Tungsten.

I believe these facts prove very conclusively that North Korea is important to the United States from the tungsten point of view. The metal is vital to our defense and we cannot afford to give up too easily.

¹ The Sangdong mine is at the village of Iyonnae (latitude 37°08'411" N. and longitude 128°50'17" E.), near the head of a short south-flowing tributary of the Okong-ch'on River (Economic Geology, August 1947, p. 466).

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, last year the Congress approved an amendment to the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, which provided that the Civil Service Commission should make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments to prevent increases in the number of permanent employees and also that all promotions, transfers, or reinstatements to positions in the Federal service should be made on a temporary basis, subject to post-audit and correction by the Civil Service Commission.

The primary objectives of this amendment, which was sponsored by the distinguished Member from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], are as follows: First, to prevent increases in the permanent staff of the Government during the present national emergency; second, insure that Federal employees who serve in the military service receive fair treatment upon their return to the Federal Government; third, encourage the transfer of employees from nondefense to defense activities; fourth, prevent up-grading of positions; and, fifth, prevent the permanent promotion of Federal employees to higher grades and positions which are created because of the emergency.

To a large extent, these objectives have been carried out since September 1, 1950, which was the effective date of the Whitten amendment. The Civil Service Commission and most of the departments and agencies readily admit that the Whitten amendment has done much to curb the personnel abuses and malpractices which were prevalent during World War II.

From time to time during the past year, as chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I have conferred with officials of the Civil Service Commission and departments and agencies with respect to changes which appear desirable in the event the Congress reenacted the Whitten amendment. Also, I have discussed this problem with Representative WHITTEN, whose committee has recommended language in this Supplemental Appropriations Act which will improve the personnel operations of the Federal Government during the present emergency.

Section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1952 strengthens and improves the former Whitten amendment.

There are several important changes in the Whitten amendment. Its provisions will remain in effect until the termination of the national emergency which was proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950. This means it will be unnecessary to reenact this provision each year, and the departments and agencies of the Government will have an opportunity to make policy decisions for the future instead of on a year-to-year basis.

Under this provision, a position vacated by a person who is called to the military service shall not be filled except on a temporary basis. This will give to the veteran, by law, the assurance that

his position is being protected while he is serving in the Armed Forces.

An exception is contained in the provision relating to transfers. Permanent employees may be transferred from one department to another on a permanent basis provided the employee is transferring to a position with the same or lower grade and salary. All such transfers which have been made on a temporary basis since September 1, 1950, shall be corrected accordingly. However, all other transfers are on a temporary basis. Also, all promotions and reinstatements are temporary.

Subsection (b) enunciates congressional policy that the Civil Service Commission shall use its resources to facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities and in addition, shall provide mandatory re-employment rights for employees who are transferred to defense activities.

Subsection (c) is designed to prevent rapid up-grading of Federal employees during the present national emergency. It provides that no employee shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade without having served at least 1 year in the next lower grade, and requires the Civil Service Commission to take whatever steps are necessary under its authority to prevent excessive promotions in and outside the competitive civil service.

Subsection (d) strengthens present law by providing that at least once a year each department and agency shall examine all positions which have been created or placed in a higher grade since September 1, 1950, and abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary. Regarding positions which are found to be necessary, the departments and agencies are required to make such adjustments as are appropriate to reallocate these positions to the proper grade or pay level.

Of particular help to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee in connection with the examination of personnel practices in Government is subsection (d) which provides that in January of each year the departments and agencies shall submit a report to Congress concerning action taken in preventing up-grading, improper allocation of positions, and excessive promotions.

In my judgment, section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act is not only desirable but extremely important if the Government is to maintain a sensible and conservative personnel policy during the national emergency.

I am advised that the Civil Service Commission and most departments and agencies agree with the objectives of the Whitten amendment.

It is my opinion the personnel operations of the Federal Government have improved under the Whitten amendment during the past year.

Representative WHITTEN is to be commended for his untiring efforts in connection with this matter and his receptiveness to appropriate changes in the Whitten amendment which have been found to be desirable. I trust the Members will support this provision as approved by the House Appropriations

Committee because I am certain the departments and agencies of the Government will find that it will result in better personnel practices and assist our defense activities.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I want to take the time allotted to me to discuss the matter of civil defense. It has been stated here this afternoon, that the great responsibility for this lies with the State and local governments. I have the feeling that the State and local governments have far exceeded the Federal Government in fulfilling their responsibilities in the matter of civil defense. I will grant that this is a program, which seems unnecessary to some people at this time. You might liken it to a fire insurance policy. It may be that we will never need it, but it is too late to take out a fire insurance policy after the fire starts. We had better look at this matter of civil defense as a fire insurance policy. Frankly, I am scared. Maybe the other Members of the House do not share my fear, but I am scared because I know what can happen in this country. They say it cannot happen here. I tell you, it can happen here, and it may happen here. It will be far too late for us to do something about this matter if it does happen here—unless we do it now. It has been my privilege to serve both as a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and of the House Armed Services Committee. As a result information has been available to me which may not have come to the attention of other Members. This information and the public statements of Civil Defense Administrator Caldwell have made clear to me the fact that this country is faced with an ominous and perilous situation. An atomic attack which is entirely possible could result in a million casualties in a dozen cities.

We face the possibility of multiple atomic bomb drops. Discounting the multiple drop, one bomb drop on the city of St. Louis would result in 126,000 casualties. On Chicago, 154,000; Washington, 118,000; Detroit, 118,000; Los Angeles, 39,000; San Francisco, 74,000; New York, 220,000; Boston, 165,000; Kansas City, 120,000; Philadelphia, 138,000; Seattle, 59,000.

And, I think I should make it clear that there is not a city in the country free from a threat of atomic attack.

An atomic attack might halt defense production and through its frightfulness even destroy our will to fight. There is no question but what Russia has more atom bombs than we expected and they are bigger and more potent than previously believed.

These are tough facts for us to face but tougher still if your district is included in one of our many vital metropolitan critical target areas such as mine is.

Russia is not as laggard as we are. They have 20,000,000 trained civil defense workers.

The Congress therefore should support the Civil Defense Administration

adequately and it should recognize the value of civil defense in making possible our continued national survival in case of atomic attack.

I propose to offer four amendments at the proper time under the 5-minute rule. My amendments do not propose to restore all of the Appropriations Committee cuts. I am not so much concerned with the \$250,000,000 for shelters at this time because that is something we can face when the program is better formulated. I do not think it has advanced far enough so that the committee would have been wise to appropriate that money at this time. They do propose restoring certain elements which are essential in carrying out a sound civil defense program, which are in line with recommendations of the Armed Services Committee when it first drafted the Federal Civil Defense Act—Public Law 920, Eighty-first Congress.

The Congress committed itself to a civil defense program in the last days of the Eighty-first Congress. We made certain commitments.

The amendments which I will submit would restore the matching funds and make it possible for the Federal Government to fulfill its obligation to the various States on a matching basis. Various State legislatures have already appropriated \$75,000,000 in matching funds. In this bill, the Federal Government appropriates only \$4,500,000 to match the States' \$75,000,000. Failure of the Congress to recognize the need for a thorough civil defense program has discouraged many States in participation in a national program. My mail is filled with letters from many municipalities and State governments in criticism of Congress' failure to act.

I hope here this afternoon the Members of this House will recognize the danger that threatens our Nation and will join with the States in taking precautionary measures to meet emergencies that would be caused by an atomic attack. With the present chaotic condition in the world, anyone who does not feel the danger of the possibility of such an attack, in my opinion, is living in a fool's paradise.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I was not shocked by the news items in the papers this morning that the Army engineers under General Pick had in the past given the Appropriation Committee one figure on costs and then have these costs run far beyond that amount. For example, the cost of the Garrison Dam, on the upper Missouri, was given as \$339,000,000, but now the engineers give an estimate of \$860,000,000, and, as a matter of fact, the project will cost over a billion. Here is why the costs are running up. The first report this Congress had on the upper Missouri River water conservation came into the Congress as House Document No. 475, which provided for a dam across the main stem of the Missouri near Garrison, N. Dak. In that report,

irrigation, power development, flood control, and navigation was provided for. Shortly after this report was received from the Army engineers, the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation brought in a report known as Senate Document No. 191. This provided for no dam in the main stem, but smaller dams for power development, irrigation. These two reports presented such contrary views that Congress asked these engineers to get together and bring in a united report, fixing the duties of each bureau. This was done by the submission of a report known as Senate Document No. 247, signed by the engineers of both bureaus, and set out a division of the work.

The water pool of the Garrison Dam was fixed at 17,000 acre-feet, just as the engineers had previously reported; irrigation was to be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. No diversion of waters to the central part of North Dakota was provided for as part of the duties of the Army engineers. Flood control and navigation was to be under the direction of the Army engineers.

Now what happened? Congress passed the act creating the authority by following explicitly the recommendations contained in Senate Document 247. As soon as the law was passed, the Army engineers, without authority in law, proposed a dam at Garrison with a flood area of 23,000,000 acre-feet; they planned and began a program of irrigation; they began construction of the diversion of waters of Devils Lake, N. Dak., by the purchase of land for that purpose.

In putting in a flood pool of 23,000,000 acre-feet it required more land; and the Army engineers, without authority in law, went ahead and bought land to accommodate a pool of that size. To obtain that pool 90,000 acres of additional land had to be obtained, and this land was at or near Williston, N. Dak. In that vicinity there are three presently operating irrigation projects but this extra land which the Army engineers wanted, and for which they had no authority to buy, would cover all these going irrigation projects and endanger the city of Williston, and would destroy 90,000 acres of the best land in North Dakota. If the Army engineers had been content with a pool of 17,000,000 acre-feet, as they originally proposed, and as the law authorized, all this damage and expense could have been saved.

The Army engineers thought themselves that it was a pretty rough deal for the people of Williston to destroy their irrigation projects and endanger the city so now they have proposed dikes around those projects. Congress has never given any authority to build dikes. One irrigation project that cost somewhere close to \$5,000,000 will be diked and the best figures I have been able to get on the cost of this diking is \$14,000,000. To buy this extra 90,000 acres of land will cost a vast amount of money. The railroad will have to be rerouted and regraded, which will cost a lot of money; and to add to the futility of this effort, diking on rivers carrying great deposits of silt will not work for long. Annually the Yellowstone discharges 40,000 acre-feet of silt that is carried past Williston in the cur-

rent, but with this enlarged pool the head of the lake will reach the point where the Yellowstone joins the Missouri. Anyone knows that when water thus charged with silt strikes still water that the silt will immediately fall to the bottom of the river and in a short time, probably less than 2 years, those dikes will be full and the water will go over.

There is absolutely no sense of having two ditches go to Devils Lake; one from Garrison and one from Fort Peck. The Army engineers want this extra pool at Garrison so that water can be taken out of the dam and diverted. At Fort Peck the water is taken from below the dam and the power development is not lessened. Either one of these ditches will cost at least fifty and probably seventy-five million and the people should call a halt on this jealousy existing between the Corps of Army Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation. There is no other reason under the sun of why General Pick wants this extra elevation of the impounded waters, except to divert this water instead of letting the Bureau of Reclamation do what the law authorizes.

General Pick has paid no attention to the law, and unless he is stopped in his arrogant disregard of the law, this Garrison project may exceed \$2,000,000,000.

When General Pick starts to flood these irrigation projects he will be met by the law. The law provided specifically that this dam shall not interfere with any present beneficial uses of the waters west of a certain meridian, and these irrigation projects are within that area. We in the upper Missouri are not going to allow these headstrong engineers to disregard all law, and I agree with the Appropriations Committee that this project should be reexamined and a report made to Congress before any more money is appropriated for the purpose of building the Garrison Dam. Pick should be summarily stopped in acquiring land for this unauthorized pool; he should be stopped in his wild scheme of dyking our irrigation lands and our city, when it is not necessary to carry out all the purposes mentioned in the law creating the Garrison Dam.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

(Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I rise to call the attention of the House to the action of the Appropriations Committee in denying the National Science Foundation funds to carry out its two major statutory functions: Support of basic scientific research and training of scientific manpower.

In taking this action, the committee's motives, I am confident, were praiseworthy. We all know that today the United States faces grave dangers. We are living in a time of crisis—an emergency of unknown duration. In this emergency, we have mobilized our total resources with remarkable singleness of purpose. We have faced the fact that certain activities, no matter how worthy, must be sacrificed if they contribute lit-

tle or nothing to strengthening the country in this critical period.

Moreover, I am fully aware of the appalling task of the committee in trying to locate and to root out the nonessential activities. I am in sympathy with its valiant effort to press the fat out of the national budget and to postpone for later consideration all activities not immediately vital.

It was, I am certain, in this spirit of urgency that the committee reported as it did on the National Science Foundation budget. With some reluctance the committee denied funds for these programs on the grounds that their early aid in the present emergency is not very tangible.

But, accepting all of this, survival of America as we know and love it may well depend in an emergency of uncertain duration upon our ability to maintain scientific and technical supremacy—our capacity to produce more and better weapons of war, more and better foodstuffs, more and better fuels—not just this year and next year, but over the next 5 or 10 years. And it is here that the committee's recommendation in my opinion is a mistake.

The free world's competition with the forces of totalitarianism is not a 50-yard dash—it is a marathon. The jet fighter that rules the skies over Korea today is tomorrow's obsolete curiosity. The weapons that yield the balance of power this year are next year's museum pieces. The Nation which forgets preparation for tomorrow's scientific competition in concern over today's problems may well go down to defeat in the long-range struggle.

This is why the committee's decision to reduce the Science Foundation's budget 98 percent could be in my opinion a tragic mistake. The foundation's program of today is, truly, the foundation of tomorrow's scientific and technical supremacy, not only for our Armed Forces, but for the health and welfare of our people and of those elsewhere in the world we seek to win to our way of life. Thus, in limiting the full application of our technical resources to the solution of our fundamental technical problems, in reducing the number of scientists in training to solve these problems, the action of the committee is open to reexamination. Dare we risk handicapping ourselves in the race for technical supremacy? I say we dare not.

The first major program of the National Science Foundation is the training of scientific manpower. The directive to train scientific manpower was put into the National Science Foundation Act deliberately and for a specific reason. The supporters of this legislation, and I am proud to identify myself among them—held the conviction that the intelligence of our people is a great national resource—a resource that transcends in importance all other resources.

To be effective, however, and this is particularly true when the outcome depends to so great an extent upon technical achievement—to be effective, that native intelligence must be trained. In the past, many of our brightest young people, because of economics or geog-

raphy have been unable to get training for which they were capable.

Today, in time of national peril, we can no longer afford to waste this precious national resource. We must put our best brains to work, and to do so they must have the type of training envisioned by the fellowship program of the National Science Foundation.

And training of scientists and engineers is cheap. Dollar for dollar no other activity can do so much for the national emergency. For fiscal 1952 the foundation asks \$5,000,000 to train 2,100 scientists and engineers. How much will \$5,000,000 buy in the way of aircraft carriers, jet bombers, and atomic bombs? And yet carriers and bombers and bombs are designed and built by scientists and engineers. The United States is desperately short of scientists and engineers. The want ad columns of our newspapers daily reflect the crying need for trained men in defense industry. The Engineers Joint Council, representing almost all engineers in the United States, recently reported that the number of engineering graduates over the next 3 years will seriously fall off from 50,000 in 1950 to 17,000 in 1954. Meanwhile, the demand is rising. The same thing occurs in the case of trained scientists.

In the face of this obvious need, dare we reduce the supply of trained men at the source? I say that we dare not. I say that to reduce essential support for scientific training at this time is reckless. The risk is too great.

The second major program of the National Science Foundation is the support of basic research. The budget request for support of basic research was slightly over \$8,000,000. The committee recommended that these funds be wiped out.

The course of scientific and technical development commonly passes through four stages—basic research, applied research, engineering development, and production or utilization. Basic research, to be sure, is first in this chain and the committee has eliminated support for basic research in the belief that we will be unable to develop new principles and unveil new knowledge in time to prove of value during the present crisis. Nothing can be further from the truth.

Over the years, and particularly during and since the Second World War, the time between an original discovery and its application to practical purposes has grown shorter and shorter. Today, as we discuss this question in parliamentary debate, in many technical areas it has completely disappeared. Technical progress in many defense areas is at a standstill for lack of basic knowledge.

Today the shortage of basic research—the lack of basic scientific knowledge—has become a significant bottleneck in the way of technical advance. Do we dare overlook any course of action that will break down this barrier? I say that we dare not. I say that to fail to support basic research at this time is reckless. The risk is too great.

But let us get down to cases. Weapons of war, military transportation, and in-

dustrial production for defense demand power. Development of modern power plants—jet engines, gas turbines, atomic reactors, to say nothing of more conventional steam plants—run into high-temperature problems—temperatures of 1,500 degrees or more. Our basic knowledge of how materials—solids, liquids, and gases—behave under these extreme conditions is completely inadequate. The whole development of better, more efficient power plants, depends upon new knowledge. Basic research is critical in the field of high-temperature physics and chemistry. This research cannot be postponed.

Today the upper atmosphere—30, 50, 70 miles up—has become of enormous significance in our technical development. Changes in weather originate in the upper atmosphere. This is the region through which guided missiles and supersonic aircraft will travel. Here the mysterious cosmic radiation first meets the earth and research into these intensely energetic radiations, which cannot be duplicated by man-made machines, is unlocking many puzzling problems facing the atomic scientist.

The density of air in the upper atmosphere is very low and there exist electrical phenomena that interfere with and reflect radio communications. Basic research into the upper atmosphere, therefore, is of interest to the weather man, the communications expert, the nuclear physicist, the aircraft designer, the farmer and the military tactician. Consider for example, what will happen if the strange electrical effects in the atmosphere interfere with the control mechanism for guided missiles? What will be the problem in keeping in touch with high-flying aircraft? Basic research on the upper atmosphere must be done now. We need the answers now. It cannot be postponed.

These cases may be multiplied indefinitely, but my time is running out. Before it goes, however, I must explore one more factor in basic research. Basic research is done at the universities and colleges, also the centers for training young scientists and engineers. The shortage of scientific manpower means that we must keep the senior men on the job for training new scientists. Yet these are precisely the men we must turn to for basic research. The double-barreled program of the National Science Foundation program solves this paradox. It keeps the teachers at the universities where they can do both—train the younger scientists and carry on research.

In these few minutes I have tried to hold your attention on the crucial relationship between the National Science Foundation's program and the national defense during this protracted emergency in which we live. I have done this because the action of the Appropriations Committee is explicit in its mistaken concept of this relationship.

I would not leave you with the impression, however, that the only significance of the few dollars sought for the National Science Foundation program is in preparation for warfare. It is not. The Science Foundation Act is the legislative expression of the truth that to live well

and safely tomorrow, we must prepare today.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I wish to commend the gentleman from Tennessee for bringing these matters to our attention. I assume that he is making this statement for the benefit of the House in expressing the hope that the committee action does not represent an abandonment of the program that was inaugurated under legislation which the gentleman from Tennessee sponsored.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Arkansas is correct in that assumption. I feel very strongly that we must not abandon this program; that we must not let it lag far behind, because I think a great deal depends upon a successful carrying out of the program envisioned by this Foundation.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I join in supporting the gentleman. I, too, feel strongly about it, at the same time, Mr. Chairman, sharing his feeling of sympathy for the committee. I do not wish to appear critical of the committee, which always does its best with these difficult tasks.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, the bill before the House this afternoon containing section 1313 is undoubtedly an attack on one of the most ancient, if not one of the best, agencies in the Federal Government, and for that reason, I am opposed to it.

Furthermore, I think it is somewhat of a reflection upon the Committee on Public Works. That committee has complete jurisdiction of rivers and harbors and flood-control work in the United States. The Army engineers have been criticized, and the crux or the heart of that criticism is that their estimate, at the time the project was inaugurated, is far out of line with the cost. That may be true under present-day conditions. The Army engineers originated in the administration of George Washington. They are as old as the Government itself. And, from that day to this, they have a most efficient and honorable record of achievement, which can be compared with the achievement of any engineers anywhere in this world.

I have been here long enough to remember that when the first appropriation bill was presented to this House for the Pentagon Building it was around \$30,000,000. When we got through building it, it cost \$86,000,000. So when the Army engineers are criticized for the estimates they make, we might well look in other directions and other fields of the Federal Government and find there, too, that the estimate was nowhere near the actual cost of the project. The Pentagon Building stands there as a shining example of what I am trying to say.

Information on this bill was made public last Friday. The chairman of our committee very properly called the Committee on Public Works together

this morning for the purpose of considering this very section. Our committee took action. We took action, first, that a subcommittee be appointed by the chairman to study this very question of estimates of cost and the cost of construction and, secondly, we instructed our chairman to offer a motion to strike from this bill section 1313, believing as we do that it conflicts with the jurisdiction of our committee.

I have no quarrel with the Committee on Appropriations as to the object and the purpose it seeks. You seek to find out how much these projects will cost before you appropriate money. However, after construction has begun, it seems to me it is too late then to find out whether or not a planning estimate is going to be greater than the estimate furnished the committee when the project first received its appropriation.

This morning our committee was given information that two members of the Committee on Public Works sought to sit with the Committee on Appropriations on this very subject. The request was not accepted. I was not one of those members.

Something has been said here today about the rejection of projects that come before the Army engineers and whether or not they are thorough, whether or not they are honest, whether or not they are dependable. We have known for a long time that out of the hundreds and perhaps thousands of projects proposed throughout the United States and our territorial subdivisions, 60 percent of them, as has already been testified to, are rejected by the Army engineers as unsound because the cost would far exceed the benefit. Perhaps under present-day conditions and the rapid rise in the price of everything it may be that some of the projects which were sound at the time they were estimated are not now sound, because the price has gone far beyond anything contemplated.

I was talking with a Member on the majority side today and he told me that he obtained an estimate to repair a store, and when he got through the repairs cost more than the store cost him in the first instance. I have an instance in my own town where a house needed repairs, and an estimate was made of the cost of repairs, and when the owner got through the cost was more than the cost of the house.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to my able friend from Michigan, chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RABAUT. Was the gentleman referring to the Pentagon Building?

Mr. DONDERO. I certainly was.

Mr. RABAUT. The Pentagon Building was built under the supervision and direction of the Army engineers.

Mr. DONDERO. However, that is neither a rivers and harbors nor a flood-control project.

Mr. RABAUT. No, but we were talking about relative costs.

Mr. DONDERO. I am talking about relative costs. It was built under the direction of the Army engineers but only

because it was a War Department project. But there is the cost of building right in the city of Washington, which is a shining example that estimates and costs do not go together.

Mr. RABAUT. I think it is a very similar situation to the thing we are discussing now. I was on the committee when they came to the committee and told us it was going to cost around \$35,000,000. Before they got through, I do not know where it went.

We are not complaining about price changes or authorized project extensions. That is a legitimate reason. We gave an allowance in one case of 71 percent over the engineers' own figures. The engineers' own figures show 21.8 percent on authorized project extensions, but there are 30 percent of other costs that amount to over \$800,000,000.

Mr. DONDERO. That may be true, but your own report shows that the over-all increase over the estimate was about 124 percent.

Mr. RABAUT. We are not complaining about the 124 percent, but we are complaining about 30 percent of that 124 percent which is directly assignable to the lack of proper planning, or whatever you want to call it, on the part of the engineers. We admit the increase in cost. We admit that costs are rising. We admit the expansion of projects but we cannot admit, for instance, these changed local needs or situations; structural and engineering modifications; unforeseen conditions, and inadequacy of plans, the four of which add up to 30 percent in this particular field that we have been talking about to a sum of \$800,000,000.

Mr. DONDERO. However, I think the gentleman will admit that in nearly everything of a construction nature today you do have unforeseen conditions arising and unforeseen costs that were not estimated in the first instance. The Corps of Engineers for 160 years have served this Government in as competent and creditable way, I believe, as any agency of the Federal Government.

Mr. RABAUT. We would not tolerate it for 5 minutes if some outside contractor came in here with a set of figures like this. I believe the House would blow up this ceiling if they came here with a \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 amount over and above what had been expected, after we had allowed them all the increase on account of costs. That amounts to 30 percent over and above what had been expected. That is the point that the committee is making.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss subsection B of section 1313. I cannot understand, and I do not think our committee can understand, why you go back to 1925. Certainly, no one will argue that estimates made 26 years ago will be applicable to costs today, and certainly there is another reason why the Army engineers should not spend money on planning reports and projects which were adopted in 1926. They have been laid on the shelf, and no thought ever entering into the picture that these projects would be constructed at this time.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. The Corps of Engineers were not assigned the duty of reconstructing the White House, and yet those estimates have exceeded the ratio of increases that have been reflected by the figures reported here on projects designed by the Corps of Engineers. In every field of public building we have had the same problems to arise with reference to increased costs, and in every case we have had the same question of supplying some rule of speculation as to how much they are going to cost in the future when the construction period is extended over a period of time.

Mr. DONDERO. There is no question about that.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Is there any language in this section which will correct this situation that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] describes?

Mr. DONDERO. If I read section 1313 correctly, it will not save a dollar to the American taxpayers, it is going to cost many more dollars.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Absolutely.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Will these tests that are laid down in section 1313 be applied to public-works projects in Europe and Africa, paid for by American taxpayers?

Mr. DONDERO. Of course, that is a question I cannot answer.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is it not true that the Committee on Public Works have authorized projects now on the shelf to take care of this country which they have gotten into a depression, which projects amount two or three billion dollars or more?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not think it is more than that, but they have projects on the shelf to last 2 or 3 years. As the gentleman knows, a bill of this kind, a rivers and harbors bill from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors only comes in once every 2 or 3 years.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Under this bill we are instructing the Army engineers to reexamine all projects that you have on the shelf, that have already been examined except as to price, so that it will cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars to do something that has already been done.

Mr. DONDERO. I think so. I would say to the House this is not a new subject. I discussed this matter and other members of the committee discussed it 3 or 4 years ago with General Wheeler, then Chief of Army Engineers, when complaint was made that the cost was far in excess of the estimate, and an explanation was made and justified, so that we do not having anything new before us. And if I thought this would save any money, I would not be here today opposing it. However, I do think it reflects on the Committee on Public

Works. If any findings or estimates are made, they should come before our committee.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. McGRATH. Referring to section 1313 (b), the gentleman asks why we go back to February 3, 1925. Under House Document 467 in the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, that was the last time in which all of these projects were re-evaluated. Therefore, we are taking up from that date and evaluating them up to the present time.

Mr. DONDERO. If there are hundreds of projects lying on the shelf since that date, with no intention to construct, it seems to me a waste of money to go back and ask for a new finding on all of them.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. Did the gentleman hear my statement here about the facts?

Mr. DONDERO. I did, and I happened to sit on the committee when you appeared as a witness.

Mr. BURDICK. Did the gentleman believe what I said?

Mr. DONDERO. I have no reason to ever disbelieve my warm and able friend, for whom I have the highest regard.

Mr. BURDICK. That is a perfect Congressman's answer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Stationery (revolving fund): For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-second Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$132,400, to remain available until expended.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to raise a question with the committee regarding where this section 1313 will lead us. I would like to have the attention of the gentleman on the Civil Functions Committee and also of the gentleman on the Interior Department Appropriations Committee.

This is a matter that can only arise in the arid States of the West where we use water for irrigation. I can illustrate it by telling you about one project.

There is a stream in California known as Putah Creek. Many years ago the Army engineers began to make a study of this stream with the idea of building a flood-control dam. That stream flows out of the coast ranges and goes down into the Sacramento Valley and finally flows into the Sacramento River. The area adjacent to the stream was flooded badly on numerous occasions. For several years, in fact for probably as many as 6 or 8 years, the Army engineers made a very thorough study of the flow of that stream and recommended

a flood-control dam that would insure the adjacent lands against devastating floods. At the same time, or at least immediately thereafter, the Bureau of Reclamation began to make a study of the stream. I have appeared every year before Mr. KIRWAN and his committee, and I also appeared before the Civil Functions Committee. I always received very careful and generous treatment. The Bureau of Reclamation went over the same identical ground as did the engineers, in making the study, duplicating it right down the line, except that they recommended a higher dam in order that some of the water might be stored and used for reclamation. They also studied the flood control features.

What I want to know is, How are you going to stop the duplication of these studies of the California streams by both these agencies? You can go to the library and find books and reports on practically every stream there; first one group makes a study. The other group could utilize that study but it does not; it makes an initial study itself and adds something more to it. Just tell me how under section 1313 we can prevent duplications of those studies from being made?

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Call for additional reports.

Mr. JOHNSON. I should like to have someone on the committee tell me how we can stop that duplication and spending of millions of dollars on studies going over almost the identical thing. I wish one of the Members would tell me how we can stop that duplication through section 1313; I do not see how it will help it.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. FALLON. I think the only way you might eliminate that duplication is to adopt the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD]. We could get the same report from the Bureau of Reclamation that you had from the Army engineers.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is just what I am trying to find out; how can you stop the Bureau of Reclamation from duplicating the work of the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. FALLON. They might study it the first time but their face would be red the second.

Mr. JOHNSON. They made studies on the American River, they made studies on Putah Creek, they made studies on the Calaveras River and almost every other stream in the State. I wish the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] would tell us how we could stop that duplication.

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not know how you can stop the duplication, when under the law the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the disposition of power. It can be done only by the Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the case of Putah Creek there is no power. But I will talk to you about that on the American River. The Army engineers made a great study, including power possibilities, yet at the same time the Reclamation Bureau made

a big study of American River, including the question of electric power development. Finally, our governor had to get them in his office and knock their heads together. After that conference the Army engineers were permitted to go ahead and build the dam, which they are doing now. We passed a special act transferring jurisdiction over to the Bureau of Reclamation, when the dam was completed.

Mr. KIRWAN. This is up to the Congress; it can be done by special acts.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman must understand that I am talking of two groups, duplicating their studies on the same project, wasting thousands of dollars on these investigations. How can we correct that?

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not offering correction or any suggestions along that line; that is up to the Congress. I have to do only with the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Both the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation must get their authority to survey from the Congress, and somewhere along the line a resolution has been passed or an act passed authorizing the surveys.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Army engineers get specific resolutions, but I do not know of any resolution authorizing the Department of the Interior to go out and do that kind of job. They just assume general jurisdiction under the reclamation law, go in and study all these streams covering substantially the same ground covered by the United States engineers. Perhaps we ought to do something; maybe we ought to have some substantive law, eliminating this duplication, because it is silly and very costly to have this continual duplication in studying these streams; and they all come out with about the same answer as to the utilization of the streams.

The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$4,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for the purchase of 85 additional passenger motor vehicles.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 4, strike out lines 16 through 20, inclusive.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment seeks to strike out an amount of \$4,000,000 in this bill for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In the regular appropriation bill, which has not yet been signed by the President of the United States, the Congress has agreed to an amount of

\$37,000,000 plus for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Now, before the ink is dry on that bill, in comes a supplementary request for \$4,000,000. I understand this is to implement a bill which this House recently passed for the bringing in of labor from Mexico. But while that bill was being considered on the floor of this House, many Members stood up here and said: "Now, this is going to cost the taxpayers of America almost nothing." But, in my book, \$4,000,000 is not just exactly nothing by a long shot. So I offer this amendment to strike out the full amount in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that many agencies of the Government have seen fit to come here with requests for funds that should not be taken up at this time. While we have only 268 Members present today, we have before this House a bill calling for the expenditure of the American taxpayers' money in an amount of \$1,677,000,000 plus. Certainly we are not doing justice to the Members of the House who are not here, and more especially to the taxpayers of America.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I rise to commend the gentleman for offering the amendment. I think this is the type of amendment that illustrates what I was speaking about when I had the floor recently. Here is an agency of Government which has a very necessary job to do. It is given \$37,000,000 to do that job. Now, before the first regular appropriation bill gets down to the President's desk, along comes a supplementary request for \$4,000,000 without our knowing in this Congress whether it should be two, three or five million dollars. It is possible that more money is necessary, but there is no way to determine that now and certainly this item should come out. It should go over until a later, supplemental, if necessary, then should be heard by the subcommittee which has to do with that department's appropriation. I do not think there is any justification for that many additional cars. I commend the gentleman and shall support his amendment, and I hope it will be voted on favorably.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I call particular attention to the language of the bill appearing on page 4 reading as follows:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$4,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for the purchase of 85 additional passenger motor vehicles.

When you buy passenger vehicles somebody is going to be paid to drive them. Either regular chauffeurs or some other employees.

Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment will be agreed to unanimously.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened very attentively to the remarks made by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] in regard to the amendment which has been offered by him.

This is a very serious problem, much more serious than many Members of the House realize. It has to do with the so-called wetback problem. I would like to say to the gentleman from California that the subcommittee of which I am a member went into this matter most carefully. We had quite a discussion about it. We made considerable inquiry about it. I was one of the Members of the House who opposed the Poage bill. However, after the discussion we had with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, I saw some merit—in fact, I saw a great deal of merit—to the Poage bill if we properly put into effect those things that will make this bill work to the benefit of the people of this country.

We have a very bad situation in the southwestern part of this country in connection with wetback labor. The people came across from Mexico and the Immigration Service picks them up. In many instances we fly them by plane to central Mexico. Many of these wetback people are undesirable people in this country. Many of them have communistic tendencies; a number of them have health problems, and they are people that we do not want in this country. The Poage bill put into operation a program whereby we could work with the Government of Mexico in order to bring workers into this country in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, people who would be desirable workers, and it gave the people in the southwestern part of this country who employ labor the opportunity to employ the best type of labor, labor which was cleared through the Mexican Government. Proper working of the bill provides for a stable type of employment.

Here is the seriousness, as I see it, of the wetback problem. The wetback problem is this: That these people come in from Mexico; some do not go back into Mexico. Many of those that are undesirable shift further north into our cities, into other agricultural areas where they cluster and where they spread their insidious propaganda, where health and relief costs are a burden on local governments. It means a real problem. Under this bill the Immigration and Naturalization Service came and asked us for an appropriation of \$6,500,000, saying that with these funds they felt it was an opportune time to put into effect law enforcement, and they felt they could control this situation with \$6,500,000. Your committee cut the request that was made to \$4,000,000, feeling that with the lateness of the season this \$4,000,000 would be ample to take care of the situation.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. The bill requests the purchase of 85 cars.

Mr. MARSHALL. We have worked this out in accordance with the regular schedule, and as far as the figure is concerned, this figure is adjusted to the adjustment which we made on the \$6,500,000 to the \$4,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, all this \$4,000,000 will not be spent for the 85 automobiles.

Mr. MARSHALL. Oh, no; absolutely not.

Mr. JENSEN. I understand, however, that airplanes are hired to haul these so-called wetbacks back into Mexico; in deporting them from the United States to Mexico. Then I understand they come back and swim the river, and then it is necessary to load them up in airplanes again and take them back, which costs a lot of money.

Mr. MARSHALL. Certainly this costs a lot of money.

Mr. JENSEN. Unnecessarily.

Mr. MARSHALL. As far as the airplane situation is concerned, this has been brought about by the fact that these people come from the various parts of Mexico up into this country, and the Mexican Government does not want them to come up here. They are also the most undesirable employees we get. That is the real basis, I think, for the passing of the Poage bill to bring in the most desirable type of labor, that have been carefully screened.

The thing we are attempting to do is to put a stop to this sort of traffic. If we take the man to the line and send him back across the line, before our immigration people can turn their backs he is over into this country again.

The only possible way you can get that man discouraged and that group discouraged from that particular section is to make it very difficult for them to come back in here. Therefore, there is the desirability of sending those people down in there.

May I say to the gentleman from Iowa that I was one of those who opposed the Poage bill. I have since studied the bill, particularly from the viewpoint of appropriations. I can see real merit to the Poage bill if we can properly enforce the immigration laws at this time to bring people in in a legitimate way. I am sure the gentleman from Iowa desires that that be done.

The problem of Mexican labor is not a new problem. Mexican labor has been coming into this country for many, many years, but lately undesirable elements have been coming in to a much greater extent than they did before. We did not have and we have not had proper laws upon our statute books.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman think the Poage bill would have passed just a few days ago if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] or anyone else had stood on the floor of this House and explained to the Members of the House that the bill would have cost the taxpayers of America \$4,000,000? Of course it would not.

Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman is misunderstanding what I am trying to say to him. What I am trying to say to him is that the Poage bill put upon the statute books of this country a law which would provide for taking care of this problem.

Mr. JENSEN. They said it would cost very little, if anything.

Mr. MARSHALL. Now we are undertaking to put in effect some legislation in an appropriation bill that will take care of the wetback proposition, and that will mean that people will begin to work with the legislation put into effect by the Poage bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a discussion of the wetback problem. This is a discussion of money, and money only. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] might be surprised if he knew how much I would agree with many of the things he said. I wish he would come down into that part of my district which is involved in this and let me spend a few days down on the border with him. He would change one or two of the impressions he has. For example, there was the statement he made that today the best agricultural workers come from the central part of Mexico, and that those workers are better than those workers nearer the border.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. I said the most undesirable labor was the labor which came from the central and southern part of Mexico.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. MARSHALL. The most desirable labor is the labor which is close at hand, and that labor is the labor we are attempting to encourage through the enactment of the Poage bill, as I understand it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I apologize to the gentleman for misunderstanding him. Let us get over to the question of money. The best labor comes from the agricultural part of Mexico, as the gentleman from Minnesota said. We do have some difficulty when we have to get labor from farther south. This is not a "wetback" bill. As a matter of fact, I do not think this particular item, for which the gentleman from Iowa has offered an amendment, is directly connected with the Poage bill. That is the next item in H. R. 5215. I do not think any amendment is going to be offered to that. Let me say, for the benefit of the gentleman from Minnesota, this matter of flying them down into the southern part of Mexico, instead of just taking them across the line, has a very practical purpose. That is so that the Immigration Service officials can get back before the Mexican himself gets back into the United States.

Let me tell you about the money. The regular appropriation for this agency is still over in the other body. It has not even been acted upon in the other body. Why are we today considering \$4,000,000 additional for the regular work of the agency? Why do we not put it in the regular bill in the other body? I say positively, in my own mind this is out of order—to consider in a supplemental bill today, an appropriation for an agency whose regular appropriation has not yet passed the other body. I think, as I said in my preliminary remarks, that a

great many of these items are premature, and I certainly think this item is premature, that it should be taken out of this bill and put in the regular bill, or let it come through in some following supplemental appropriation bill. We do not know how much of the regular money the agency will have to use. We do not know how much it does need, and we do not have any idea how much ought to be put in the bill now.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. On page 8, of course, is money that we are appropriating in this bill for the implementation of the Poage bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. HORAN. The \$1,500,000 on page 8 is farm-labor implementation money.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. HORAN. It is presumed that we will get the help of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to assist us in bringing these people across the border, and for that we have already passed judgment on \$37,000,000 for that purpose in the regular supply bill for the Justice Department.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. HORAN. So this \$4,000,000 is nothing more than an addition to the regular appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. To say that this money we are considering here is for the purpose of assisting in the bringing in of laborers under the Poage bill in this way would be very misleading because we would go into Mexico, and in cooperation with the Mexican Government, we will recruit these folks—and they are good people—we will bring them up under strict discipline and control. They should be very easy to process by the existing service. Why they should ask for so much money to handle such a simple immigration problem as that certainly denies the facts in the case, in my opinion.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I agree with the gentleman from Washington, and I thank him for his observations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto be closed in 5 minutes with the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman mean to close debate on any amendment to this particular section or paragraph?

Mr. ROONEY. No; my request refers to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] with regard to the item on salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Services, at page 4 of the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I suggest to the gentleman that if he make his request for 10 minutes, I believe there will be no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I so amend my request. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto be closed in 10 minutes with the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I would like to ask the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], as I understand, the \$1,500,000 on page 8, line 10, applies strictly to the administration of the Poage bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is a revolving fund, which is reimbursable by the farmers.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And it has nothing whatever to do with the policing of the border?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In connection with wetbacks or otherwise?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Now I would like to ask the gentleman from California or the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] if any part of the \$4,000,000 covered by the Jensen amendment, page 4, lines 16 to 20, is to be used for the purpose of patrolling the border or handling the so-called wetbacks.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It would be for patrolling all borders anywhere, in addition to the present funds already allotted them.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. The Immigration Service, when they appeared before us in talking about the problem, this was directly related to the southwestern area. No request was made by the budget or by the Department for any funds other than along the southwest border.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is my understanding of the language to which I have referred.

Mr. Chairman, I think I am about as sympathetic to the idea of bringing farm labor into this country as anyone can possibly be. We certainly have an expanding economy in this country. Whether it is for the good or bad, I would not attempt to say.

This afternoon I have been studying appropriations, present and proposed, and authorizations, present and proposed, and I got the distinct impression that during the fiscal years presently running, and the next year and the next year, we will spend probably \$300,000,000,000 for defense alone. If that is to occur, will you please tell me where we are going to get the raw labor from, unless it comes from Old Mexico? So I am forced to the conclusion that if we are going to run the agricultural industry of this country, we must have this raw labor from Old Mexico. If we do not attempt to run the agricultural industry, of course, we are foolish. I do not have any faith on earth in the ability

of our immigration department to absolutely control the wetback proposition with this \$4,000,000 or with \$40,000,000. There are too many in Old Mexico and too great a demand here for their labor and I am too familiar with the border, running from Galveston to San Diego. I am not going to let myself be kidded on that proposition. The wetbacks will continue to come in here as long as there is a demand for their effort because they, too, want to live, and as long as we have this great expansion which is now in progress in this country. Nobody is going to stop it, because you cannot put enough men on the border to keep them out. I am not in favor of the idea of sending them back in an airplane at great expense. I would send them back on busses, instead of giving them a beautiful ride in a four-motor airplane, if that is what they are going to use. I would not spend \$4,000,000 to buy 80 cars or 40 cars or 30 cars for this purpose, because I do not believe you are going to administer that law sufficiently to keep the wetbacks out.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman realizes, I am sure, that the elimination of this \$4,000,000 would not stop the Mexican labor coming in?

Mr. CRAWFORD. If you keep it in there it will not stop the wetbacks, and if you take it out it will not stop them. I would send this whole item to the Senate and let them put it in the regular bill. I would not put it in this bill at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I shall first answer the inquiry just made to the gentleman from Minnesota by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. DEWART], wherein the latter said he was under the impression that this bill provided for 85 automobiles at \$4,700 apiece. That is not the fact. The committee was requested for an appropriation in the amount of \$6,500,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a total of 142 new automobiles. The committee after due deliberation, decided to allow 85 automobiles and an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The automobiles are to be bought in the regular manner provided by law and Government regulation, not to exceed \$1,400 apiece.

With regard to the proposed amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], permit me to say that he evidently has not read the printed hearings; he evidently is not familiar with the fact that the budget estimate upon which this appropriation is based came up from the Bureau of the Budget following the President's signing of the so-called Poage bill. At that time the full House committee on appropriations had already reported out the bill making the regular annual appropriation for the Department of Justice, which includes the Immigra-

tion and Naturalization Service and was here on the floor considering the bill. The recent enactment of public law 78, the so-called Poage bill, provides for the recruitment of agricultural workers pursuant to arrangements between the United States Government and the Mexican Government. The success of the program contemplated by that law depends largely upon the degree to which illegal entry of aliens can be prevented, a fact recognized in the report by the Commission on Migratory Labor which was not made until the 7th of April 1951, long after the budget estimates had been prepared for the regular bill for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and sent up here to the Capitol.

The regular bill for the Immigration and Naturalization Service never contemplated matters provided for in this appropriation. The money to implement the so-called Poage bill was not included in the budget because, as I said before, the Commission on Migratory Labor had not completed its report until long after the budget had been prepared.

With regard to the action of the committee in reducing the requested amount from \$6,500,000 to \$4,000,000 and the number of automobiles used to guard our border from 142 to 85, this was done after mature consideration; and I am sure that the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee, its chairman during the Eightieth Congress, my friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], will presently agree 100 percent with the action of the committee in this regard.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Do we understand from what the gentleman is saying to us that whenever we put some little greater authority or responsibility onto an agency they must immediately run up here and get more money? May we not assume in times like these that once in a while they might absorb the additional cost?

Mr. ROONEY. Not in this case. The gentleman knows the number of Mexican wetbacks actually coming in; it is a very serious problem dealing with the security of this country. You passed this wetback bill. You wanted something done about it. The very people who are complaining here today—I refer to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] voted for the Poage bill; I voted against it; but it is now the law. It is Public Law 78 of the Eighty-second Congress. I am for properly implementing that law and carrying out the program laid down by the President when he reluctantly signed it.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Does the gentleman think the Labor Department is trying to cooperate in carrying out the provisions of that Poage bill that en-

abled us to get this labor in here as contemplated under the law?

Mr. ROONEY. They are, and I want to properly implement that law insofar as the immigration phase of it is concerned. It becomes necessary to apprehend those who are in illegally and that is what we expect to do. If you are not satisfied that the security of our country on the Mexican border is worth \$4,000,000, then vote for this amendment.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Does the gentleman think it is necessary for the Labor Department to set up an arbitrary charge of \$15 per worker, which is far in excess of what it costs an individual farmer to go down into Mexico and bring that labor up here? By doing that they are defeating the bill and are not cooperating with us in getting the law into effect.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know all the details about that. All I know is that the so-called Poage bill is the law; the provisions of it and the President's message were cited to the committee, to the gentleman from Nebraska and to all the members of the committee.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. McGRATH. The gentleman understands that the basic law provides for the maximum \$15 per head and that the Labor Department has nothing to do with that?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It provides for a maximum of \$15.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not interested, I may say to the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from New York, in that phase of the discussion at this time. I am interested in the Mexican wetback problem which is an important and tremendous one. These illegal entrants must be apprehended and returned to Mexico. The problem does not affect my district locally; only insofar as it affects the security of our entire Nation. I respectfully urge the defeat of the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 101, noes 58.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. JENSEN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 95, noes 59.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics," \$250,000.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANFIELD: Page 5, line 13, after "Bureau of Narcotics" strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three

additional minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have served longer on the House Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office Appropriations handling this item than any other present member and I feel very deeply that we would err grievously today if we did not vote Dr. Harry J. Anslinger and his small bureau the extra agents they say are needed to cope on the Federal level with the everrising menace of drug addiction, particularly among teenage American youth. I regard the dope peddler in our midst as America's enemy No. 1 and I shall tell you why.

May I say at the outset that there was a fairly close vote last Friday in the full Committee on Appropriations on my amendment to restore the full amount embraced in the amendment on which the House will soon vote. Since the committee action several members who voted in the negative have come to me to say now after further reflection they would vote approval. They are sufficient in number to change the result. I should add in passing that the subcommittee which handled this item originally now favors complete restoration.

It has been asked why the Bureau did not request in the regular appropriation bill for the new fiscal year the 275 agents now held to be necessary. The facts are the Bureau did ask the Bureau of the Budget for exactly that number and the Bureau reduced the figure. When Dr. Anslinger appeared before our committee he was fettered. He had to stick to the Budget request. However, as reports came to the White House and the Budget Bureau of the increasing number of international and interstate gangs engaged in this nefarious undertaking which kills both the body and soul of our young boys and girls, plus the concern of our Defense Establishment, the Budget Bureau reappraised the situation and advised Congress it was best to go along with the original request.

This Bureau is doing in its field just as important a job as the FBI is doing in its field. But we have not been niggardly with the FBI. As appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics have remained rather static—the Bureau now has 77 agents less than it had in 1930—the FBI appropriations have increased from \$7,600,000 in 1942 to \$90,000,000 for the new fiscal year of 1952. Recently published figures of the FBI showed 8,408 convictions for the past year. In the same period the Bureau of Narcotics produced 4,227 cases. Unfortunately, it had to wind up its year with a backlog of 5,766 cases.

Do you know that the Federal Bureau of Narcotics has a field force that does not exceed the strength of the police departments of Cambridge, Mass.; Sacramento, Calif.; and Hoboken, N. J.? And there is not one police department in any fair-sized community in the country that has not been calling on the

Federal Bureau for help, some of these calls being most urgent, because of the interstate or other Federal angles involved. And consistently this small band of men in the Bureau is accounting for 10 percent of the persons now serving time in Federal penitentiaries.

May I ask you to read the current August issue of the American Legion Monthly featuring an article captioned "Teen-aged slaves to dope." It is announced therein that 4,000,000 Legionnaires and Auxiliaries have joined in the fight against the narcotic menace which is described as a prime weapon of saboteurs. It is here contended that the Bureau needs a minimum of 400 men. An agent is quoted as saying bitterly, "It is not how much we can snag, it is how much we know got away." This agent goes on to say, "We deploy our force to the hottest spots like doctors chasing an epidemic. Even so, with less than 2 percent of the Nation's enforcement agents, we account for 10 percent of its prisoners."

A Federal attorney has charged in open court that draft rejections due to narcotics addiction are very high. Authorities smashing a ring in Toledo stated that the principal inducement of the gang to youngsters was the promise that if they tried heroin they would never be called to serve in the Armed Forces. Federal narcotics agents were inducted into the Army at Fort Eustis, Va., to break up a vicious dope ring serving soldiers. They arrested 70 persons and confiscated considerable high-grade heroin and marijuana. One of the soldiers arrested was described as the son of the king of Washington's narcotics peddlers. Last Saturday Federal agents started breaking up a ring selling marijuana cigarettes to soldiers at Fort Dix, N. J. The Newark News yesterday quoted Lt. Bertrand Brinley, Fort Dix public-relations officer, as saying the camp was no exception to the rest of the country so far as the dope racket is concerned.

While I am talking about New Jersey, I have in my hand a Newark Ledger article quoting First Assistant United States Attorney Tyne as follows:

There is one Federal agent in north Jersey covering hundreds of square miles in one of the major wholesale dope centers of the country. Even with this man on duty 7 days a week, it is a hopeless job. You can't fight an organized, big-moneyed mob with pop guns. No one seems to want to face the fact any war costs money and the war against the underworld dope traffic is no exception.

There are 11 States of the Union in which there is not a single Federal narcotics agent.

On August 2 we read about the arrest of Irving Wexler, alias Waxey Gordon, and members of his dope gang.

In the Sunday papers of August 5 we read of the arrest on the previous day by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Montreal of a large narcotic ring. The mounted police gave credit to the United States Bureau of Narcotics.

The previous week, we read accounts of the smashing by the Bureau of Narcotics and the Secret Service, of a huge

counterfeit money-heroin ring operating between Italy, France, and this country. This dope-counterfeiting tie-up is now worrying the United States Secret Service.

About the same time the bureau, after years of relentless pursuit, arrested Joseph Denticio fugitive after indictment in a New York-California-Mexico narcotic syndicate case.

Only a month ago, we read of the conviction of Harold Meltzer, associate of Mickey Cohen, of the late Bugsy Siegel, and others of that ilk.

Within the past few months we learned of the arrests in California of Abie Chapman, formerly of the Buchalter Murder, Inc., gang and of William Levin, one-time member of the notorious Black Tony Parmagini mob.

This spring, agents of this Bureau initiated and assisted in the completion of investigations which disclosed tremendous diversion of heroin from medical stocks in Italy.

Also, this spring, they assisted the Greek authorities in nipping in the bud an ambitious plan to use that country as a stepping-stone for the introduction of heroin into the United States.

About the same time they initiated, and assisted in the successful development of a case at Hamburg, Germany, involving the diversion of enormous amounts of cocaine from a chemical factory, which cocaine was taken to Italy for subsequent smuggling to the United States.

Referring to the tons of opium Dr. Anslinger and his men have pin-pointed in Red China, the American Legion Monthly says:

Few realists believe that any UN edict on control of narcotics will have the slightest effect on Communist China or other poppy-raising red satellites. In fact, Red armies in Korea have been deliberately stupefied to increase their ferocity and servility. The stupefying agent was dope.

How the able Dr. FENTON, our distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, could elaborate on this menace.

Some of Red China's stupefying dope is coming into our country through Hong Kong and ports in Japan. It has even been cached in bibles and prayer books, and leaders of seamen's unions have expressed their great concern.

Recently the United States Senate Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce had occasion to see some of the work of this organization. It spoke of the Bureau in terms of the highest praise and deplored its lack of manpower.

The experience of the Appropriations Committee with Commission Anslinger convinces me that we can rely on the Bureau to make the best use of funds appropriated and to promptly cut back when improvement in the situation indicates that should be done.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to commend my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD], upon offering this amendment and upon the highly informative remarks he has made

in regard thereto. I supported his amendment in the full committee on Friday and shall do so today. We must do all we possibly can to prevent the importation and sale of narcotics. The American public will settle for nothing less.

Mr. CANFIELD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I, too, would like to subscribe to the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey. When the Boggs bill was before the House, this House voted almost unanimously for that bill as a means of checking the illicit peddling of dope in this country. The only check we have is through the Bureau of Narcotics and the Customs Department. If we do not pass this amendment, we will be cutting off our nose to spite our face, because it is the only check we have in keeping the dope out. All the dope comes in from outside the country.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want to commend the gentleman from New Jersey. My only complaint is that he is not asking for enough money to take care of this menace. To me, the dope racket in this country is an abomination and I only hope that this Congress will enact legislation which will properly punish these racketeers who prey on the characters and the souls of our sons and daughters.

Mr. CANFIELD. That is the complaint of the national commander of the American Legion in this telegram I have just received, asking for full restoration of this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, with 5 minutes reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes being reserved to the committee.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment.

(Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, I think all of us agree that the basic purpose of this amendment is good. It is just a question of whether or not we can afford to spend the money.

In the committee it seemed there was not any question as between the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] that the Commissioner has been doing a good job. Also, there was not

any question but that his demands over a period of years have been very modest.

In other words, it was not a situation of an agency or an administrator who was continually coming before the committee asking for more money than he should have or was doing a poor job. It was agreed that the administrator has done a good job and has never made unreasonable requests. In that situation it seems to me that the logical thing to do is to grant this money. It certainly will help in the fight against the dope situation that all of us agree is very bad.

I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if this is not a fact: Is it not true that in your experience the man in charge of this narcotics set-up is one of the best administrators you have known, and has been doing an excellent job?

Mr. GARY. A very excellent administrator and doing a very excellent job.

Mr. FURCOLO. Is it not true that over the period of many years his demands have been very modest? He has never asked for more than you, as a Congressman in close contact with the situation, felt he should have?

Mr. GARY. The committee on several occasions has reduced his requests, but I do not think he has been extravagant.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, in general, his demands have been very modest?

Mr. GARY. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Is it not true that he has shown wide experience and knowledge with the situation and perhaps knows as much about how to combat this menace as any man in the country?

Mr. GARY. Yes, but unfortunately, like all other administrators, when they see any opportunity, such as we have now, with the national hysteria over dope, he desires to take advantage of it and increase his department as much as he can. The amount in the bill now allows a 33 1/3 percent increase in his force over the next year. We increased the personnel 33 1/3 percent. The proposed amendment would increase it approximately 50 percent. I contend that is too much of an increase at one time.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, it seems the situation is about this: Even those who oppose this amendment say that Dr. Anslinger knows his job and is doing it well.

Second, that his demands are modest and that he does not ask too much.

Thirdly, and I do not think anyone will deny this, it is a situation in which we have to do everything possible to protect our country and our people against the dope menace.

If we do not do everything we can it is going to cost the country not only more money, but the toll in human misery is going to be more than we can support.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FURCOLO. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. As a matter of fact, I think the outfit most responsible for our lack of attention to this problem is the Bureau of the Budget. The people in the Narcotics Bureau when they have come to us have asked for

only a limited amount because that is all they are permitted to do by the Bureau of the Budget, and almost invariably our committee has given them everything they asked for. Had they asked for more we would have given them more.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FURCOLO. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that the cost in public funds to take care of the tragic addicts of the various narcotics far exceeds the very modest amount that is involved in this bill? And that actually if we can prevent this evil it is the best way of saving many dollars as well as lives and character?

Mr. FURCOLO. In the long run, I agree with the gentleman's conclusion.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FURCOLO. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it not a fact that the dope peddlers of the world, the dope ring of the world that has been shut out of China, is now trying to unload on the American people this enormous additional load of narcotics with which we are now threatened?

Mr. JUDD. Yes; and having spent a long time trying, among other things, to knock the opium traffic out of China, it is a source of chagrin and humiliation to find it getting its fangs so deep into the youth of America through the activities of the most vicious of all characters, those who carry on the drug traffic.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FURCOLO. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Absolutely. The British Empire carried on a war to force the opium traffic on China. Now that is shut out, and those elements engaged in the opium traffic are trying to unload it on the United States.

Mr. FURCOLO. We should save money, but let us not save it at the expense of human suffering and misery and at the cost of sacrificing our youth to the drug traffic.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question but what the trend is quite alarming, and I take this time only to cite some figures which were given to us at the committee hearings comparing 6 months of 1946 with 6 months of 1950 on admissions to the hospital at Lexington, Ky., where addicts are confined. The information was submitted by the United States Public Health Service.

We find that in the first 6 months of 1946 there were 92 young men in 21-30 age group admitted, but that in 1950 the admissions of this same age group had risen to 477. This is an alarming increase of addicts in this young group. In the age group 31-40 there were 106 admissions in 1946 and 149 in 1950. The same thing is true about the women. In 1946 there were only 15 admitted in the 21-30 age group, but in 1950 there were 93. In the age group 31-40 there were 35 admitted in 1946 and 84 in 1950. The reason for that is that we just have not been appropriating sufficient money to give these people the personnel they

need to do the job. In 1930 they had 281 agents. They now have far fewer than that, only 188 at the close of the last fiscal year. In 1930 they had in this department 422 employees yet we have been reducing them progressively until today they have only 293.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I am glad to yield to my colleague from New Mexico.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am very happy that the gentleman from New Jersey offered this amendment. I had one prepared very similar for the same amount. It seems to me that we are arguing here about percentages, but I do not think percentages have anything to do at all with the stopping of dope peddlers. I do not think we should attempt to value in the terms of money how many dollars we spend to save the bodies and souls of the little school children of America.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is right.

Mr. DEMPSEY. We are spending money freely almost every place, but here we have one of the most efficient organizations, in the Narcotics Division, that we have in Government. I think they should be given the additional help they need. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. They have 293 employees in this division now as compared to 422 in 1930. In trying to wipe out the hoof and mouth disease in Mexico as of June 1950 we had a total of 5,226 employees, including Mexicans, of which 1,140 were Americans. It just does not make sense that we do not hesitate 1 minute to give them 1,140 American employees to go to Mexico to fight the hoof and mouth disease, yet we strain at giving the Treasury Department 57 more agents to take care of the children of this Nation. This trend, as I pointed out a while ago, is alarming, not only here in the East but everywhere. In my own State of New Mexico, we are beginning to find that trend and we are going to have to have to stop it pretty soon or we will not be able to stop it at all.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman quoted some very enlightening figures from the record presented to the committee, but did the committee find out any information as to what happens to the dope peddlers when they are finally caught?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I have hopes the Congress took care of that in the bill we passed the other day, making prison terms mandatory.

Mr. HARRIS. I think the committee could look into what happens after they are caught. Instead of continuing to give them plenty of agents to catch these dope peddlers, they should do something about them after they are caught.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment and I think the gentleman from New Mexico is absolutely right: We should not deal with this problem in percentages. It has nothing at all to do with it.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The gentleman is referring to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY].

Mr. MORANO. Yes, and I include the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: On page 5, strike out lines 11, 12, and 13.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I propose strikes out the entire section and I do that for this reason: I do not expect the House is going to agree with me on striking out this appropriation, but I would like someone to tell me how often this House is going to have to decide a case in the same year? It has not been very long since this House had before it, debated and decided, the question of the appropriation for this department. That went to the Senate and the Senate has now passed upon it.

Now, is this bill chuck full of those kind of cases where the House has decided the matter? We have just finished deciding it, now we have to argue, debate, and decide it all over again. What we ought to do is instead of raising this appropriation say: We have decided this case once for this year and we are not going to decide the same case a half dozen times.

If the committee would agree with me on this one proposition that we had decided the case, and therefore, we are not going to come in here at the tail end of a session and debate it, and decide it all over again, maybe it would strike out a lot of items in this bill because I have a very strong suspicion this bill is made up largely of a lot of cases this House has already decided after long debate and careful consideration, and they are trying to run them in here on us in the last few days of the session.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from New Jersey for presenting this very serious situation to the House. I appreciate the fact that he has details of which I was not aware. It was with this thought in mind that I offered a rider to the economic appropriation bill on Friday last in an attempt to break up the heroin ring that is being operated by Lucky Luciano in Naples, Italy. I

still do not understand why the House took the attitude toward that amendment that was taken on Friday last.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I think the House made a mistake when it turned it down, and I will say that the Bureau of the Budget made a mistake when we passed the regular appropriation bill in that their estimate was inadequate under the circumstances, and certainly, the Bureau of the Budget realized it made a mistake and tried to correct it, and our committee tried to correct it. I hope this afternoon the House will correct it by passing the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The federal bureau of narcotics of the Italian police are now closing in on Lucky Luciano.

Mr. BAILEY. I am certainly glad to hear that. I shall not take all the time allotted to me. I want to say this, Mr. Chairman, that I am wholeheartedly in accord with the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey, and I trust that the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], will be voted down and that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, just a few months ago the Bureau of Narcotics requested in its regular appropriation the sum of \$2,100,000. This House cut that to \$2,075,000. The \$2,100,000 request would have provided 218 employees. The Bureau now has 188.

This is what the Bureau said in submitting that request to the Committee on Appropriations:

The additional 30 officers will bring our total personnel of officers up to 218. With a force of 250 men prior to World War II the Bureau was able to contain the traffic in narcotics. With all indications pointing toward a steady increase in the illicit traffic our force must be brought to a prewar level at the earliest possible time if we are to control the traffic.

They set 250 as the ultimate goal, which was the prewar personnel of the Bureau. Before the regular bill was acted upon by the Senate they came in with another request for \$400,000 additional, not for the 250 employees they set as a goal, but for 275 employees, 25 beyond the prewar personnel. The Senate boosted the amount allowed by the House in the regular bill to \$2,100,000 and since we had this additional request the House conferees agreed to it in conference, and they got the full amount that they asked for in the regular bill.

When our subcommittee considered this \$400,000 request we allowed the Bureau the maximum that they said they would need to enforce the law when they first came before our committee this year. Let me say to you they can use 400 people; they can use 5,000 people; they

can use 10,000 people to enforce the Drug Act, but after all we are never going to get a proper enforcement of the Drug Act in this country unless we rely primarily on local enforcement officers.

The Federal Bureau has only 250 people, but every local police force in the United States is charged with the duty of enforcing the narcotics laws. As a matter of fact, it is their prime responsibility, and the only reason we have the Bureau of Narcotics is because we recognize that this is a national problem and an international problem, and therefore we should have a force to work on a national and international level, but if we try to make our Federal Bureau the main enforcement agency in this country then the whole program will fail. The entire effort will fail because the local police officers will look to the Federal agents. Regardless of how many agents you give the Bureau, unless you give them a veritable army, they will not be able to enforce the law without the cooperation and assistance of local officers.

What we want is a force to work with the local officers in an effort to enforce these laws. Some of the largest cities in the country are setting up special narcotic divisions within their police forces which is a very commendable step in the direction of proper law enforcement. They work with the Federal forces.

Nobody deplures any more than I the conditions we are facing today in this country so war as narcotics are concerned. It is a deplorable situation. It is spreading. We recognize that fact, but our committee took the position—the ranking minority member says the members have changed their views, maybe they have, I have no information to that effect—a majority of the subcommittee thought that an additional \$250,000 is adequate at this time. I do not agree with my friend from Virginia, as much as I hate to disagree with him, that we ought to strike this item out altogether.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I have been sitting back here during the gentleman's speech just complimenting myself that he has been making a much better argument for my amendment than I did.

Mr. GARY. I thank the gentleman for those remarks.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey to increase the amount of money to aid in the enforcement of the narcotics laws.

This is good crime presentation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 53, noes 92.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

The question was taken; and on a division [demanded by Mr. GARY], there were—ayes 82, noes 76.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANFIELD and Mr. GARY.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes, 90, noes, 81.

So the amendment was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS—THE RFC

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, in an attempt to make out a case for the abolition of the RFC as a governmental lending agency, there are fervent protestations from many sources that adequate credit is available to assist industry and commerce. Actually, even with bank deposits at their all-time high, there are unmistakable indications that credit is not as easily available as many would have us believe. This is especially true in respect of many thousands of smaller business enterprises, devoted to production and distribution, or products essential to our civilian economy and our defense program, in which small business plays so vital a part.

It is well known that a tremendous expansion took place in the field of credit since July 1, 1950, coinciding with the breaking out of hostilities in Korea. This expansion has been of such proportions that the matter became one of critical concern, among others, to the Federal Reserve Board, which sought to develop restraining influences and check velocity of credit expansion by the enactment of regulations W and X and by its open market operations. These influences have had the desired effect of slowing the pace but not in halting credit expansion. Statistically, the record shows the continued rise in loans held by the banking system in all but few of the weeks of the elapsed fiscal year. Except for real estate loans, in which almost all of the banks shared, the bulk of the rise or increase may be attributed to borrowings by large industrial concerns, primarily for expansion of defense production. To a lesser but important degree heavy borrowings were made for acquisition of raw material inventories for civilian requirements and for the carrying of finished products at both wholesale and retail levels.

The expansion of credit has caused the loan portfolios of commercial banks to balloon out to such proportions that development by the banks themselves of a program designed to check further rise took place in the formation of National and Regional Voluntary Credit Control Committees. The entire picture thus develops the complexion of a heavily loaned-up national situation with a resultant reluctance on the part of institutional lenders—commercial banks, savings institutions and insurance companies—to grant loans no matter how sound, unless and except in such cases where important depository or other relationships are involved. Few bankers will be willing to admit it, but the fact of the matter is that we are very close to a credit famine. While the foregoing attempts to mirror the situa-

tion at the moment, it is recognized, and should be remembered, that no situation is static. The movement of economic forces is influenced today by the international situation and by domestic, economic and social factors. Obviously, the picture suggests the importance of projecting some thinking into the future. Of course, any such attempt is, in a measure, crystal-ball gazing, but to the extent that the history of the past is a guide to the future, it would appear quite in order to review in broad retrospect the movement of economic forces and factors since VJ-day. The years 1946 and 1947 were years of post-war industrial and commercial expansion for production and distribution of civilian, durable and consumer goods. The national economy was in a boom stage. A domestic market of 140,000,000 people and the rest of the war-torn world desperately seeking to buy American products—almost the sole immediate source of machinery, tools, equipment, clothing, foodstuffs, and so forth, capable in a small measure of supplying this need. The year 1949—one in which the balance between demand and supply were beginning to show up and be recognized in certain lines. Some lines definitely giving evidence of excess of production, with surpluses of inventories in many cases. This was a year of a distinct slow-up in general business. Seasonal pick-up in the fall of the year reaching its climax at holiday time at the end of the year, was followed by a post-holiday slump which carried over in the first half of 1950.

In 1950, the Korean situation, with its implications of possible large-scale hostilities and total economic mobilization, sent our curves of industrial production, employment and price structures sharply upward induced by the combination of hysterical civilian buying and heavy increases in military purchases. The year 1951 witnessed a sharp reduction in consumer demand and the cessation of scare buying. Almost overnight the situation, in many lines, developed into an overinventoried picture. A drastic and dramatic price cutting followed. This was no accident but the natural consequences of heavy inventory burdens in dealers', distributors' and retail outlets and stemmed from decisions of management to shrink inventories and convert them to cash rather than run the more serious risks of heavy losses from extended inventory hazards. Notwithstanding the stimulation of sales by reason of price cuts, especially at retail levels, the New York Times of July 31, 1951, quotes:

The Department of Commerce states that the manufacturers' inventories climbed to \$900,000,000 in June and, at the month's end, had a book value in excess of \$39,800,000. Nearly all of this increase represented a higher physical value of stock on hand. At the same time, the Department of Commerce reports the manufacturers' sales declined 4 percent on a seasonably adjusted basis from May to June.

Let no one blithely assume that these conditions suggest a sustainable high level of business or a completely healthy economy. These conditions, of themselves, are harbingers, under normal cir-

cumstances, of cut-backs in employment. Up to a point this may not be serious since it may ease up the manpower supply problems for defense production. On the other hand, unless the slack is picked up, or if the cumulative effect of the down trend is not checked, we may find in the present situation the seeds of a serious business recession in many lines. It is recognized, of course, that defense expenditures may have an offsetting or ameliorating effect on any business down trend. Indeed, as recently as August 3, 1951, the Wall Street Journal headlines an article by W. C. Bryant, Washington staff correspondent, as follows: "Economy can stand another shot of defense spending—with inflation now in lull, pleas from the generals win civilian sympathy." Are we going to be forever in a highly pitched level of rearmament to take up the slack of civilian production? Perhaps for 1 year, 2 years, perhaps 5 years and maybe longer. God forbid, but somewhere there must be a leveling off. At some point, barring an all-out war, our foreseeable military requirements will be in substantial part taken care of. If we fail to accomplish this in the foreseeable years immediately ahead, then the world is indeed lost.

And Korea.

By statesmanship, or by force of arms, the Korean situation will one day be resolved. It will be resolved eventually, if not promptly. As its outbreak produced psychological factors inducing hysterical scare buying by wide masses of our population, its resolution may well produce a psychological result—a contrary one—that of curtailment of individual spending and purchases which would accentuate and accelerate the present moderate business slow-up.

Let us examine other facets of our present-day economy. Ever since VJ-day, forces have come into play, developing a pressure for an increase in the pattern of interest rates on Government obligations. Eventually, the pressure of these forces so exerted itself upon the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board that a controversy reaching the stage of bitter acrimony developed. The debate on this question was not confined within the public agencies involved, but was widely publicized in the public press. Both proponents of low-interest rates, as well as those advocating higher rates, were counseled by economists of established reputation and presumed profundity. In this respect it would seem that both groups dealing with the same factual information in a science so delicate and profound as economics should come up with conclusions or recommendations in substantial harmony. However, this is beside the point. The eventual decision forced upon the Treasury upset the long prevailing interest rate pattern. Not only did this increase the cost of servicing the public debt but it accomplished something infinitely more serious in its effect upon our national picture. The on-again off-again antics of our monetary control authorities created widespread confusion in and among the management of the 15,000 small banks in the country. The consequence of giving away to proponents of higher-rate pattern on governments brought a

price depreciation of all Government securities. This, in turn, created in the minds of the banking fraternity an apprehension and uncertainty which extended into the field of credit and lending.

Shrinkage in value of Government bonds owned by a bank is always disturbing. When the unrealized loss becomes substantial in amount, the banker is bewildered that the safest security in the world is no longer unshakable. In the light of his own experience he grows timid. And this will be true of the banking fraternity as a whole, including the 100 or so top metropolitan community banks, who will be the first to cry "wolf" as they have so often done in the past. Such timidity will be reflected at the very moment and time when the deteriorating economic problems will require bold and courageous credit policies to maintain credit fluidity so essential to a healthy flow of our domestic commerce.

If and when such a time arrives, we may need the RFC and need it very badly. Having observed its operations for many years, I am disposed to think of the RFC in terms of a hospital, erected at the time of a devastating plague. This hospital served the community well and ably and assisted in the restoration to good health of a large number of sick businesses and industries. The economic climate has changed. At the moment it is so much more salutious that there are some who are annoyed at the existence of the hospital because there is no longer a plague and it is an unpleasant reminder of less healthy days of the past. Such would tear down this service institution now and dispose of the invaluable asset of an experienced organization without regard to the future needs of the community. I, for one, stand squarely for a continuation of the RFC. On the basis of its past performance—on the basis of its future usefulness, notwithstanding the few in number—serious breaches of judgment and, perhaps, integrity in the case of several loans have come under consideration of the Congress. I stand for such continuation because of practical reasons of an existing credit vacuum as applied to availability of borrowing opportunities for small business, a vacuum which embraces the following:

First. There is a great and crying need, even now, for a source of mortgage money covering industrial property. With few exceptions, our banking system has refrained from manifesting any interest in this type of loan on policy grounds. Loans of this type are generally for a term of years. An accumulation of investment paper of this character is counter to the conservative bankers idea of liquidity. The need must be supplied to provide for a healthy industrial economy.

Second. The need of loans for working capital is now greater than ever before because business and industry are operating at high-price levels and because of the accumulation of raw material inventories. This inventory accumulation may have represented the difference between staying in business

or being put out of business and, as unwise as such action may appear to be when viewed from the vantage point of the present moment, the fact is that many small industrial enterprises are in a tight working capital position because they have sought to protect themselves with raw materials. Now, the situation is aggravated by the slow up in sales. Banks are not helpful and, in many instances, unwilling to be helpful, assuming a critical attitude of the quality of management because of an overextended present inventory position.

Third. There is need for financing installation of equipment for reasonable expansion of industry, primarily for defense products but also for civilian requirements. Except for financing programs provided by vendors of such equipment who, in order to provide such financing, must be well fortified with capital or bank credit, borrowing of this character is presently available only through finance companies at high, if not exorbitant, rates of interest and, frequently, with a substantial premium or service fee for making the loan. This unreasonably burdens the small business seeking this kind of accommodation.

Fourth. Defense production, against the assignment of money due, or to become due, for production of defense material, either as prime or subcontractor, is not freely available through existing lending channels.

Our large industries have no problem in arranging for bank credit. The ease with which such bank credit may be obtained, with or without the guaranty, is related to the size of the prospective borrower's depository account. Large corporations, with substantial cash balances, are preferred customers with large banks. In the case of small business, the borrowing requirements are, generally speaking, disproportionate to net worth, net working capital, or other pertinent balance sheet factors and, as such, find it difficult to qualify with bank standards of sound credit. It is a sound saying that "the only loan that is a good loan is the one that has been paid."

The record of American industry and the analysis of bank charge-offs shows that losses are few and the balance sheet is not necessarily the principal determinant of the quality of credit; integrity, industry, and demonstrated competency, coupled with the ability to operate profitably, are equally if not more important than balance sheets.

Because the RFC philosophy is designed to supply credit wherever a vacuum thereof exists, I am firmly convinced of the continued need of the RFC to our economy.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I think all of us recognize the importance of completing this bill in some reasonable time. So, after consultation with the leaders on both sides of the aisle, I now ask unanimous consent that all debate

on all amendments be limited to 10 minutes, 5 minutes for and 5 minutes against.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, of course we are not going to agree to that. There is an unlimited number of very important amendments to come up. There is no reason on earth why the House should be held here until 11 or 12 o'clock when this bill could be considered tomorrow or the next day just as well.

I therefore move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I renew my request.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Do I understand from the gentleman's request that if an amendment is offered to an amendment there would be 10 minutes allowed?

Mr. CANNON. There would be 5 minutes for and 5 minutes against, with permission to extend remarks.

Mr. HALLECK. As far as I am concerned, I trust the gentleman's request will be granted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I give notice that I will move to close debate after 10 minutes on each amendment as offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Management of lands and resources: For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources," \$2,000,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to this bill to include a program for the control of St. Johnswort—Goatweed—Circium arvense—Canadian thistle—Euphorbia virgata Waldst—Leafy Surpe—and Centaurea picris Pallas—Russian knapweed—along with the program for the control of halogeton as allowed in the measure now before us.

I find, in discussing the matter with the House Parliamentarian, that I cannot offer my amendment because there is no authorization for an appropriation of projects for the control of these weeds. I am, therefore, calling to the attention of the committee and the House the need in Montana and other Western States for a control program covering all these noxious weeds. It is

my hope that the Senate will include these items in its consideration of this bill and make allowances to provide a program for their control.

Mr. Chairman, I am including at this point in my remarks, a letter I have just received from Mr. Boyd H. Gibbons, of Darby, Mont., which goes into great detail concerning the need for this vital program:

BOYD H. GIBBONS HEREFORD RANCH,
Darby, Mont., August 15, 1951.
Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative WESLEY D'EWART,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry that our conference phone conversation was so poor as I wanted the opportunity of talking to you both, first hand. However, I will try to make this letter suffice.

About a year or more ago a group of ranchers and farmers in this county of Ravalli became quite concerned over our weed situation. As you may know we have a voluntary weed control system under the supervision of W. E. Pollinger and what control we have had has been done by him almost single handed. The county commissioners have made a reasonable amount of money available out of the general fund, but it barely covers Mr. Pollinger's activities. While many farmers have closely cooperated, there are just enough who do not, along with the State highway, absentee landowners, and so forth, to make most of the weed control work useless. It is rather silly for one farmer to eradicate and control the weeds on his land if his neighbor on the other side of the fence does nothing about his land.

Consequently, this matter was put up before the Ravalli County Improvement Association (an organization of 300 men and women representing a cross section of Ravalli County farm, business, and general economic interests) with the idea of having it sponsor the setting up of a legal weed district under the Montana weed law. I was named chairman and the committee membership consists of W. E. Pollinger, Hamilton; Mr. George Vogt (county commissioner), Sula; Mr. Howard Compton, Florence; Mr. Joel Antrim, Stevensville; Mr. Elmer Severson, Stevensville; Mr. Otto Quast, Jr., Corvallis. At our first meeting it was decided to put the matter up before all the various farm organizations, such as the Grange, and so forth, and if a majority were favorable we would then proceed with the necessary petitions for a county-wide weed district. As of this writing we have contacted about a third of this group and will hold a mass meeting in October with the remaining organizations and determine our final action then.

During the many months that we have been trying to sell this program, we came in contact with O. J. Murray, of Thompson Falls, who had organized a quite extensive group of ranchers, forest service and Indian service officials, county agents, and so forth, into what he called the Committee on Western Montana Weed Control. Their main efforts were on the eradication and control of goatweed, which has just about ruined the area around Thompson Falls in addition to killing many cattle and sheep. We have attended several of their meetings and have joined their efforts to try to eventually get all of western Montana under a weed district set-up. Murray's big complaint has been that until we get the interest of the Federal authorities on weed control, particularly on the forest service and Indian service lands, we will never be successful in our local county and State control efforts.

Governor Bonner made it possible for Jim Murray (O. J.) to hold a meeting with his

entire committee and the heads of the highway maintenance department last January. Sitting in on the meeting were the regional heads of the Forest Service at Missoula; Mr. Anderson, commissioner, Montana Department of Agriculture; Soil Conservation Service representatives; and practically all of the county agents and weed commissioners in western Montana. The highway department promised to see that all noxious weeds along Montana highways in legal and organized weed district areas would be sprayed by custom operators up to the limit of funds available for this work. The highway department took the attitude that their men are maintenance men and not particularly trained in weed control; consequently, they feel that more would be accomplished by specialists who have the equipment and the know-how for spraying weeds.

It was at this meeting that the Forest Service made it known that they have never had earmarked funds for weed control and urged all of us to write our Congressmen asking for cooperation in this direction when the next budget bill was being prepared. Mr. Murray sent out letters to all of the committee and various organizations, pleading for their members to write to you and our Senators in regard to this matter. While I do not know the result of this action, the first indication came in a small news item on the front page of the *Spokesman-Review* of August 10, with a date line of August 9, from Washington, D. C., which simply stated that the Senate O. K'd livestock weed-control measure "by authorizing Federal participation in programs for the control of the poisonous weed, *Halogeton glomeratus* on western range lands," and the article closed with the statement that the legislation was sent to the House.

The urgency in my phone call to you can only be stressed in the fact that our Ravalli County group and Murray's would insist that whatever aid the Federal Government may give on weed control should by all means include St. Johnswort (goatweed), *circium arvense* (Canadian thistle), *Euphorbia virgata* Waldst (leafy spurge), *Centaurea pteris Pallas* (Russian knapweed). So far Montana is practically unaffected by *Halogeton glomeratus*, but, naturally, it is such a vicious weed we would want to see it included. Then, of course, there are other noxious weeds, such as bindweed, white top, spotted knapweed, etc., which are rapidly spreading or just coming into various areas—many of these are introduced to private lands via Government lands, such as on forest reserves, etc. That is why we are hopeful that you will be able to amend the Senate bill, if the brief news item is correct in inferring that the Federal aid is only for the weed *halogeton* rather than for the other noxious weeds that are just as important and as dangerous. As Mr. Murray so aptly stated in a letter to Senator JAMES E. MURRAY (no relation): "So long as noxious weeds exist as they do on federally owned or controlled lands from which they spread to even distant areas, to say nothing of adjacent lands, the task of control by individual owners is almost hopeless."

I am a poor typist and apologize for the numerous errors in this letter. I will be very grateful to receive a copy of the Senate bill and any information on your activities in this matter. Should you require further information or ammunition, I can forward the same to you post haste. Allow me to thank you for your interest in this matter, and I will very much appreciate your cooperation. I am looking forward to meeting you personally.

Sincerely,

BOYD H. GIBBONS, Jr.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Resources management: For an additional amount for "Resources management," \$300,000.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ARMSTRONG: On page 9, strike out lines 7, 8, and 9, including "Bureau of Indian Affairs. Resources management: For an additional amount for 'Resources management,' \$300,000."

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at that point in the *RECORD* just prior to the vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, this amendment applies to page 9 and it strikes out the section applying to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

I note by the report of the subcommittee that this item of \$300,000 is for the same purpose as the item immediately preceding it, which applies to the Bureau of Land Management, \$2,000,000, and is for the purpose of beginning a program of control of this poisonous weed, *halogeton*. I am not opposed to fighting this poisonous weed. I am very much in favor of that, and I am very much in favor of any amount necessary to fight this poisonous weed, but we are granting \$2,000,000 to the Interior Department for this purpose.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I hope the gentleman understands that we have public lands and then we have Indian lands adjacent to each other. The Bureau of Land Management has certain responsibilities on the public lands.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I understand that.

Mr. JENSEN. Right across an imaginary line is Indian lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has jurisdiction over that.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I understand that also.

Mr. JENSEN. Just how does the gentleman intend to handle this? If we have a noxious weed growing on public land belonging to the Bureau of Land Management certainly it is going to spread over to land belonging to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I understand that, and I am going to explain the matter to the gentleman. I was informed today that out of the funds appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs there are ample funds to begin this program.

It is not because I am opposed to fighting this poisonous weed by any department, but I am opposed to giving any more funds or any more power or any more personnel to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Time and again it has been stated here that it is time to wind up the affairs of this Indian Bureau and turn its activities over to the regular departments, the other departments of the Federal Government and to the ap-

propriate agencies of the States and local governments. This would be a good place to start; as a matter of fact we are simply paralleling what the Interior Department can do anyhow with funds already appropriated. We have not seen any evidence in this House so far in this session of any effort to begin to curtail the activities of this needless Indian Bureau. I say that it is time to do everything necessary to begin liquidating that Bureau, concerning which 50 years ago, in 1901, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a report to Congress, said:

It is time now to wind up the affairs of the Indian Bureau and to make the Indians full citizens with all other citizens of the United States.

If we followed this same procedure of treatment for racial groups we would have a Bureau of Negro Affairs. Fortunately, wise statesmen at the close of the War Between the States, North and South, opposed the idea of a Bureau of Negro Affairs, and they said: "Let us treat the Negroes as American citizens." There is no reason after 50 years of dawdling on this subject why we should continue not to wind up the Bureau of Indian Affairs and make these Indians full-fledged citizens of the United States.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry I cannot agree with the gentleman that the Bureau of Indian Affairs ought to be wiped out at this time. Certainly it plays a most significant part and necessary part in our Government if we are going to do justice to our Indian wards. There may be a time coming, and there is a time coming, no doubt, when we can dispense with it, but that time is certainly not now.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. When will that take place? Can the gentleman tell me?

Mr. MORRIS. But on this particular point does the gentleman know that in the State of Idaho there are 670,423 acres, in Nevada 2,500,262 acres, in Utah 1,194,874 acres, and in Wyoming 2,080,600 acres of Indian land affected by this poisonous weed?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, and that all Members be allowed to extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute to answer the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman cannot be recognized for that purpose; time has been fixed.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is recognized.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Ohio yield that I may complete the question I started to ask of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield briefly.

Mr. MORRIS. Does the gentleman know that this vast acreage totaling 7,000,000-plus acres in these four States, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming, are Indian acreage lands that are affected by this noxious weed that is killing sheep and livestock?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. True, there are \$2,000,000 in here for the control of this noxious weed and anyone who has seen Life magazine in the past few months will appreciate the significance of this when they saw in that magazine that 1,200 sheep on one ranch in the West died from having eaten this weed.

Reference has been made to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I noted what the gentleman from Missouri said about the Indian Bureau and that he is for eliminating it, but you are not going to do that in the next 3 or 4 months. We have had it for a hundred years and we have been trying to eliminate it but you are not going to do it in the next several months while all of the sheep and cattle are dying from this weed.

The gentleman from Oklahoma said there are some 7,000,000 acres in Indian Bureau land alone that have to be taken care of. There are 5,000,000 acres of other Government-owned land that have to be taken care of. We cannot appropriate a certain amount of money for one and let the other land lay there without looking after it.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Is it not true, as the gentleman from Iowa stated, these lands are intermingled?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, they both come up to one another and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] clearly painted the right picture when he said they both come up to one another, the Indian land and the other Government-owned land and public land. Are we going to spend \$2,000,000 on one type of Government land and let the Indian land alone?

Mr. GRANGER. I want to say to the gentleman that we appreciate the interest he has taken. It has been no little effort on his part to get this appropriation through.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STEED. Answering the question as to why there are not funds in the regular Indian Bureau appropriation, I remind the gentleman we have 50,000,000 acres of restricted Indian land in the country. Sixty-five percent of that is in heirship and under probate. The Congress has reduced that appropriation. There is no way you can get rid of the Indian problem until you get through with this probate business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would like to point out that these appropriations are based on authorizations, and, furthermore, the lands which are being flooded

by this noxious weed are all over the western part of the country and, as the gentleman from Oklahoma said, a great deal of private land is being inundated by this weed and a great many sheep and cattle are dying. In my own State of Montana not only this noxious weed but others as well as creating ruin for our ranches. I hope the House will pay serious attention to Mr. Boyd Gibbons' letter which I called to the attention of the Membership earlier.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FURCOLO. I think it is important for the Membership to know that in the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] who was a member of that subcommittee and who, as the House knows, has consistently supported every so-called economy measure, is so well aware of the fact that this money is important he is opposing the pending amendment and supports the appropriation. I think that is right and the gentleman from Iowa will bear me out.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Does the gentleman not agree with the fact that there are funds in the appropriations already made for the Indian Bureau ample to cover this item?

Mr. KIRWAN. No, there are not, or they would not be in here.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG]. The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount, fiscal years 1946 and 1947, for "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands," for payment of outstanding obligations, \$1,548.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POTTER: On page 9, line 14, after the period insert: "Fish and Wildlife Service: For an additional amount for further research and control of the sea lamprey in the Great Lakes area, \$173,800."

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, this is another sea lamprey day. A few weeks ago this House, in its wisdom, passed a bill increasing the authorization for research and control of the sea lamprey to \$500,000 for this year. Unfortunately the authorization passed at a late date when we were unable to secure the funds in the regular appropriation bill. As a matter of fact, the President received and signed a bill a few days ago and it was impossible for us to appear before the subcommittee handling this supplemental appropriation. Therefore it is with a great deal of reluctance that I come here today seeking additional funds that the House has already approved in an authorization without prior consulting the committee and without having the committee have the benefit of hearings.

In order to utilize the time as best I can for some Members who have never seen a sea lamprey, this is a photograph

in my hand showing the lamprey attached to one of our lake trout. In this jar is an adult lamprey. We call him Costello. He is slippery and he is a murderer of our fish in the Great Lakes.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. I wish to commend the gentleman for offering this amendment. I want to assure everyone who has lived on or near the Great Lakes that the lamprey eel has wrought destruction upon one of our greatest industries and that furthermore the work that has been done has proved effective. I commend the gentleman.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

It might be interesting to the Members of the committee if I would read a portion of the report that accompanied the authorization bill that the House recently passed.

Prior to 1936 the normal production in Lake Michigan of lake trout was from five to seven million pounds and had a value of approximately \$3,000,000 per year. Since 1936 the catch has constantly decreased until at the present time in Lake Michigan, the value of the lake trout that was caught there last year was under \$50,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say to the gentleman from Michigan that I have studied this question considerably in the last few years. The lamprey eel is a poisonous reptile, and unless something is done to check their spread, in my opinion they are going to destroy the fish in every stream in the United States.

Mr. POTTER. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Every fresh water stream in the United States is being infested with this poisonous reptile, and they will probably destroy all the fish in the country.

Mr. POTTER. May I inform the gentleman that lampreys have been found in some of your southern waters.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say this to the gentleman from Michigan and to the House, that the lamprey eel is entirely different from the eels that you know. This is kind of a snake; it is poisonous. If it bites you it is likely to kill you. It eats those fresh-water fish. It is destroying the fish in the Great Lakes, and in many of the other fresh-water streams of this country.

Mr. POTTER. It sucks the blood out of the fish. It has an unusual life cycle and it is very difficult to combat under known experiments that we have had to date.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I want to commend the gentleman also for bringing this to the attention of the House. I live on the Great Lakes. What you see in that jar is the reason you pay \$2 and \$2.50 for a whitefish dinner. A whitefish is

known in the Great Lakes section as the aristocrat of all fishes in that area.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I wish to compliment the gentleman also. We, who live on the other side of Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin, have the same problem. I support the gentleman's amendment, and I think he is performing a service to the House and the country.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the gentleman. In case the committee should be concerned about the fact that the Committee on Appropriations has not had a chance to hear the testimony from the representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service, I recommend to the committee that they adopt this amendment so that it will go over to the other body where the Senate will have an opportunity to hold hearings and receive testimony from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, and that all Members be permitted to revise and extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the gentleman from Michigan brought in pictures of the sea lamprey so that the House could get a look at it. There is something I want to tell the committee. There is \$188,000 in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill to eliminate the sea lamprey, and that is more than the Fish and Wildlife Service will be able to spend in the coming year. That is already in the bill. Neither the Bureau of the Budget nor the Fish and Wildlife Service has asked for an extra dollar. They cannot, I do not believe, spend the amount of money we have allowed them.

Here is something I want to tell you about the Interior Department appropriation bill. The Fish and Wildlife Service is the only bureau in the Department of the Interior that we did not cut a nickel. We gave them every dime they asked for. I again repeat that there is \$188,000 in the regular bill to try to destroy the sea lamprey. The Fish and Wildlife Service has not asked for another dime, and in the coming year, I repeat, they cannot spend the amount of money we gave them.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. It is my understanding that the reason the Fish and Wildlife Service did not come to you for these additional funds is that they were not authorized until we got our new authori-

zation bill through. It is also my understanding that by getting this money now when they can utilize it this fall and for next spring they will be able to clean up their program on this matter and actually save money.

Mr. KIRWAN. As chairman of the subcommittee having charge of that item, I will say that the Fish and Wildlife Service has not made a request for another dime, and we have \$188,000 in the regular Interior appropriation bill for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. POTTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. POTTER) there were—ayes 46, noes 88.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 9, strike out lines 22 and 23 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For an additional amount, for monitoring activities, to be derived from funds previously appropriated, \$1,000,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the reason for the request in line 23—

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet asking to be recognized to submit a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. The appropriation is from "funds previously appropriated" and therefore is tantamount to a reappropriation. Under amendments to the rules of the House enacted in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, reappropriations are not in order on general appropriation bills.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, all points of order have been waived against this bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Points of order have only been waived as to three specific items. I believe, Mr. Chairman, the point of order comes much too late.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, while I think the point of order comes too late, I will not raise that argument against it but would rather let the point of order be decided on its merits. Since this money is already appropriated, covering the operations of the Communications Commission, I was not aware that it is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HART). The Chair is ready to rule.

The provision in the gentleman's amendment providing that the funds for monitoring activities are to be derived from funds previously appropriated is a violation of the Reorganization Act, and therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: on page 9, strike out lines 22 and 23.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, it should read lines 20, 21, 22, and 23. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be corrected accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, my inclusion of the words, against which the point of order was sustained, was entirely for psychological reasons, so that there might appear in the bill the intent of the Congress; so that there would be no question as to what we really were trying to do. Striking out those words makes no material difference. I have now submitted an amendment to strike out lines 20, 21, 22, and 23, which would take out the \$1,000,000 and have it understood, by what I am saying now, and by the action of the House upon the amendment, it is the intention of the Congress that \$1,000,000 shall be spent for the monitoring activities of the Federal Communications Commission as requested by that agency, but that we should not provide additional money. The Federal Communications Commission should use the money which had been appropriated to it, and which is already available to it. If that money is not enough, there is ample time to come back when the FCC comes up the next time, or in a supplemental appropriation in January. In the meantime, I would ask you to listen to a few figures. Mr. Chairman, what this agency wants for this very important function, which is much more important than some of the other things it does, is 186 additional positions, which in money amounts to \$604,450. In addition, other items involving travel, transportation, communication and so on, to the total amount requested of \$1,304,000. We allowed \$1,000,000. I think you will agree that the Federal Communications Commission offices are amply staffed. By dropping off a matter of some 350 employees, or letting 350 employees presently employed work upon this much more important feature of the work, the FCC has the money from the funds already appropriated, without additional money being appropriated. I suggest today that we follow the well-expressed intent of the Congress on many occasions, of keeping down additional personnel, and let the agencies do the important war work with the people they have without constantly adding people for every little additional authority which may be added because of the war emergency. So I ask for an aye vote upon the motion to cut out the money with the understanding that the work is to be done, but is to be paid for out of funds amply and previously appropriated.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, and that all

Members may have the right to extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is very seldom that I disagree with my able and distinguished friend from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] but certainly the cold hard facts at this time warrant a disagreement.

As the gentleman correctly stated, the Federal Communications Commission sought a purely national defense request of \$1,340,000. We cut it approximately 30 percent. Now, what are the facts and what are those funds for? They are not regular peacetime activities. They want to set up four different monitoring stations; two in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and one in Arizona. They want to buy some additional mobile equipment, to go not only in the District of Columbia but to every other city in the United States where monitoring is necessary. As I told you earlier today, right in the District of Columbia within the past few months, through this specialized equipment they caught a clandestine station that was sending short-wave messages to the iron curtain countries. This equipment will cost in round figures \$500,000. This House is not going to deny that amount of money for national defense. Look at all these foreign stations that are beaming toward the United States information that must be monitored. In addition to that five hundred thousand they wanted enough money to pay 155 employees. By giving them only \$1,000,000 they can buy that equipment for \$500,000 and have about 90 or 95 new employees.

For this same activity in World War II, what did this Congress do for them? This is very important work. Make no mistake about that. For the year 1942 we gave them 1,038 employees to do this monitoring work. In 1943 we gave them 1,305 employees. In 1944 they had 1,723 for doing this work that we are now asking you to give them less than 100 employees.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Do I understand the gentleman to take the position that the FCC now has 1300 employees?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, no; I would not say that.

Mr. COX. How many employees do they have?

Mr. THOMAS. I am saying to the gentleman from Georgia that in 1944, during World War II they had 1723 employees doing this work called monitoring.

Mr. COX. What is the total number of employees in the Federal Communications Commission?

Mr. THOMAS. They wanted \$6,800,000 for 1952, which would give them about 1,200 employees. That was reduced by \$700,000.

Mr. COX. What is the total number of employees?

Mr. THOMAS. Less than 1,200 in the entire Commission. They had for this monitoring alone 1,723 employees during World War II.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman permit me to say that knowing the Federal Communications Commission as I know it, if their monitoring work is to return dividends, you had better begin now to revamp and restaff the Commission.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my distinguished friend that we have insisted and insisted for the last 3 years on a complete reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission.

We directed that they spend \$25,000 of their own funds for that study and finally, less than 60 days ago, they employed some firm to do that reorganization.

Mr. Chairman, this is a reasonable request. We cut their budget approximately 30 percent. I hope my distinguished friend from California will not press his motion.

Mr. COX. Of course the gentleman from California is serious; he not only ought to press it, but this committee should adopt it.

Mr. THOMAS. That is just a difference of opinion. I think under the circumstances that this work should be done. If it is not done you are going to find some espionage work going on for which we may be sorry.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I not only press it, but the gentleman knows they have so many employees down there now that they already have too many.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman knows too much about that agency to make that statement seriously. Nothing like that ever came up in the committee. There is no man on the floor who wants to economize more than I do where it can be done without destroying the usefulness of an agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS) there were ayes 81, noes 73.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, General Services Administration", \$2,500,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 10, line 19, strike out lines 19, 20, and 21.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the two amendments which follow, this being the first, on page 10, line 21, striking out "\$2,500,000", the second on page 11, line 17, striking out "\$21,389,000," ask you to answer the question: Did you mean it when you voted to reduce employment in the Federal agencies?

All of you have received a list of the increasing number of employees. Beginning in January with 2,242,000, in June,

the number had risen to 2,489,000—in the month of June alone an increase of 250 employees or more per day.

Did you mean it when you wanted us in the Jensen amendment and the Ferguson amendment to reduce the number of employees in Government? If you did, then an aye vote on this amendment and the one which follows will indicate that. The item now before you allows an additional amount of money for utilities for the space which the General Services expect to supply to new employees who will be added to the agencies between now and the end of the year. The one on page 11 adds additional floor space for agencies and employees which will be added between now and the end of the year. So that if you wish to keep the agencies as they are, or better yet, to reduce the agencies, then you vote "aye" upon both of these amendments.

It is a very simple matter. Any of you can go into the agencies and see for yourselves. Anyone can talk to people from the agencies who will willingly talk to you off the record, and will tell you that many of these agencies could be operated better with an immediate 25 percent reduction. I could cite three or four agencies with which I am personally familiar where the actual daily work would be better done, more competently done, more efficiently done, with fewer employees.

That is all there is in the amendment. If you mean you want less employees in the Federal agency you certainly do not intend to buy them more floor space and provide more money for utilities.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It appears to me if we permit this to stay in the bill it means we did not mean what we said in four or five different measures just a few weeks ago, that the Jensen and Ferguson amendments should prevail.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I agree with the gentleman and I think it would be an invitation to try to fill the additional space.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, and that Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there was an estimate submitted to the committee of \$3,050,000. The committee granted \$2,500,000, a cut of \$550,000.

This has nothing to do with personnel. These are fixed items and they are as follows: Increase in rental rates. There is not a man on this floor who has not noticed in the newspapers in the last 60 to 90 days that in a good many

of the larger cities and in a good many of the medium sized towns rental rates are going up to private industry as well as to the Government. No one can doubt that. We have also noticed where utility rates are going up: You have noticed it not only in your own home town but you have noticed it in the District of Columbia and in the other cities throughout the country.

This estimate was based upon \$2,100,000 for increased rental rates. Those rates have gone up anywhere from 10 to 15 percent, in some instances 17 percent. You have an increase in utility rates of \$210,000. Then there is soap, brooms, mops, and all other supplies and materials that go into every building regardless of whether it is operated by the Government or by private industry. All these increased costs are fixed costs. We cut this by \$500,000.

If you want the Government to violate its obligations on fixed contracts, and send the landlords over to the Court of Claims in order to get their money, and of course, they will, because this is for fixed obligations by the United States, then vote for this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is no place to cut. We have already trimmed this perhaps more than it should have been cut, but it is a fixed obligation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Why was this not included in the regular bill—the rent increases, and so forth?

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot answer that. I wanted to know myself. They came back with the reason that they did not have the justification ready when the 1952 budget was being considered and that costs of rent, utilities, and equipment have increased since the budget was up for consideration.

You must remember that the estimates for the budget for 1952, that we just passed last week, were made almost 12 months ago; in July and August of last year. That is the answer.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is all this for rental inside of the District of Columbia?

Mr. THOMAS. Inside and outside, I will say to my friend from Massachusetts; inside and outside of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS) there were—ayes 85, noes 59.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental

of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$21,389,000: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 10, line 22, strike out the language beginning on line 22 on page 10 through line 25 on page 11.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I can make this very short by saying that the same argument that applied to the last amendment will apply to this, only more strongly, because, while the last covered utilities, which if we had had the space would necessarily have been supplied, this is for the space itself. I have never seen why so much space should be acquired in the city of Washington at high rents, the renting of penthouses, the renting of expensive apartments. I am fully convinced that a reduction in the number of employees would make unnecessary this amount of money and that, if that were not so, the future is ample time to consider it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, the time to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I have no misgivings as to the attitude and the feelings of my colleagues at this hour and I am not going to harangue you too long. All your committee did was to cut this appropriation by 50 percent; that is all, just 50 percent. Now, carrying on and taking care of the new employees of 1952 that were not on the payroll at the close of the fiscal year 1951, they estimate that number at 57,000.

I asked the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] a few minutes ago, whose committee has charge of the armed services, how many white-collar workers they had in the 1952 bill over and above what they had in the 1951 bill, and he came up with an approximate figure of eighty to eighty-five thousand. If that figure is incorrect we will be glad to correct it in the Record.

You will recall they cut the civilian personnel not 10 percent, if I remember correctly. The armed services have

about 90 percent of all of this increase in personnel. So here it is. You have given them 50 percent of what they asked.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. The gentleman, of course, is bearing in mind that later in this same bill they asked for \$12,500,000 more, and got \$10,000,000 for the same purpose. This is later in the bill, at page 29.

Mr. THOMAS. No. I will say to my friend that this is for the old, regular line agencies, the post office in the gentleman's home town and the post office in my home town. This is for items we have carried year in and year out.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want to correct myself as well as any other statement. On page 29, under the emergency activities, there is an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the purpose to which I think the gentleman alluded.

Mr. THOMAS. No; that is the NPA activities. It does not have anything to do with this.

Mr. Chairman, we have cut it 50 percent. You are going to have 12,000 to 20,000 employees without any space now. If you want to do that, I am not going to quibble with you, but I think it is my duty to tell you that we have cut it 50 percent.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS) there were—ayes 114, noes 78.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$300,000.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the remarks during general debate of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] with reference to the amount recommended for the National Science Foundation pointed up a condition which could result in a very serious situation in terms of the advancement of science, particularly of basic research, in this country.

I do not want my remarks on this subject to be interpreted as in any way critical of the subcommittee because of its recommendation. I can fully understand why the program in quite general terms might seem to be one which could be deferred, particularly with the pressure upon the Appropriations Committee for favorable action with regard to enormous sums of money in other operations of the Government. However, I

do hope that further facts will be developed rapidly and will be of such a nature that they will present a convincing case of the urgency that exists as to the immediate future of the National Science Foundation.

In his budget, the President requested \$14,000,000; the committee has reported out \$300,000, a reduction of \$13,700,000, or 98 percent.

The two major items were \$5,060,000 for fellowships and \$8,155,000 for the support of basic research.

If this recommendation of \$300,000 is finally passed it will necessarily postpone these two programs for at least another year. The \$300,000 recommended will not even permit the Foundation to organize a capable planning staff. I am most fearful that it will tend to discourage the National Science Board, which is made up of outstanding leaders, as well as other scientific groups whose willingness to cooperate in the initial development of the program has been excellent.

I would like to discuss briefly some of the facts with reference to the first request for fellowships. Obviously it would affect directly the scientific manpower situation. It was planned to have 1,400 first year fellowships at an average of \$2,000 and a total cost of \$2,800,000; 400 second-year fellowships at an average cost of \$2,300 and a total cost of \$920,000; 200 third-year fellowships at an average cost of \$2,500 and a total cost of \$500,000; 100 postdoctoral fellowships at an average cost of \$3,500 and a total cost of \$350,000. Consequently, there would be 2,100 of these fellowships at an average of \$2,176 and a total cost of \$4,570,000. An additional \$400,000 was the cost of testing and selecting.

There is a critical need for trained scientists and engineers now. The want ad columns of the daily press prove this. It is a known fact that the graduates of our colleges and universities are engaged by industry just as soon as they have finished their education.

The engineer's joint council, representing almost all engineers in the United States, has estimated that engineering graduates will decline from 50,000 in 1950 to 17,000 in 1954. The demand for new engineers in 1954 for defense work alone will exceed 30,000.

A very similar shortage exists in connection with science graduates.

It is reliably reported that 25 percent of the best graduates from our universities and colleges are prevented from continuing their studies solely by reason of lack of funds. This is the equivalent of 8,000 lost scientists annually.

In connection with the basic research support program it is clear that this should not be postponed. Progress in many fields has been and is being hampered for lack of basic knowledge. For instance, this applies to aircraft design, jet engine metallurgy, guided missile development, liquid fuel production, military medicine, and atomic power. This kind of research, although it is being done to some extent, should be substantially increased now.

The various groups which have studied our over-all needs have recommended

far greater expenditures than were contained in the budget request of \$14,000,000.

The Bush report proposed \$500,000,000 to be spent in the first 10 years.

The Steelman report recommended a national expenditure of \$250,000,000 by 1957 and indicated that at least 1 percent of the national income would be wisely used for basic research.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended an initial expenditure of \$25,000,000 a year for this purpose. It indicated that this amount could be spent wisely during the first year.

I think that no informed person will deny that at this very moment basic research is in the same category as critically needed copper or manganese or any other vital mineral in short supply.

This country must maintain its scientific and technical supremacy if it is to hope to succeed in the effort to preserve peace or to win any war which is waged against us. It is also vitally important to continue our progress in scientific and technical fields if we are to maintain the high standards of living in this country. The best opinion I have is that the latest report of estimated expenditures in Russia was in 1947 when that country spent over \$1,000,000,000, for scientific research and education. Surely no one would question the probability that the expenditures in Russia since that date have been at least at no less an annual rate.

World War II was the first war in history to be affected decisively by new weapons developed after the outbreak of hostilities. Vannevar Bush called this "the most significant military fact of our decade." Basic research leading to the atom bomb could not even begin until discovery of neutron in 1933. Nuclear fission was not discovered until 1939. The first bomb was exploded less than 6 years later. This almost unbelievable speed in utilizing basic knowledge is typical of existing technology and must be reckoned with as a cold hard fact.

I think that it is too often overlooked that the pressure is constantly upon outstanding scientists to abandon their work in basic research in order to take lucrative employment in applied research. The Congress recognized this when it created the National Science Foundation but it only began on the task of solving the problem involved. We must take satisfactory and sound action before it is too late.

Finally, I would like to summarize briefly the background and reasons for the program the Foundation would like to undertake in this current fiscal year. I believe sincerely that if Congress gives its ultimate approval to the program there is every reason to believe that it can succeed.

In connection with the research policy development and services, it requested funds for the following purposes:

Development of a national science policy	\$50,000
Dissemination of scientific information	285,000
Maintenance of the National Scientific Register	156,000

Support of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development	\$26,000
Operating costs of the Foundation	268,000

Total 785,000

The National Science Foundation Act contains the authorization and direction to the Foundation in section 3 (a) (1) "to develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences." I know that the Foundation regards this function as a primary responsibility. Such a policy must be compounded of many ingredients. It must draw on the thinking of a wide variety of leaders in the scientific disciplines and of outstanding laymen whose experience has given them knowledge and understanding of scientific research. Much of the planning of a national science policy would be done by the members of the National Science Board and the staff of the Foundation. To supplement the board and the staff, the Foundation is authorized to establish special commissions to make comprehensive surveys of research, both public and private, recommending to the Foundation an over-all research program in the field of the survey.

The Board has stated that it expected that at least two such commissions would be appointed and commence deliberations in the coming fiscal year. Finally, the advice and comment of organized scientific groups, including professional societies and conferences, and the published thinking of individuals must be considered and utilized where pertinent.

For research support it is proposed to furnish grants, contracts, and other arrangements for basic research in the sciences distributed among the following major classifications:

Medical sciences	\$1,300,000
Biological sciences	2,600,000
Mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences	3,913,000
Operating cost	342,000

Total 8,155,000

Major responsibility is derived from section 3 (a) (2), which authorizes and directs the foundation "to initiate and support basic scientific research in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences, and to appraise the impact of research upon industrial development and upon the general welfare."

The leading economic, industrial, and military position of the United States is due in large part to the technological ability of the American people. Our real genius as a nation has been the power to convert scientific knowledge into practical utility. Evidence of this is found on every hand, in industry, in business, in public health, and, during two world wars, in our military power. It is fundamental to our high standard of living.

By and large, however, it is only recently that the country has come to recognize that technological advances are made possible only through the application of fundamental scientific knowledge already known. This funda-

mental knowledge has been a heritage available to us from the accumulated findings of science all over the world. We drew heavily upon this stockpile during the war, very seriously depleting it. Since research has very nearly come to a standstill in most other countries, the replenishment of this stockpile now rests chiefly in our own hands. Certainly, among the western nations the responsibility is ours, and it is indeed a grave one.

The funds requested for the training of scientific manpower would establish a fellowship program which would augment scientific manpower essential for the progress of science, the national welfare, and the national defense. The total estimate is as follows:

Fellowship program	\$4, 970, 000
Operating costs of the foundation	90, 000
Total	5, 060, 000

Under section 3 (a) (4) of the act the Foundation is authorized "to award scholarships and graduate fellowships in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences."

The present need for a graduate fellowship program arises from the following facts:

First. The continued industrial progress of the Nation is dependent on an adequate supply of trained scientists and technicians.

Second. In time of national emergency, the need for trained scientists and technicians is greater than usual. Industry must continue its normal research and development program at a reasonable level; scientists in academic institutions must to a large extent continue teaching and research; yet the Nation must enormously expand its efforts in research and development in support of the military program.

Third. Training of graduate students to the doctorate level is necessary to provide scientists who will be most productive in terms of ideas and additions to our store of basic knowledge in the sciences. The 3 years of postgraduate study necessary for a doctorate permit the student to attain a level of proficiency which enables him to engage in original and independent research. Generally speaking, it is here that our leaders in research are trained.

Fourth. A graduate fellowship program will increase the total capacity of science for all purposes, including industrial progress and national defense.

I urgently recommend that these and all the other facts about the development of this program be given the most sympathetic consideration by this Congress before we reach the final decision as to funds for the Foundation.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary for the Defense Transport Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,750,000.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the titles beginning on line 7, page 27, Department of the Interior, Federal Security Agency, Department of Agriculture, Department

of Labor, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Department of Justice, down to line 11 on page 29 be considered en bloc for the purposes of offering an amendment affecting all of those titles.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, that is satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Justice to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$150,000.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Cotton: Page 27, line 7, strike out all the language thereafter on page 27, page 28, and page 29, down through and including line 11 on page 29.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment takes from the bill appropriations made for the Department of the Interior, the Federal Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Housing and Home Finance, and the Department of Justice, a sum total of something over \$9,000,000. Each of these appropriations is for the necessary expenses to enable the Department to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act.

Almost every one of these Departments has come in for additional money, in addition to the money they received in the last appropriation bill, to carry on the regular functions of these old-line Departments. They have received this money. Now they are asking for added employees for the purpose of performing the functions that they are expected to perform in cooperation with the special agencies downtown. Ninety-six more people in the Department of Agriculture; 334 in the Department of the Interior; 152 in the Department of Labor; 33 in the Department of Justice; 134 in Federal Security; and so on.

Let it be clearly understood, Mr. Chairman, it may be necessary for them to have some more money, but they do not have to have it today. Let us give them a chance to see if they cannot absorb these extra duties as other citizens absorb duties placed upon them on account of the war emergency.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I merely want to commend the gentleman for offering this amendment, and express the hope that it will be adopted by the Committee. The gentleman has pointed out that if the money is needed it can be given to them later, but at the moment these agencies ought to be able to get along and do a lot of this added responsibility without coming here for additional funds. I trust the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. COTTON. And may I add they should come before the committee that has given them the money in the main

budget, and who know exactly their situation, rather than to take this opportunity to get some more money and some more employees.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is entirely correct in relation to the Department of Agriculture. We on the minority side of the Committee on Agriculture had no idea that there would be any items of that nature presented. In this bill items were put back in practically the same amounts that we struck out on the floor. Certainly the gentleman is absolutely correct when he says that much of this is simply duplication of what we have already rejected.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I wish to say to the House that this supplemental bill nullifies the action of the subcommittee representing this House after 3 or 4 months of hard labor. It puts back in all of the items that we considered very seriously for several months. It nullifies the work of the House.

Mr. COTTON. I call attention to the fact that the Department of Commerce, which includes NPA, is not included in this amendment. The other departments may come back to us and justify additional funds, but let us dole out the people's money in homopathic doses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, and that Members may have leave to extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let us get back to sanity for just a minute.

These provisions are for defense production. We won the last war through production, and if we win the next war we must win it through production. Nothing could be more important. Nothing could be more vital to national defense than this program.

The regular committees in the regular bills provided the amounts they considered necessary for the regular work.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that does not apply to our group on Agriculture; we were not consulted in any way.

Mr. CANNON. I am speaking of the regular bills.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman previously today, if I recall correctly, said that all these items were referred to the various subcommittees.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman entirely misunderstands me.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I ask the gentleman to read the record of what he said.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman entirely misunderstands my statement. My statement is that the original supply bills, the original appropriations, made by the regular committees for the regular work—if the committee did their duty, and I think they did—gave them only enough for the regular activities of their respective services. Then the war program comes along and says "We need additional service in order to speed up production." If the regular committees in the regular bill did their duty and provided no more than enough for the normal service, then it is necessary when we require additional service for emergency war production to give them extra money for that extra purpose; that is all this bill does.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to my colleague from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. The Department of Agriculture, to state one instance, told us when we began our hearings that they would absorb the defense production work within the Department and we were expecting them to do that; and I know that the action of the subcommittee indicates that they were aware of that fact because they state in the report that this can be absorbed. In this bill, of course, the Department of Agriculture is given only a small amount. There is no justification, though, that appears in the record that they need this additional fund.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations having jurisdiction of the matter referred to.

Mr. WHITTEN. There is not any money that is included in this bill that replaces one single nickel that was taken out of the regular bill. The Washington office of the Department of Agriculture is the claimant for materials of various kinds, farm equipment, and all those kinds of things. In addition they have certain other duties that were assigned to them which did not appear in our regular bill.

I may say that the \$150,000 was added for the BAE, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was added to this after it was found that the Department of Labor had several hundred thousands of dollars for the Bureau of Labor Statistics for work that would be used in connection with price control and for other purposes. In view of that I felt that I should ask the committee to turn back and add the \$150,000 so that there might be some comparative study of farm prices and wages and other facts that are so important in the establishment of costs.

Insofar as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, at my request, this committee reduced the request, if you will, from \$500,000-plus to \$290,000; and I want to say again that there is not a nickel here which was turned down by my committee. I wrote the provision of this bill which requires that any defense work over and above that in-

cluded here shall be done by such Department with its regular funds and personnel.

In conclusion I tell you this is a national-defense-production problem and we will be unwise not to recognize it as such.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman, of course, will recall that about 10 days ago we were in our joint conference requested by the Senate to increase BAE by \$150,000 in the regular appropriation bill because of the very arguments the gentleman is urging now. To grant the amount in this bill would mean a total increase of \$300,000.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is one of the problems of doing this national-defense work through your regular departments. We spent a hundred times this much in one big single set-up in the last war and while this is a much better method and probably one-tenth as expensive we should not cut below the level of safety. The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 114, noes 75.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Economic Stabilization Agency, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$127,600,000.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHWABE: On page 29, line 21, strike out "\$127,600,000" and insert "\$75,000,000."

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, this is a comparatively new agency, yet they came in and asked the committee originally for \$141,830,000. I would call your attention to the fact that my amendment simply reduces this amount by \$52,600,000.

We only have 4 months to run, so to speak, until the Congress is in session again. We can find out at that time how this outfit is getting along and what they are doing, whether they need more money or not, or whether we ought to cut them out altogether.

I call your attention further to the fact that the budget estimate and figures show that there are 29 people which they ask for at salaries of \$10,000 or more each, and 209 in the other group of \$10,000 or more each, and a total of 526 people at \$9,000 or more.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it possible that they have more people than

Members of Congress drawing over \$10,000 a year in this appropriation?

Mr. SCHWABE. Absolutely.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is something to think about.

Mr. SCHWABE. Five hundred and twenty-six is what they asked for.

If you will look at page 44 of the committee report you will see these words:

An appropriation of \$600,000 is therefore recommended, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimates.

So they went down through and did give them some reduction. But look at the next item, "Office of Price Stabilization," \$97,000,000, a reduction of \$8,500,000.

Then down the next paragraph in the committee's report:

The estimates envisage the employment of 19,000 persons, 15,900 in the field and the remainder in the central office by December 31, 1951. At the present time there are 10,700 employees on the rolls.

As a matter of fact, we should be aware of just throwing the people's money away for any such purpose as this. I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I know on very good authority that Eric Johnston tried to hold the employees of this department down to 7,000, and Michael DiSalle insisted on 30,000.

Mr. SCHWABE. I am not surprised. I do not know anything about the facts on this point, but I know they are likely to do a better job if we do not have them overcrowded and overstaffed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, and that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. I take it that the same reckless disregard of common sense which has been followed for quite some time this evening and throughout part of this afternoon may be followed on this amendment. In adopting the last amendment the gentlemen of the minority refused any funds the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice required to enforce provisions relating to the violations of the Defense Production Act, and this, although no funds for such purpose were contained in the regular annual supply bill for the Department of Justice.

The pending amendment would cut from \$127,600,000 to \$75,000,000 the funds for the Economic Stabilization Agency, which includes such important arms of stabilization of our civilian economy as the Office of the Administrator, Office of Price Stabilization, Office of

Rent Stabilization, Wage Stabilization Board, and the Salary Stabilization Board. The minority would like to hamstring two distinguished and patriotic American gentlemen who were referred to some weeks back by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] as bureaucrats. I refer to two able members of the Republican Party, the same party which has been voting solidly here all day long to ruin the Defense Production Act, namely Eric Johnston and Charles Wilson. Now, by the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma, the solid-voting Republican minority would hamstring a man who has been very candid with the American public with regard to his problems in trying to keep down inflation and regulate seemingly ever-increasing prices. I refer to "Mike" DiSalle, Director of the Office of Price Stabilization. It is another way of refusing, as you have in the past, to do anything about price control. The American public should know about it. The pending amendment should be defeated.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I call attention to the fact that "Mike" DiSalle has been robbing the farmers of the South of \$100 a bale on every bale of cotton.

Mr. ROONEY. That is merely the gentleman's opinion. I do not think that represents the opinion of all of the American people.

Mr. RANKIN. It does of everybody who knows it.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I think the gentleman made a misstatement in regard to Mr. Charles Wilson's office. This amendment does not pertain to his office.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, not this particular amendment. Practically every office connected with the Defense Production Act and stabilizing the Nation's economy has been meat axed here this afternoon and this evening. You will probably get around to cutting everything else there is in the bill. All I can say is that I protest it and vote against it. I do not think it is sensible economy. It is the kind of economy that was practiced in the Eightieth Congress, and the people of the country did not like it as you well know.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I think that if you will look on page 25 of the bill you will find that under chapter X under "Emergency Agencies" there are no cuts in the Executive Office of the President or the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Mr. ROONEY. Let us refer for a moment to the cut estimated at \$9,000,000 under the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton] and just adopted. The able gentleman from Michigan, as a lawyer, knows what that denial of any funds whatever does to enforcement of the provisions of the Defense Production Act. He knows full well that the Criminal

Division of the Department of Justice cannot carry on its usual highly important duties and take on the added duties delegated under the Defense Production Act without the money and personnel carried in this bill and appropriated by the majority of this committee.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. The gentleman knows also full well, does he not, that the amendment I offered and which the gentleman from New York referred to, is simple in that first you would have a continuing resolution—

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, just a moment. The gentleman just plain does not understand the action he took when he proposed his amendment. He must have no idea of the functions and responsibilities of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, one of the hardest-working outfits in the Government. When he gave that division, as he did by his vote on the defense-production bill, all the added burdens and duties which he did and which Members on the other side of the aisle finally agreed to do after trying unsuccessfully to hamstring price control; without any funds for necessary additional personnel, then he just plain does not know the consequences of his amendment.

Mr. COTTON. My friend from New York is a lovable character, but his bark is worse than his bite.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Schwabe].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Cong.), including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; and not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$10,755,000.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRICE: Page 30, line 23, strike out "\$10,755,000" and insert "\$18,430,000."

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, before I attempt to explain this amendment, I should like to read a telegram I have received from the national commander of the American Legion.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first of four amendments I intend to offer to this legislation to restore some of the cuts

which the committee made on the civil-defense program. Another amendment will be offered by my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. Doyle].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the four amendments to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois be considered en bloc at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the further amendments offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. PRICE: Page 31, line 9, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$109,000,000."

Page 31, line 13, strike out "medical."

Page 31, after line 13, insert a new subhead as follows: "Procurement fund" and the following language: "The procurement fund presently available to the Federal Civil Defense Administration is hereby increased to \$15,000,000."

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the four amendments are being considered en bloc, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, as I stated at the outset, I am offering the four amendments to restore some of the cuts which the committee has made in the item pertaining to the Civil Defense Administration. The four amendments which I propose do not restore the \$250,000,000 item for shelters. That is an item which can be considered at a later date.

May I read a telegram I received this afternoon from the national commander of the American Legion, which pertains not only to the four amendments I have offered but also to the amendment my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. Doyle], will offer to the next paragraph.

This is the telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1951.
Hon. MELVIN PRICE,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

The American Legion vigorously supports the principle of civil defense. During the closing days of the Eighty-first Congress legislation was passed authorizing a Federal civil-defense program which was approved by the President on January 12, 1951, as Public Law 920. In order to effectuate this authorization, funds are needed. H. R. 5215 as reported by the House Appropriations Committee provides for an appropriation of \$65,155,000 for civil defense. This is a cut of \$470,000,000. We urgently request that the House restore this sum which is the amount the Budget Bureau has estimated to be necessary in order to put into effect Public Law 920, Eighty-first Congress. Resolution 697, adopted at the American Legion Los Angeles national convention in October 1950, requests that we "vigorously demand

of the Congress that it immediately appropriate adequate funds for carrying out the civil-defense program." Funds are needed now to make civil defense a reality.

ERLE COCKE, Jr.,
National Commander.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment of \$7,675,000 will restore \$1,000,000 of the \$2,315,000 cut made for research and development; \$3,521,000 for executive direction, and \$3,154,000 for reserve supply.

The solving of the problems of civil defense requires the pulling together of all existing research data on effects and control of bacteriological and biological warfare, better methods of processing blood plasma, better methods of caring for mass casualties occasioned by blast and radiological activity, structural strengths of American buildings, and other problems that are new and unique in our medical and engineering fields. The Civil Defense Administration does not conduct research within its own organization, nor does it overlap or duplicate to the slightest degree any existing research in other Federal agencies. It utilizes other Federal agencies to carry on its research. Many of the research projects are joint projects with such agencies as Public Health Service, Department of Defense, Bureau of Standards, or the Department of Agriculture. However, where the requirements for civil defense go beyond the normal research activities of the other agency, the requirements for such projects properly should be financed by the Civil Defense Administration. Without the knowledge and facts to be desired from this type of research it will probably be impossible to pull together the type of program which will be needed.

Insofar as the item for executive direction is concerned, I feel that an outright mistake has been made by the Appropriations Committee. As we all know, the Federal Civil Defense Administration has only been in being since January and is presently building up its organization. Percentage-wise, less than 2 percent of its civil-defense dollar is devoted to executive direction. This includes not only pay of personnel but funds for the education of the man in the street as distinct from those carried in the training and education items for civil-defense workers. From these funds come the manuals and publications which are so important for the development of the program. The present rate of expenditure within the agency is approximately \$3,500,000 per year and it is reasonable to assume that there will be some expansion. The amounts recommended by the House committee would not only force a curtailment in both personnel and other activities but would offset and reduce to an absurdity the authority and funds given the agency for other programs.

The committee action recognizes the need for a warehouse system to back up the local stocks in disaster areas. Yet it only gave enough for one-fourth of the program. Since Mr. Stalin has not told us which cities he will hit first, this means we must outguess him. There are 35 warehouses required to back up 54 critical target areas. None is more

than 4 hours by road from the target areas. Funds have been made available to start procurement of certain of the items to go into the warehouses. It is just plain horse sense to cover all the areas instead of trying to decide among the 54.

The adoption of the amendment providing for \$3,154,000 for reserve supplies to permit a balanced program is also essential. The committee allowed but \$1,000,000 of the \$4,154,000 requested.

Mr. Chairman, the first amendment is as follows:

On page 31, line 9, delete "50,000,000" and substitute in lieu thereof "109,000,000."

Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not increase the amount of money allocated by the Appropriations Committee for the stockpiling of medical supplies and equipment. It does, however, add an additional \$59,000,000 for stockpiling of such items as flexible pipe, water purification units, pumping units, ambulance fittings, and certain bedding and feeding equipment. It is obvious that no State or region will be self-sufficient in the event of a heavy bombing attack. The States and cities are already locating supplies and equipment which can be used in part to meet the requirements of a disaster. However, we are not talking in terms of a few thousand people being homeless, or fires which might cover one or more city blocks. We are talking of hundreds of thousands of homeless and fires, such as those as occurred in Hamburg, and Tokyo which covered hundreds of city blocks at one time. The Appropriations Committee has approved the establishment of warehouses throughout the country to back-up local supplies for the disaster areas. It has approved the procurement of \$50,000,000 of badly needed medical supplies to go into the Federal stockpile. However, it takes the position that these other items are not needed. I can only say to you that while complete utilization will be made of all existing facilities, there are not enough of certain items to any way near meet the need. For example, water purifying units are normally not available within a community other than in their fixed installations. In event it becomes necessary to take care of large numbers of refugees and normal facilities are disrupted or destroyed, something must be available to fill the void that will be present around the emergency refugee centers. Military supplies and equipment will not be available for this purpose. Therefore, it is essential that a minimum supply of this and similar equipment be available in the warehouses so that they can be sent to the disaster areas where they will be needed.

Mr. Chairman, the second amendment is as follows:

On page 31, line 13, delete "medical."

The Appropriations Committee wisely made available the unobligated balances of certain funds originally appropriated for matching purposes so that they could be utilized for 100-percent stockpiling purposes. They have, however, limited it to the procurement of medical supplies. It is believed that by broadening the

use that can be made of this money so that other types of items can be procured for stockpiling purposes that the Administration will make more efficient use of these funds which are already available to them.

Mr. Chairman, the third amendment is as follows:

On page 31, insert after line 13 a new subhead, as follows: "Procurement fund," and the following language:

"The procurement fund presently available to the Federal Civil Defense Administration is hereby increased to \$15,000,000."

The Federal Civil Defense Administration presently has a revolving fund, known as the procurement fund, of \$5,000,000. Through the media of this fund it has been enabled to make consolidated procurement of certain items which has resulted in marked savings for the Government. Originally the agency asked that this revolving fund be increased to \$25,000,000. However, the Appropriations Committee failed to give any increase even though they have given them additional money for procurement. If the maximum effect of consolidated procurement is to be obtained, it is necessary that there be a larger revolving fund. This is merely a tool that puts into the hands of the agency the capital for mass procurement.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I believe these cuts are altogether too drastic. They do not take into consideration that civil defense is a part of our national defense. I shall support the gentleman's amendment as a member from the great city of New York.

Mr. PRICE. I agree with the gentleman from New York. As I said in general debate, the civil defense program is a fire insurance policy. It is something we cannot take out after the fire starts. We may never need it, and every dime that we spend on this may be lost, but if we do need it, it has to be there. We cannot take out this fire insurance after the fire starts.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I wish to commend the gentleman for offering these amendments. The gentleman from Illinois and myself are members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. In that capacity we have access to information regarding Russian atomic capabilities. America faces the definite threat of atomic attack. Here we are saying "Well, this is a local responsibility for the municipalities of America." That statement has been made before to our later regret. The Missouri Valley disaster costing more than \$500,000,000, is a case in point. We have already appropriated \$25,000,000 to overcome part of that disaster. One atomic bomb, as the gentleman knows, will do twice as much damage as occurred in the Missouri Valley. I think we have to provide money and provide equipment to assist the cities to do part of this job. The Federal Government cannot do it

all, nor can the cities carry the entire burden of this program.

Mr. PRICE. I agree with the gentleman 100 percent, and if I did not, I would not be here today offering these amendments.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. It is with a great deal of alarm and amazement that I have noted the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee regarding civil defense. Perhaps I have a little different approach to this problem because I can speak from first-hand knowledge on damage caused by bombs on a civilian population. I was in England during the blitz and after the war I saw in Japan what atomic bombs did.

I doubt that my colleagues fully realize what happens to a community when it is completely devastated by a heavy attack. They are aware that we have to organize the full resources of our Nation to meet such disasters as the Kansas flood, the Texas City explosion, the Chicago fire, and other disasters of the same magnitude. Apparently some do not understand that the explosion of only one atomic bomb over any of our metropolitan areas will give us destruction, dead, and injured to an extent far beyond all of these disasters and a lot more besides.

The battle of Iwo Jima is frequently referred to as one of the bloodiest battles of World War II. At Iwo there were around 32,000 casualties in 34 days. The entire resources of the United States Navy and the Army in the Pacific were mobilized to meet the casualties on Iwo. Yet, in the space of 30 seconds you could have many times that number of casualties right here in the cities of our country if Russia exercises her present capabilities. This is no exaggeration but is the cold hard fact.

The military tells us that it cannot keep the Russian bombers from getting through to our cities. No amount of retaliation against Russian cities will undo the damage to our own. Yet at a time when we are appropriating \$56,000,000 to build up our Military Establishment, we are willing to expend only \$65,000,000 to pull together a civil-defense organization to protect not only the 62,000,000 people in our critical target areas but our entire population which is exposed. We face not only atomic bomb attacks but biological, psychological, and gas warfare as well. All of these and the more conventional forms of attack by high explosive and fire bombs, too. I simply cannot understand the failure of the committee members, who obviously recognize that the problem exists or they would not have given \$65,000,000, to understand the size or the scope of the problem.

The committee's report makes an implication which to my certain knowledge is not based on facts and will not be supported by even the most casual survey around the country. The committee makes the statement: "that there must be a realistic, well-coordinated plan guaranteeing to the people

the maximum of protection for the money expended." This statement is accurate, but its implication that the Federal civil defense program is unsound simply is untrue.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration was created in January of this year. Under its leadership and guidance, every State has established a civil defense agency and director of civil defense. They in turn have established in every community of any size in the country a local director of civil defense. In this relatively short period of time and with little or no backing in the form of financing, over a million volunteer workers have been recruited which is a pretty substantial start on the 15,000,000 needed. These people have been organized into groups of auxiliary firemen, and auxiliary police; into first aid teams, rescue teams, registration teams, feeding teams, and all the various components that have to be pulled together in a properly balanced civil defense team.

In addition, the States have appropriated over \$200,000,000 for civil defense, of which \$72,000,000 are matching funds to be used to procure certain specialized types of equipment. The Federal Government is obligated to match these funds under the terms of Public Law 920. Since it is clear to any thinking person that no State or no region can be self-sufficient in the event of a heavy bombing attack, the Federal Civil Defense Administration has been organizing regional offices and creating national plans which will assure support to any area from the balance of the Nation. As for example, it might well be that Chicago or Newark were heavily bombed, yet doctors, nurses or rescue personnel may be flown from as far away as New Mexico, Texas or Montana to assist in the problem. These plans are in existence and are being perfected. I, for one, do not believe that this most drastic cut is in the best interest of our national security or the well being of our citizens, or for the maintenance of our productive capacity upon which we must depend to survive as a Nation.

Let me close with a statement made by our committee's chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], on the floor of this House on June 28 last:

According to the best information available today, as reported by the press, Russia has stockpiled approximately 100 atomic bombs. And we are told by those in a position to know, including General Vandenberg, that notwithstanding our radar-screen installations, and any number of interceptor planes we may be able to send up, something like 70 percent of the planes driven across our borders by an invader would elude pursuit and be in a position to deliver their bomb loads at targets here in America.

If these estimates are to be relied on, we might expect 70 out of the stockpile of 100 bombs to be dropped on strategic targets inside of the United States—on our centers of population and production and mobilization—on the political, financial, and military nerve centers of the Nation.

When we recall the effect of the single rudimentary bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, which destroyed in an instant 130,000

people, we can visualize the flaming holocaust in which our heaviest steel structures would be dissolved in incandescent vapor, and the millions who would perish without a trace. The clock of civilization would be turned back 500 years.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. The gentleman from New Jersey has been one of the foremost advocates of civil defense in the House, not only recently but from the beginning of this danger.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I compliment the gentleman on his remarks. I think this is one place where we should not economize to the extent of cutting down on our necessary defense. I believe, if we do not have adequate civil defenses, we are actually inviting an atomic attack.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman certainly is right.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, I shall support the gentleman's amendment. I think it is a very good thing, and a very good amendment. Coming from the State of Connecticut, which in my opinion is a critical area, I strongly believe that we ought to have more money for civil defense.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman. I certainly agree with him that it is necessary. It is not only a good thing but a necessary thing.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to insert a letter from William Hesketh, director of civil defense in Connecticut, protesting the Federal Civil Defense Administration policy of allotting the \$5,000,000 FCDA appropriation on a strict population basis. This policy would grant only 1.3 percent to the State of Connecticut, which is a primary target area. I agree with General Hesketh that this policy is unfair. I agree with him that the fair way of appropriating this fund would be on the basis of population in critical target areas. Inasmuch as five of the critical target areas are located in Connecticut, the State would then be allotted 2.2 percent or \$110,000.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE,
Hartford, Conn., August 17, 1951.
HON. ALBERT P. MORANO,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MORANO: Please note the photostatic copy of a letter from the Federal Civil Defense Administration dated August 9, 1951, on how the \$5,000,000 appropriation for civil defense training and education is being allotted to the various States; on a strict population basis which gives Connecticut 1.3 percent or \$65,300.

The fairest way, in my opinion, would have been based upon the population in critical target areas. FCDA just issued a restricted pamphlet on the critical target areas of which there are 54 (including Washington, D. C.) with a total population of 52,820,540. Five of these critical target areas are in Connecticut with a total population of 1,177,365.

On this basis, we would be entitled to 2.2 percent or \$110,000.

You will note from Administrator Caldwell's letter that these funds are to be used for publications, films, rescue vehicles and equipment, communication equipment, etc. It is certainly more important that these be furnished to populations in target areas than to the rural areas of nonindustrial States, many of which consider the probability of bombing so remote that they have appropriated no funds whatever for civil defense.

May I suggest you bring to the attention of your colleagues on the appropriations committee these facts as I understand hearings on further civil defense appropriations have already started or are about to begin.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM HESKETH,
Director.

CONNECTICUT'S INDUSTRIAL CONTRIBUTION TO DEFENSE

The most recent (June 15, 1951) published figures of the Munitions Board show conclusively that Connecticut's contribution to the defense effort is greater, per capita, than that of any other State.

Between July 1950 and March 1951, the industries of the State were awarded \$764,603,000 of military prime contracts. This was more than the combined total received by all the other New England States. In the Nation only New York, California, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois were awarded a greater value of contracts.

In relation to its size, however, Connecticut stands head and shoulders above all other States. The per capita value of its military prime contracts awarded during this period was \$381. This amount is 86 percent higher than the per capita figure of the second highest State, California. Connecticut's predominance is clearly shown by the following figures which rank all States with more than \$100 per capita of contracts awarded:

Per capita military prime contracts awarded, July 1950-Mar. 1951

State:	
Connecticut.....	\$381
California.....	205
Washington.....	189
Indiana.....	177
New York.....	172
Michigan.....	166
Rhode Island.....	155
Maryland.....	153
New Jersey.....	138
Ohio.....	110
Kansas.....	107
Massachusetts.....	105

WORLD WAR II CONTRACTS VERSUS JULY 1950-MARCH 1951 DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Further evidence of Connecticut's important position in the present national emergency is found in a comparison of its share of the United States production during World War II and its present contribution. Although Connecticut maintained the highest level of per capita war production among all the States during World War II, we find that it received 4 percent of the country's total value of supply contracts.

To date, Connecticut's share of the military prime contracts awarded in the nation since Korea is 5.4 percent—or roughly 35 percent ahead of its World War II record.

CONNECTICUT DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,
RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION.

JULY 13, 1951.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1951.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HESKETH,
Director of Civil Defense,
Hartford, Conn.

DEAR GENERAL HESKETH: I am writing to give you some information on allocations of

the \$5,000,000 appropriation for matching grants for civil defense training and education.

The allocations will be based upon population as indicated by 1950 census figures. The allocation for your State is \$65,300.

In order to make most effective use of these funds, the use of the allotments from this appropriation will be restricted to participation in the costs of certain materials, equipment and facilities needed in civil defense training; for example, Federal Civil Defense publications, films, rescue vehicles and equipment, communications equipment, rescue buildings, etc. Personnel or administrative expenses would be borne entirely by State and local funds.

Procedures for administration of the appropriation will in general be similar to those for financing organizational equipment (Advisory Bulletin 38 and supplements). These procedures, including forms on which to make requests, will be published in the form of an advisory bulletin. Appropriate regulations governing the terms under which the contributions will be made will be promulgated at the same time.

The above information is provided you in advance so that you may continue with your planning.

Sincerely,

MILLARD CALDWELL,
Administrator.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wholeheartedly agree with what the gentleman from Illinois who is now addressing us, and the gentleman from Washington, both members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, have said. I intend to support his amendments, because even in the far West we recognize the need for an adequate civil defense set-up. It is not a local responsibility, but a local and Federal responsibility together. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. PRICE. I hope the entire membership will see the fact as the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] does, and give support to making these restorations.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Is it not true that 27 States have already made funds available on a matching basis, to which your amendment would be important?

Mr. PRICE. That is correct. This afternoon I made the statement that the States have appropriated \$40,000,000. I have received later information during the afternoon that they have appropriated \$75,000,000 of matching funds.

Mr. OSTERTAG. And is it not true that the original Civil Defense Act calls for an authorization of some \$3,000,000,000, of which only \$31,000,000, have been made available today?

Mr. PRICE. Yes. We are not asking for the complete authorization. We are asking enough to do the job necessary at this time.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I commend my colleague for his amendment. I hope it is approved and I shall support it.

The committee has made a very material cut in civil-defense funds. This cut of 88 percent can easily wreck any concerted effort for civilian defense.

Now, I understand the problem before the committee. It is reluctant to spend money when concrete results cannot be assured. Those concrete results cannot be assured simply because the American public is not aroused to the threat of atomic attacks at home and they hesitate to take necessary steps for their own protection. America will never believe a war can come to us here until the first bomb drops. Then it will be awfully late.

The Administrator is an able man. He is not in any sense a bureaucrat. He is a businessman with a distinguished record, much of it spent in this great assembly. He has said most significantly, if the Congress will not provide adequate funds for a good job of civil defense it will be better to kill it altogether. That is a direct and simple analysis that we will do well to observe and follow.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman explain why he feels that all this should be done by the Federal Government, because that means a whole list of very fancy jobs when every State has the money, and it is the first obligation upon the State to defend its people?

Mr. PRICE. I am glad the gentleman asked that question, because the Federal Government has not been meeting its responsibility. The Federal Government is not doing the job. The States are doing more than the Federal Government has been doing. They are looking to the Federal Government for leadership, and we have not been giving it to them.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. PATTERSON. The State of Connecticut has appropriated money far in advance, and they are now waiting for the Federal Government to match it.

Mr. PRICE. Many of the States have done so.

Mr. PATTERSON. We think it is the duty of the United States Government to protect the States where there is danger of an all-out attack. I was in London under a terrific bombardment, and I would go along 100 percent with the gentleman on his amendment.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman. It is the duty of the Federal Government to provide leadership in this field of civil defense and we are not doing it.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'TOOLE. I remember when World War II started it was the consensus of the Members from California that the Federal Government should spend every dollar possible to defend California at that time.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Russia has already trained 20,000,000 men for atomic attack, and she is training 20,000,000 more. We are falling away behind in this field. We have not even made a start, and we know that Russia has a large number of atomic bombs. These two gentlemen who spoke this afternoon have information which shows that they are able to attack now—not tomorrow. We know they are able, and we know they are expanding in Russia, and we are derelict in our duty if we do not meet this need now.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BAKEWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BAKEWELL. I think the American people are very complacent about preparing for a possible atomic bomb attack. I think this is largely due to the neglect and failure of Congress to appropriate necessary funds for the cities and States to provide for adequate civilian defense. I hope we do not wait until another Pearl Harbor before we prepare to defend our cities. Therefore, I shall support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes and that the Members have leave to extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman for introducing the amendments which will make the Civilian Defense efforts workable. The State, county and city governments are doing a remarkable job in trying to cope with the civil-defense problem. The task, however, demands the aid of the Federal Government. Therefore, I sincerely hope the committee will accept the amendments of the gentleman from Illinois. Lack of adequate preparedness is sheer folly and an invitation to catastrophe and chaos in the event of attack.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, here is a subject upon which we must agree poses one of the gravest problems that this country may ever have to face. We are told by those who should know that Russia now has a number of atomic bombs. Let us not delude ourselves. She intends to use those bombs on American cities. If we have reasonable grounds to believe that Soviet Russia within the next 5 years may well get planes with bombs through the defenses protecting the United States it would be criminal to fail to build defenses as adequately as it is possible for us to do. I shall support these amendments.

Mr. CANNON. I ask that the time be controlled by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, that is a rather unusual request.

The CHAIRMAN. The request was made and there was no objection to it. The gentleman from Mississippi has complete control of the remainder of the time.

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman; I did not expect that courtesy from him and I really do thank him for it.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very important question, this question of civil defense. I have been somewhat cognizant of what they are doing down in the department; I know that they have a plan for shelters; I know that they have a plan for first-aid equipment and for hospitalization. I am astonished at the statement in the committee report to the effect that no plan has been evolved. I have been assured that there is an adequate plan. This time a year ago there was not such a plan.

If we are not going to recognize the fact that atomic warfare can completely destroy our cities, and if we are not going to recognize the fact that civilian defense is an important matter in our whole national defense, then I would say that such a paltry appropriation as this is justified. But if we really believe that there is such a thing as an atomic bomb, and if we really believe that cities can be destroyed, we have got to realize that we have got to organize for civilian defense. We know that the cities of America are vulnerable to atomic attack; we know that they are vulnerable without sufficient defense to a much greater extent than if we have civilian defense. It seems to me that they have cut this appropriation down to an inordinate amount. I am certainly going to support the amendment that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE], has offered. The gentleman from Illinois is not only a member of the Defense Committee but is also a member of the Atomic Energy Committee of which I too, am a member. I am very much in hopes that the committee will adopt his amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I am not supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, but I am supporting the committee bill, and I should like to say for the information of the members of the committee that Governor Caldwell who heads this new set-up is not the ordinary bureaucrat. He served here with many of you who are still Members of the House, and while here he established a reputation for conservative, for level headedness, for sincerity, for industry, and for high purposes in whatever he undertook.

I trust that the Committee will deal generously with civilian defense and that it will leave in the bill the amount

as fixed by the committee and reported in the bill, leave enough in it to enable the governor to do a good job in his new undertaking. He is a very worthy man.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, when our committee holds hearings dealing with civilian defense or when on the floor we discuss the terrible catastrophe which would envelop any area hit by atomic bombs, it is frightening. This is a subject that touches us all; it is frightening in every aspect; it is something that may make us go haywire in our sound thinking as to what we can best do. This committee—and I think I should call your attention to the reasoning on which our action is based—we are not in our own opinion trying to neglect civilian defense, but we have a tremendously large country with hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of cities; we have 48 State capitals, and if it were humanly possible and within financial reach to give complete protection from the atomic bomb to each of them that would be the desire of all of us. But there is no human way in which we can do it. You cannot build enough holes in the ground with all the money in the Federal Treasury, including the Federal debt, to be perfectly safe from the atomic bomb. If you build shelters in your cities they will be far enough one from the other that you would have little chance in a practical way to utilize them to any great extent. Such construction would be at the expense of other construction, perhaps at the expense of other defense items.

The committee reached the conclusion that rather than try to have fire equipment stored out in big Federal warehouses at different places about the country—and we cannot get fire equipment enough without taking it away from cities that have it on order now—we thought it would be better to have some system and some program of education to educate the people in what is best to do under that kind of occurrence. We thought it was best to try to provide medicines and that type of thing, but primarily that it should be a plan of educating the people and making available through a coordinated plan the materials and equipment in an area which the Administrator would know is already there. Such plan would keep records of what equipment each city in the area has, what drugs, and stores of supplies each business in the area would normally have on hand, to know what trucks and fire-fighting equipment there is in the various areas, to have a communications system, so that when one of these unfortunate occurrences might take place, at a moment's notice he could pull what is in the vicinity of the area over to the stricken area. We would like to provide 100 times that much safety, but there is no practical way to do it. This is not a matter of not having provided any funds in this bill; \$65,000,000 is provided in this bill for that purpose. We do believe that at this time, in recognition of the fact that we cannot literally dig a hole in the ground and hide from this kind of thing, we had better go about our activities and make available as we can the things that we have so that we can meet

this terrible catastrophe as best we can when it happens.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I would like to add to the statement made by the gentleman from Mississippi that the subcommittee did what I think most of us believe is a good job in getting first things first. For example, the attack warning system: We gave every penny requested for the national attack warning system. For the national communications system we gave every penny requested. As far as training and education is concerned we gave every penny requested. We did cut down the reserve-supply system, we did cut down to some extent but not entirely the executive direction portion of the bill. We did cut out, for example, \$250,000,000 for the protective facilities portion of the program, the building of shelters, and we did make some reduction in the accumulation of, for example, cast iron pipe. The agency wanted 1,500 miles of 8-inch pipe stored away at 35 warehouses, they wanted 150 miles of 16-inch pipe stored in some 35 warehouses throughout the country.

Let me call the attention of some people who are vitally affected by this order of the Petroleum Administration for Defense where they are cutting down on your natural-gas supply. Do you know why they are cutting down on the natural-gas supply? Because they have not got enough pipe. What the Civil Defense Administration wants today is 1,500 miles of 8-inch pipe and 150 miles of 16-inch pipe. It is possible if you cut down on some of those funds you might be able to get some of the necessary pipe for your natural gas.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. He is correct. Here is the thing to keep in mind. I agree with all the fine things the gentleman from Georgia said about the Administrator of our National Defense, Mr. Caldwell. But he has been assigned a task and like any man who has been assigned a big task he has that uppermost in his mind. But most of the things that are requested by the Administrator would be taken from your own normal civilian operations in this country. We try to provide herein what in the mind of the committee can best be utilized.

The attitude of the committee is—and bear this in mind—under your National Defense Act the Federal Government in time of an emergency can take anything and everything from your contractors, from your suppliers, from your wholesalers, from your manufacturers, use it and pay for it later. It is the opinion of the committee that instead of buying cast-iron pipe taken out of the channels of trade and stacking it off somewhere, instead of taking your fire-fighting equipment from the city of New York or some other city that wants it, and storing it away somewhere, it is better to have it where it can readily be made available and where it will be in good condition, where you can get your hands on it, where you know in

time of emergency you will find it usable in the event of attack in the general area.

There is no perfect answer to national defense and to the atomic bomb. This, in our joint opinion, is the most practical answer as to how we can best provide for ourselves and that is with what we have available with the additions provided in this bill and we believe it will work out much better than to spend money building something like the Maginot Line they had in France or building a hole in the ground and going in and pulling the hole in behind us.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered en bloc by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PRICE) there were—ayes 47, noes 134.

So the amendments were rejected.

(Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at the point immediately preceding the last vote.)

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (1) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$4,500,000, to be equally matched with State funds.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOYLE: On page 31, line 4, delete the figure "\$4,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$45,255,000."

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I first wish to call attention to the fact that none of the arguments made against the previous amendments offered by my colleague apply to this amendment which I am offering. There is no applicability in the opposing arguments whatsoever, because my amendment only applies to section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, which relates to the State matching funds. In other words, my amendment only goes to the matching funds which have already been provided by the States themselves.

Governor Caldwell has informed me that the States have raised over \$70,000,000 because of the fact that we passed the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. And, relying upon that fact and anticipating that they would be matched dollar for dollar under that act, 27 various States have raised and have on hand now as much as \$70,000,000. Yet we, in this bill, are only providing \$4,500,000. I take it for granted that we do not want to do less than that which we have encouraged the States to do themselves. These 27 States have moved forward and now have provided, as I wish to repeat again, \$70,000,000. Even if we adopt this amendment to increase it to \$45,000,000, we will only be providing a little more than one-half of what the States themselves already have on hand, anticipating the receipt of a matching dollar from the Federal Government.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Would not this amendment of the gentleman, increasing the amount by \$45,000,000, be a financial saving to the National Government in the long run, in that it would encourage the States and local governments to do their part, because we have kept faith with them under the original authorization act?

Mr. DOYLE. It not only would encourage them but it would be doing that which we have definitely promised we would do, matching dollar for dollar up to a limit. That is all I am asking you to do, to do that which we passed in the act in 1950.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. I wish to declare in favor of the gentleman's amendment, too, because we in Connecticut have appropriated I think about \$400,000 on the basis of the authorization act that was passed by Congress, and we are waiting for matching funds. I hope the gentleman's amendment is carried.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I will support the gentleman's amendment. We know that Russia has atomic bombs. We are told that. We know she intends to use them on our cities if she can. The best way to stop her wishes in that regard is for us to build our defenses up properly. The States have done their part and the Federal Government should do it, too. I will support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. It seems to me we cannot say we are acting in good faith, having passed the original enabling act, unless we at least do this, because all we talked about was matching funds. This amendment gives us the opportunity to do that.

Mr. DOYLE. That is all it does.

Mr. MORANO. In our State of Connecticut we have local civil defense committees waiting for these funds so that they can proceed in the project of civil defense. I think it would be a shame if we did not carry the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. GEORGE. Does the gentleman know how many States have provided funds?

Mr. DOYLE. My information is 27 States.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] speaking on the floor of this House on June 28 last, said he concurred in the military belief that the Russians would get through with 70 of these bombs, devastating many cities in the United States.

Mr. DOYLE. I hope the amendment carries. The States are certainly entitled to our carrying out our agreement.

Mr. Chairman, the majority of the people live in vital target areas. That is why every Member present should be interested in adequate civil defense appropriations. Many of you here live in one of our 54 critical metropolitan target cities, and probably most of you live in one of our 271 target areas. I know I do.

No one expects the Federal Government to pay for our entire civil defense program. That is manifestly impossible and financially impractical, but the Federal Government can stimulate the States and cities to build a strong civil defense program. The traditional way of encouraging such nationally needed programs is through grants-in-aid. Public Law 920, which established the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and which I helped draft, authorized just such a program of Federal grants.

Upon the passage of the Civil Defense Act, States and cities thus stimulated by the Congress appropriated over \$200,000,000 for civil defense, including nearly \$70,000,000 to match specific Federal grant programs.

The House Appropriations Committee authorized but \$4,500,000 of the more than \$45,000,000 requested and needed by FCDA to help get our States and cities started. The States have appropriated for matching purposes alone more than the total Federal civil defense appropriation recommended by the committee. The amendment which I have offered would correct this oversight.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

This amendment increases the amount recommended by the committee by \$40,755,000. It would make it possible for the Federal Civil Defense Administration to meet its commitments to the States and cities on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis as contemplated in the act—Public Law 920. State and city governments have available more than \$70,000,000 for civil-defense matching purposes.

Local governments have delayed purchasing sirens and other warning devices pending appropriation of Federal matching funds for these purposes. The Appropriations Committee's action will not only further delay this program but it will have the effect of nearly cutting it in half.

Civil defense communication facilities in addition to those presently in the hands of police and fire departments must include two-way radio facilities which would be provided through the addition of \$2,925,000 as contemplated in the amendment. The need for equipment of this type has been frequently demonstrated at numerous natural dis-

asters which have occurred in recent years. Such facilities are essential in mobilizing and using civil defense forces. Funds for such equipment were entirely eliminated by the Appropriations Committee. Many States and cities were prepared to go ahead as soon as such matching money became available. Failure to provide funds for these purposes will halt State and local developments in this important communication field.

The appropriation of \$21,106,000 to permit States and cities to make up present deficiencies that exist in fire pumpers for which \$15,625,000 is required, and certain specialized firefighting equipment and hose in the amount of \$5,481,000 is the most serious oversight in the House report. Atomic warfare which will inevitably lead to conflagrations or fire storms, makes the availability of firefighting equipment in enormous numbers, a must. Surveys have shown our present great deficiencies in this respect. Seventy percent of all property damage during World War II was caused by fire. Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 at the beginning of World War II for firefighting equipment. While only \$50,000,000 was actually used for this purpose due to our victories; Congress did realize the need for such civil defense preparations as early as 1942. This was long before such terrifying weapons as the A-bomb, the buzz bomb, and other guided missiles. It is clear that our need is much greater now.

Most of our large target cities have funds available to match Federal money for the purchase of fire-fighting equipment. The \$21,106,000 asked for this purpose would result in stimulating States and cities to proceed with the planning, procurement, and use of firefighting equipment and hose.

The method of surveying and placing such firefighting equipment which has been developed by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, is based on plans first developed in the Long Beach-Los Angeles metropolitan area. It makes sense and the sooner our great cities get prepared for atomic disasters and fire storms the better. I point out that such equipment would be available for such catastrophes as the Texas City explosion, the San Francisco and Baltimore fires and the Perth Amboy disaster. In all of these catastrophes fire equipment had to be brought in from miles away. The delay increased the fire peril and resulted in the destruction of many more square miles of buildings and increased the loss of life.

The appropriation of \$2,773,000 for small portable firefighting equipment for use by wardens is equally important. Included in this category would be funds for fire extinguishers and fire extinguisher hand pumps.

The addition of \$11,751,000 for special rescue equipment is vital to present civil defense planning. There were hundreds buried in Berlin, Hamburg, Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who might have been saved if the specialized rescue equipment described by the Federal Civil Defense Administration had been

on hand. If such equipment had been available it would have been of great use during the recent Kansas City flood.

Of the above amount \$10,000,000 would be provided for special rescue trucks similar to police emergency vehicles or the all-purpose utility rescue trucks in use in some cities. Hydraulic jacks, winches, and other specialized rescue material outlined in the Federal Civil Defense Administration estimates also are essential in lessening the effects of an atomic attack. Much of this equipment is new and it must be developed in cooperation with target-area cities. State and local funds are available also for such equipment. The additional \$1,751,000 is needed for this purpose. Only by the stimulation of local governments and the pooling of Federal, State, and local funds will it be possible to construct and purchase enough of this equipment to be effective in case of attack.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close, and that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

The amendment was rejected:

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That unobligated balances of funds appropriated for Federal contributions in the Third Supplement Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 31, after line 13, insert the following:

"NATIONAL DEFENSE, RIVERS AND HARBORS

"Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway: For work of construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway heretofore authorized by law (Public Law 525, 79th Cong.), \$5,000,000."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for five additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON. We are glad to give the gentleman 5 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. I will have 5 minutes whether the gentleman wants to give it to him or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. CANNON. I must object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Will 10 minutes be enough for the gentleman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 62, noes 95.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1313. In the administration of the various acts authorizing construction of river and harbor and flood-control projects, the following shall be hereafter applicable:

(a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to have the Chief of Engineers prepare a planning report for each river and harbor project, and for each flood-control project, heretofore or hereafter adopted and authorized by law. Appropriation for construction of an adopted and authorized project, or authorized modification thereof, is authorized only after submission by the Secretary of the Army of a planning report to Congress and the printing thereof as a document of Congress. Any planning report submitted during recess of Congress shall be printed immediately by the Public Printer as a document of the following session of Congress: *Provided*, That a planning report shall not be made for any project on which construction has been completed. The planning report shall be in the format, content, and nontechnical terminology of the survey report, and shall carefully develop and present the following information with respect to an authorized project:

1. A complete description of the project, indicating any changes from the project as described in the survey report, including power and other additional features.
2. An up-to-date estimate of construction costs, specifically designating the amount of contingencies allocated to each item.
3. A statement of the rate of prosecution of the work, including the most economical construction schedule and money requirements.
4. An up-to-date economic analysis, and reevaluation of the cost-benefit ratio.
5. Relocations requirements and cost.
6. Land acquisition requirements and cost.
7. Changes, subsequent to submission of the survey report to the Congress, in the public necessity for the work and propriety of its construction, continuance, or maintenance at the expense of the United States.
8. Status of local cooperation.
9. The applicability of provisions of continuing authorization acts to the project.
10. The recommendations of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

After the planning report for a project has been submitted to Congress, and after initial construction funds have been appropriated, such project shall be reviewed by the Chief of Engineers in the first half of each succeeding fiscal year, and a statement of progress thereon, in such form as to permit of ready comparison with the planning report, shall be filed by him with the Appropriations Committees of Congress not later than the following 1st day of February.

(b) The Chief of Engineers is directed to make a report to the Congress not later than December 31, 1952, upon all river and harbor projects, and flood-control projects, adopted and authorized since March 3, 1925, the construction or further improvement of which under present conditions is undesirable, inadvisable, or uneconomical, or in which curtailment of the projects should be made for any other reason.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LARCADE: On page 42, line 3, strike out all of section 1313.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield briefly.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I would like to offer as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana. May I offer that subsequent to his presentation and debate and prior to the vote on his amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The proposed substitute offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] is rather in the nature of a perfecting amendment and would have to be taken up by the committee first.

The gentleman may offer his amendment after the gentleman from Louisiana has concluded.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, early in the day I called the attention of the House to the fact that section 1313 of this bill was legislation on an appropriation bill and stated that the Public Works Committee of the House claimed that it was an encroachment upon the prerogatives of that committee. It had a meeting and passed a resolution directing that an amendment be offered to strike out section 1313 of this bill, and the chairman of that committee has appointed me to represent this committee, and present this amendment which I have done.

I also said this morning that the committee had also passed a resolution stating that they authorized the chairman of the committee to appoint a subcommittee to investigate the charges that were made in the report by the Civil Functions Committee. In view of the fact that the House has demonstrated that it seems to be economy-minded this evening I should like particularly to call your attention to the fact that the enactment of this section will cost the Government a substantial amount of money, because it will require a great number of extra employees and additional expenditures in order to meet the provisions of the terms of section (b) which I will read hurriedly:

(b) The Chief of Engineers is directed to make a report to the Congress not later than December 31, 1952, upon all river and harbor projects, and flood-control projects, adopted and authorized since March 3, 1925, the construction or further improvement of which under present conditions is undesirable, inadvisable, or uneconomical, or in which curtailment of the projects should be made for any other reason.

This will take an army by itself and will cost millions of dollars.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with regard to the merits of the amendment I would say that—

First. If there is a need for the cumbersome procedure proposed in Section 1313 with respect to the civil works of the Corps of Engineers that procedure is equally needed and should be applied to the work of the Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, and all other construction agencies of the Government. None of the other agencies submits survey reports in such complete form as the Corps of Engineers. In fact the Soil Conservation Service is now recommending authorization of works based on general sampling procedures and without any precise data as to location of works, costs, and so forth. And the reclamation law permits automatic authorization without specific action by Congress on individual projects. The Congress authorizes and appropriates billions for relief, rehabilitation, and public works all over the world without a fraction of the data as to how the money will be spent that it gets from the Corps of Engineers. Yet it is now proposed to hamper still further the most important part of the entire domestic public works program.

Second. The actual cost experience of the Corps of Engineers is not nearly so black as the committee's report indicates. Anyone with experience in large-scale enterprises, especially construction work during unsettled conditions, knows that increases are often inevitable. The committee's analysis does not show how many projects were completed for less than the estimates or slightly more, with allowance for general price advances, and so forth. Exhibits 7, 8, and 9 show that there have been increases of over 10 percent in about one-third of the projects in the current program. Nothing is said about the other two-thirds of the program which presumably are within 10 percent or below the estimate. In order to make a fair comparison of performance, it is interesting to review the record of the Bureau of Reclamation as it appears on pages 392 and 431 of the House hearings on the Interior Department fiscal year 1952 appropriations. In those hearings, it is recorded that for all the projects included in the fiscal year 1952 justification—34 in number—the present estimated costs exceed the original estimated costs by 175 percent. Also, the experience of the Federal construction agencies is not widely different from private enterprise. The committee report speaks of great savings that would come from having better cost data available. This is misleading. Savings do not accrue from information per se. They can come only from stopping the work itself.

Third, further, legislation inquiring that a planning report be formally submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Army and printed as a congressional document would be detrimental to the orderly progress of the river and harbor and flood control programs. Such

a formalized procedure would delay projects urgently needed and desired by Congress, because of the time necessarily consumed in submitting and printing the reports. Section 1 of the 1944 Flood Control Act requires that any report on a proposed project be referred to governors and other Federal agencies for 90 days prior to submission to Congress. Not only would this cause delay because of the 90-day period, but it would give opportunity for local squabbles and minority opposition to reenter the picture, whereas such matters are supposedly settled once and for all at the time of initial authorization. Reports submitted to Congress by the Corps of Engineers must be reviewed and cleared by the Bureau of the Budget to determine relationship with the program of the President. This is done with respect to survey reports prior to authorization. A repeat review and clearance would take considerable time and amount simply to duplication of effort.

Fourth. The proposed formal procedure is objectionable from the standpoint of good legislative practice. Certainly the Appropriation Committee should have full information regarding all projects presented for appropriations. The Corps of Engineers has always supplied all information requested by the committee. The Chief of Engineers, in the hearing on August 9, stated that he desired to furnish the committee any and all data they desire. But the proposed procedure in section 1313 amounts to a reconsideration of the authorization of projects; not the supplying of data for use of the Committee on Appropriations in determining the need for funds. The consideration of authorization would be by the already overloaded Appropriations Committee in the haste of preparing appropriation bills and without the benefit of open public hearings; whereas the Public Works Committee is charged by law with the responsibility of considering authorizations. The Public Works Committee can and does take plenty of time and holds prolonged hearings; it is able to deliberate the merits of projects without the press of meeting deadlines on important money bills. The functions of authorizing and appropriating should be kept separate, not merged as would result from section 1313.

Fifth. It is not practical to require the planning report to be acted on by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. The Board was created to consider projects prior to authorization. It is not set up to consider the detailed matters of engineering design, and so forth, that are encountered in preparing a project for construction after authorization. This step would also consume time unnecessarily and would, therefore, be detrimental to the program.

Sixth. The planning report procedure, whether or not the reports are formally printed as congressional documents, would require a large increase in personnel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington. It would also require a large increase in the funds provided for planning each year. In contrast to these proposed increased

needs, the civil functions bill contains less for salaries in the Chief of Engineers' office than in 1951; and the House cut out all planning funds from the bill. Blood cannot be squeezed from a turnip.

Seventh. A proposal of the scope and importance of that contained in section 1313 should be considered carefully, and not rammed through as a rider on an urgent appropriation bill. It is a piece of substantive legislation, permanent in character, and is not properly in an appropriation bill. If such a measure is to be considered it should be placed before the Public Works Committee, where all aspects of the matter can be thoroughly explored in open hearings. The views of the Director of the Budget, the Secretary of the Army, and the Chief of Engineers should be obtained. The hearings indicate that the Chief of Engineers does not favor the proposal for a number of very good reasons. Other witnesses who would be affected should be heard. And there should be full opportunity for discussion and debate in the House.

Eighth. Part (b) of the section 1313 is also a matter that should be handled wholly by the Public Works Committee and has no place in an appropriation bill. There are many hundreds of authorized river and harbor and flood-control projects that have been authorized since 1925, many of them within the last 10 years. To report on them again within little more than a year is not necessary or desirable. It is manifestly impossible to make such a review in a short time unless the review were superficial only; certainly the committee does not want that, since its whole report is directed toward greater thoroughness. There are ample ways of screening obsolete or outmoded projects without a vast outlay of time, talent, and money which should be directed toward building urgent projects. The recent floods have demonstrated that nature does not wait on procrastination.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I just want to say to the committee that the Committee on Public Works this morning voted unanimously to instruct the gentleman from Louisiana as its temporary chairman to offer the amendment which he has offered.

Mr. LARCADE. That is correct.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I must object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 115, noes 45.

So the motion was agreed to.

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I understand the committee will have 5 minutes to close?

Mr. PICKETT. Oh, no. Some of us should have more than 30 seconds, too.

Mr. CANNON. The committee should have the right to close. Up to this time the committee have been given no opportunity to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that there has been no agreement dividing the time for debate at less than 5 minutes each and anyone recognized may demand the right to address the Committee for the full 5 minutes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Ford:

Page 42, line 6, strike out the word "is" and insert "and the Secretary of the Interior are."

Page 42, line 7, after the word "engineers" insert the following "and the Commissioner of Reclamation."

Page 42, line 13, after the word "Army" insert the following, "and the Secretary of the Interior."

Page 43, line 23, after the word "engineers" insert the following "and the Commissioner of Reclamation."

Page 44, line 1, strike out the word "him" and insert the word "them."

Page 44, line 3, strike out the word "is" and insert "and the Commissioner of Reclamation are."

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DEMPSEY. The amendment is not germane to this section, and in addition to that, it is purely legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to address himself to the point of order?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the point of order made by the gentleman from New Mexico, I would like to say first that under the rule adopted at the time this legislation came to the floor all points of order were waived. Secondly, I think that the amendment is germane because it does apply to engineering and construction of Federal projects, and section 1313 in itself applies to engineering and construction of Federal projects.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Rules waived points of order to the bill, but they certainly cannot waive points of order to an amendment which might be offered, which the gentleman is proposing to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

With respect to the question of waiving all points of order, that runs only to the provisions of the bill and not to amendments offered to the bill. A proposition in an appropriation bill proposing to change existing law but permitted to remain, may be perfected by germane amendments, provided they do not add further legislation. The Chair is of the opinion that this amendment does add further legislation, and, therefore, sustains the point of order.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TACKETT. As to the list of names that the Chair read a while ago, are they to be recognized for any length of time?

The CHAIRMAN. They are each entitled to 5 minutes, if they demand time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. If it is the purpose of the Chair to allot a fraction of this time to all Members who rose, that would be manifestly impossible, so I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that all debate close in 5 minutes, and that 5 minutes be given to the committee. The other side has presented the amendment but the committee in charge of the bill has been given no opportunity to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. PICKETT. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. TACKETT. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All of the Members whose names are on the list, if they demand 5 minutes, will be entitled to it.

Mr. TACKETT. I demand recognition, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] for 5 minutes.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, the majority of the Committee on Appropriations is asking this House to destroy the greatest agency in the Federal Government after only 10 minutes of deliberation. Unless this amendment is adopted, you will have assisted to destroy the Army engineers. Section 1313 places such a burden upon the engineers as to afford a majority of the Committee on Appropriations an opportunity to so discredit the Corps of Engineers as to enhance their intentions of eventually allowing the Bureau of Reclamation to take over all civil-works construction of the Federal Government.

I think it would be a shame and a disgrace to impose these restrictions upon the engineers. I should like to know why every other agency of the Federal Government is not required to carry out similar actions in order to meet the approval of the Appropriations Committee. A majority of the Appropriations Committee has decided to take over the functions, duties, and operations of the United States Army engineers until they can hand them over to the Bureau of Reclamation.

I would like anyone in this House to name one agency in the Federal Government that has done more for the people of the United States than the United States Army engineers. I heard General Pick make a speech the other day down in Arkansas, in which he stated that the

flood in Kansas and Missouri was going to cost more than \$1,000,000,000, and that with only twice that sum of money he would be able to curb the floodwaters in the United States. It is shameful that so many people in this country have fought flood control—an established and proven means to preserve the soil of this country, build up our lands, and take care of our natural resources—realizing that each and every year billions of dollars are washed down the rivers, never again to be restored.

We have one agency in this Government of ours that is ready, willing, and anxious to do something about these destructions. Heretofore the Congress has given them the opportunity to do something for the people of this country. Today a majority of the Appropriations Committee offers a provision which would destroy, mind you, upon 10 minutes' deliberation in this House, the greatest agency I know anything about in our Federal Government.

Section 1313 is for the further purpose of abandoning adopted and authorized projects. I am indeed hopeful that this House is alert to the drastic purposes of this section.

If every branch of this Government were as conservative as the Corps of Engineers, and if every agency of our Government were performing their duties and responsibilities as well as the Engineers, our mail criticizing public functions would be suppressed. Please do not destroy the meritorious functions of General Pick and his department.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the language of section 1313 in nowise affects the statutory procedure for the authorization of civil works projects. The authorization procedure was crystallized in statute by sheer necessity. Thus in 1902 the chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee realized that the information furnished his committee in the form of reports by the Corps of Engineers was too varied in form and content to permit objective consideration by the Rivers and Harbors Committee. The Rivers and Harbors chairman commented in debate on the House floor in 1902, as follows:

It is true that to an extent we can decide on these reports and recognize the different standards adopted, but it is very desirable that a uniform standard should be adopted by the executive department.

Therefore Congress, in 1902, standardized by statute the form of report which is considered by the Civil Works Committee. It is known as a survey report, and is the basis on which the Civil Works Committee considers the authorization of projects. The survey report is also the basis on which Congress authorizes civil works projects. This procedure has been strengthened by many further statutory provisions. This procedure is not touched by the language, but is left intact.

The language provides merely that the corps standardize for the consideration of the Appropriations Committee the data supplied each year by the Corps of Engineers. This data is to be contained in a report, known as the planning re-

port, for the information of the Appropriations Committee.

The proposed language does no more than prescribe a form for the data which the corps furnishes each year to the Appropriations Committee. There can be no question that the Appropriations Committee has the right to request information from the executive departments and to prescribe the form it shall take. The Appropriations Committee is in the same situation that the Rivers and Harbors Committee was in 1902.

Uniformity must be attained in the information obtained from the corps for appropriations purposes. This is what the pending language accomplishes.

That is the whole thing we are trying to do, to have some form on which we can decide so we will not walk into these conditions such as we have discovered, of these projects being \$800,000,000 out of the way. That is all this does.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. McGRATH. I would like to address myself to section B of section 1313, and in this limited time point out to the House that more money can be saved by the adoption of this section than by any of the cuts that have been made here today. I buttress that argument by calling your attention to the fact that 25 years ago this same thing was done, and 163 projects which had heretofore been adopted were reclassified and reconsidered. Of that number, 123 were held to be uneconomical and passe. The Army engineers determined that 16 should be curtailed, and only 23 were approved.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. FORD. I would like to say that section B of section 1313 is highly desirable. I have some reservation about the other part, but section B is very excellent legislation.

Mr. McGRATH. We have been passing legislation for the past 25 years. If we go into this, and have the Army engineers follow the same procedure they did 25 years ago with public hearings, with the people in their locality having their say, the scientific men and the men in the field of research as well as businessmen, then you will save a great deal of money. Many of these things are no longer necessary, but my colleagues this is nothing more than any good businessman would do to evaluate his business and go through his inventory. I say, if you want to save money, this is the thing to do.

I have worked very hard with my colleagues, the gentleman from Michigan, and the gentleman from Wisconsin, on these flood-control projects. This is the point, in section B, to really save the taxpayers of America millions of dollars.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Does the gentleman realize that on the reevaluation which he is asking the Committee on Appropriations to make, under whose auspices the reevaluation would be made,

the committee would by that function be usurping the power of another regularly constituted committee of the House?

Mr. RABAUT. No, we are usurping no power of any other committee. That certainly should be brought out here. The Committee on Appropriations is simply trying by section 1313 to do for itself what had been done in 1902 by the chairman at that time of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, just so that we have an understanding and that we know what we are doing with the information that is brought to the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. The gentleman has admitted my point.

Mr. RABAUT. No, I have not.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Will the adoption of section 1313 deauthorize a great number of projects that have been authorized by law?

Mr. RABAUT. It will not.

Mr. LECOMPTE. It appears to me it would set a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 113, noes 57.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Page 44, line 10, add a new section: "Any funds provided by this act shall not be available for the compensation of persons performing domestic information functions or related supporting functions in excess of 50 percent of the amount provided herein."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I shall take but a minute.

I have been in the well of this House on four other appropriation bills and have offered the same amendment. It deals with the matter of domestic information functions. In other words, publicity and propaganda. I am informed that this bill has been cut considerably, and there is no reason at all why we cannot cut the publicity and propaganda 50 percent.

I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 44, line 10, insert a new section as follows:

"None of the funds provided by this act shall be used to pay employees at an average rate in excess of that paid from the regular appropriations provided to the departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation bills. *Provided further*, That where separate agencies have been set up under the Defense Production Act or the Civilian Defense Act, such average salary shall not exceed \$4,500 per annum."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. It proposes to fix salaries and that is manifestly legislation and not in order.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, is purely and simply a limitation on the amount of money that may be paid to Federal employees. In the regular agencies of Government employees receive an average of about \$3,700 per annum. This simply limits other employees to a minimum. I believe the amendment is germane because it does not increase the authority of any agency which has appropriations in this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

In the opinion of the Chair that section of the amendment beginning after the word "further" and especially that part which seeks to set a maximum upon the salaries which may be paid is clearly not a limitation but is legislation, and, therefore, subject to a point of order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the bill has not been completely read.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk has not yet completed the reading of the bill.

The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 44, line 10, insert a new section as follows:

"None of the funds provided by this act shall be used to pay employees at an average rate in excess of that paid from the regular appropriations provided to the departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation bills."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, while the part that was stricken was a very valuable part of the amendment, the remainder still has the effect of holding down such high wages as might be paid in great numbers by the agencies for which we appropriate in this bill. It is a fair amendment because of the fact that in this bill we have thousands of high-paid employees provided for, thousands who are supposed to draw over \$10,000 a year.

The average wage of the regular employee of the Government is in the neighborhood of \$3,700. In this bill the

average provided for the different agencies for the added employees which they seek to put on the payroll runs nearer to \$5,000 a year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Am I right in thinking that the gentleman's amendment would prevent what would otherwise be a great blow to the morale of the civil-service employees, those who have spent a lifetime of work in the civil service of our country? They would see people being put on by an emergency agency to do the same kind of work at a higher salary. The gentleman's amendment would make equal kinds of work get the same salary.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right; and without this amendment the tendency would be to draw to the emergency agencies good employees from the old-line agencies; it would be a very detrimental thing for the old-line agencies of the Government.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I call attention to one agency, Civil Defense, where you have, I figure, 300 of the first employees all the way from \$6,400 to \$17,500. In the bill here under Civil Defense you have 115 employees who draw \$8,800; 90 who draw \$10,000; 9 who draw \$12,000; and 8 who draw \$14,000. You are paying more money in these new agencies than you are in the old-line agencies. I think the amendment ought to be approved.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; and here are a lot of career employees who have been on the job for 10, 12, or 15 years, who have never got up to the pay of \$5,000; and yet we bring in under this bill a new flock of folks and will pay them under the provisions of this bill unless my amendment is adopted twice as much right off the bat as the good old Federal employees are drawing.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, in line with the statement just made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], I want to further direct your attention to the recruitment of employees by the heads of the new agencies that have come into being and are in some way connected with the defense effort.

In order to build up their employment they are plenty lax in requirements of qualifications and liberal with respect to payment of salaries. If you will examine their organizations, you will find them pretty well loaded with a number of top-flight salaried people with various kinds of classifications. Many are, incidentally, "information specialists." These agencies, as I have said, run pretty much alike: We will look at one of several agencies in your bill. This information I am about to give is not in your report. This happens to concern the Civil Defense. I believe the employment now is about 4,000 or 4,500. According to information I have at hand, the Director gets an annual salary of \$17,500; his first assistant \$16,000; then 8 more

at \$8,000; then 9 at \$12,000; then 4 at \$11,200; then 90 at \$10,000 then 115 at \$8,800; then 71 at \$7,600 60 at \$6,400. You can see that the first 300 in this one comparatively small group are pretty well paid. You see the heads of the agencies fix the classifications and thereby arrange salaries. Of course, we should have competent people in these jobs, but on the face of things it would seem these agencies are liberal with the taxpayers' funds when it comes to those hired in the higher positions.

Mr. Chairman, this is another illustration why the bill I have pending before this Congress providing for the establishment of a permanent Congressional Commission on Government Efficiency and Economy should be enacted into law. The establishment of such Commission would keep the Congress advised at all times with respect to the use of funds, overlapping and duplication of functions and activities, and nonessential Federal expenditures, and would keep informed with regard to salaries and other expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is regrettable that this appropriation bill should be brought to the House with practically no opportunity for the membership, except a few members of the committee—to examine it. The bill amounts to \$1,600,000,000. There should have been a lapse of at least a few days during which the Members could have had to at least look it over. Instead, you submit 1 day and jam it through the House the next day. It contains many items affecting many people, most important of which are the taxpayers of this country who will be called up to foot the bill.

This bill is described supplemental bill. As I understand the ordinary procedure supplemental bills are considered after other bills have been enacted into law, except in cases of emergency. While I am on that subject, I direct your attention to the fact that ordinarily all regular appropriation bills are expected to be enacted into law before the first of July each year. If you will glance at the calendar you will observe that up to date, August 20, 1951, only 2 regular appropriation bills out of 10 bills have been enacted into law. Those two are the Treasury and Post Office supply, and the bill for the District of Columbia. All others have required continuing resolutions in order to keep them functioning. I grant you the 10 bills have passed the House and are either pending in the other body or awaiting conference reports. So, this supplemental bill is submitted before action is completed on bills that have passed the House containing similar subject matter. There must be something wrong when, 8 months after Congress has convened, that these important matters are long delayed, and when supplementals are requested legislation not yet enacted into law.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HART, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Jensen amendment, on the Phillips amendment on page 9, on the Phillips amendment on page 10, on the Phillips amendment on page 11, on the Cotton amendment on pages 27 to 29, the Schwabe amendment on page 29, the Smith of Wisconsin amendment on page 44, and the Jensen amendment on page 44.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 4, strike out lines 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: Page 9, strike out lines 20, 21, 22, and 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: Page 10, strike out lines 19, 20, and 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: Page 10, line 22, strike out the language beginning in line 22, page 10, through line 25 on page 11.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COTTON: Page 27, line 7, strike out all the language thereafter on page 27, page 28 and 29 through line 11 of page 29.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHWABE: Page 29, line 21, strike out "\$127,600,000" and insert "\$75,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Page 44, line 10, add a new section as follows:

"Sec. 1313. None of the funds provided by this act shall be used to pay employees at an average rate in excess of that paid from the regular appropriations provided to the Departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation bills.

"Sec. 1314. Any funds provided by this act shall not be available for the compensation of persons performing domestic information functions or related supporting functions in excess of 50 percent of the amount provided herein."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 44, line 10, insert a new section as follows: "None of the funds provided by this act shall be used to pay employees at an average rate in excess of that paid from the regular appropriations provided to the departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation bill."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVINGER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A further message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 319, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That clause (c) of section 4 of the joint resolution of July 1, 1951 (Public Law 70), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out "August 31, 1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "September 30, 1951."

Sec. 2. The amount appropriated by subsection (e) of section 1 of such joint resolution, as amended, for aid to Palestine refugees is hereby increased by such amount as may be necessary to permit such activity to continue under such joint resolution at a rate not in excess of that permitted by the amount appropriated therefor for the month of August 1951.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that this continuing resolution provides for a continuation throughout the month of September on exactly the same basis as prevailed in respect to the month of August.

Mr. CANNON. Precisely the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in order to save time, I object.

KANSAS-MISSOURI FLOODS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 228)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I request your urgent consideration of a matter of grave emergency.

A great flood disaster—one of the most terrible in the history of the United States—has struck a vast area of the Middle West. The center of its devastation is the valley of the Kansas River, but destruction is spread through other Kansas valleys and parts of Missouri and Oklahoma, and has touched several of the adjacent States.

From May 15 to early July, rain fell almost constantly over an area of thousands of square miles, with the heaviest downpours concentrated in south-central Kansas. By early July, the streams and rivers of Kansas had risen to unprecedented heights. Reservoirs, where they

existed, overflowed. Millions of tons of water plunged downstream, crumbling dikes and levees all along the course and sweeping away homes, farms, businesses, roads, bridges, and communication lines. The crest of the flood hit the concentrated industrial area along the river banks at Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo., on July 13, and swept a path of destruction across the entire width of Missouri before its force was spent.

The velocity of the waters, as well as their depth and volume, was without parallel in the recorded history of the region. For the month of July, stream flow in central Kansas was 70 times normal.

The loss to the Nation along 1,000 miles of river valleys is now being measured. Already more than \$1,000,000,000 in physical damage and at least that much more in loss of income has been counted in preliminary estimates. When the final estimate is in, the toll will be greater.

I wish that every Member of the Congress could have flown, as I did, over these valleys at the height of the flood. I wish that every Member of the Congress could now tramp through the desolated cities of Kansas and drive through the wasteland where lie what were some of the richest farm acres in the world, their crops now obliterated.

It is estimated that 30,000 to 40,000 homes were flooded. Of these, some 10,000 or 15,000 are destroyed or have suffered major damage—many beyond repair.

At the peak of the flood, some two or three hundred thousand persons were driven from their homes. At least 20,000 of these are still displaced—living in schoolhouses, churches, auditoriums, trailer camps, temporary housing, or with relatives, friends or strangers who took them in when the disaster struck.

At least 5,000,000 acres of farm land, including some of the richest and most productive agricultural land in the Nation, has been badly damaged. Land in the path of the floods was gouged and eroded, its topsoil carried away. At least 30,000 farms were wholly or partially under water—many standing under 25 feet or more at the peak and remaining flooded for many days. When the water left, thousands of acres were buried under sand and gravel. Thousands of acres are still covered by "trapped water" and must be drained. A year's crops were destroyed, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of livestock killed, several million dollars worth of critical farm machinery and equipment destroyed or seriously damaged.

At least 10,000 miles of fences were destroyed—enough to skirt the perimeter of the United States. Farm buildings were damaged on 17,000 farms.

At least 5,000 small businesses were completely or partially destroyed. Store and factory buildings were swept away, merchandise and equipment ruined.

More than \$1,000,000,000 of loss—in property damage, and loss of production and employment—has already been suffered by the industries that are tightly

concentrated along the Kansas and Missouri Rivers at Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo.

In many cases, particularly upstream, time was too short and trucks too few to allow families to save their furniture and other household possessions. As the crisis struck, organized effort had to be devoted to saving life. Few lives were lost, but many families today have virtually nothing beyond the clothes they wore when they fled—or were rescued from—the path of the waters.

In the American tradition, neighbors have taken care of neighbors. Every refugee is being sheltered; everyone is fed. Cities not flooded have "adopted" stricken cities. States and communities with emergency Federal aid, are restoring and repairing roads, utilities, and public buildings. A great national organization, the American Red Cross, has done and is doing the heroic emergency job that people stricken with disaster can always count upon. During the crisis, Federal agencies, particularly the units of the Armed Forces in the area, threw all available men and resources into the fight to minimize the destruction.

In the tremendous task of putting families and communities back on their feet, the Federal Government now can do two things. First, under the Disaster Relief Act of 1950, regular activities of several Federal agencies can be specially directed to emergency aid, and \$25,000,000 has been appropriated to assist communities in clearing debris, in health protection, in the emergency repair of public property, and to provide temporary housing and for other emergency relief. Mr. Raymond N. Foley, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, is responsible for these funds, and for coordinating Federal agency emergency relief activities.

Thus far, nearly \$11,000,000 have been allocated to Federal agencies and to State governments for reallocation to local governmental units. Temporary housing needs, remaining clean-up costs, and estimates now being completed by States and communities to cover emergency repairs to waterworks, sewer systems, streets, roads, bridges, and other community facilities will probably exhaust the remaining \$14,000,000, even with the fullest contributions the local governments can themselves make.

Second, a number of lending agencies—including the Department of Agriculture, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Veterans' Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—can, to a limited extent, make or insure loans for the rehabilitation of farms, homes, and businesses.

But in a disaster of this magnitude, the combined resources now available to the Federal Government, the States and the local communities, and private organizations such as the American Red Cross, are far from enough to accomplish the tremendous task of restoring for the Nation the productivity and economic vitality of one of its major regions.

There are two reasons why the Nation must act—and at once—to restore the stricken regions to economic health.

The first is humanitarian. The victims of the flood must be given opportunity to renew their farming, to reopen their businesses, to build new homes, to find employment—and without a crushing burden of new debt for every individual. In this land, we do not take the view that a man's misfortune, suffered through no fault of his own, is his own affair, or that a stricken community shall be left to shift for itself. Normally the aid comes from local resources or from those of private relief agencies. But when the disaster spreads beyond the capacity of those resources, then the Nation itself must act to share the loss.

The second reason is that we are now engaged as a Nation in a struggle for survival, and we cannot afford to disperse for long with the industrial and agricultural production that came but is not now coming from the flooded areas. The industries in those valleys turned out hundreds of products that are critical in the building of military and economic strength. Our meat supply will be seriously affected by the loss of corn and livestock, and the food supplies of not only this Nation but the whole free world may suffer from the loss of wheat.

Because of the effect of the disaster on the defense effort, I assigned to the Director of Defense Mobilization, Mr. Charles E. Wilson, the task of coordinating long-range Federal rehabilitation activities as distinguished from the emergency relief aid previously described. Mr. Alfred E. Howse, of Mr. Wilson's staff, has been directing this work in the flood area. They have seen to it that priorities have been granted for repair work in the area, and that all types of aid have been extended within the limits of existing laws and funds. The recommendations contained in this message are based upon their estimates, after a month of close observation.

We urgently need to take steps to relieve human suffering and restore economic life in this flood area, and to protect against future losses from disasters of this type.

In the long run, of course, the greatest need is for the prevention of floods—through carefully planned and coordinated programs of conservation and water control. Until flood prevention can be assured, however, other measures are urgently required to meet the needs of the present and of the immediate future.

I recommend, therefore, that the Congress at once approve an appropriation of \$400,000,000 for the following purposes:

1. To indemnify the flood victims for a portion of their loss of real and personal property.
2. To make and guarantee loans on liberal terms for the building of homes and businesses to replace those destroyed.
3. To help farmers drain and rehabilitate their land, replace buildings, and restore the productive capacity of their farms, through on-farm assistance and disaster loans.
4. To permit loans where necessary to enable State and local government

participation in the rehabilitation activities.

5. To provide funds to establish a national system of flood-disaster insurance, similar to the war damage insurance system of World War II.

To administer the program, I expect to establish a Flood Disaster Administration as a small policy and control body, with operating functions placed in existing Federal and State departments and agencies.

Under the circumstances, a broad degree of discretion in administering the rehabilitation funds is necessary. In this emergency, speed of action is all-important. Winter is approaching, and congressional authorization for Federal aid cannot be delayed to await the development of fully detailed plans for the administration of aid in the variety of individual circumstances that will arise. A broad legislative directive will let the stricken region know in general what can be counted on, so that individuals and communities can make plans for going ahead with rehabilitation activities.

The loan programs represent no new departure in Government policy. My recommendations will simply increase the available funds and remove certain normal limitations which are inappropriate in a disaster of this magnitude.

But loans—even on liberal terms—are not enough to meet this situation. People who lost their homes, farms, and businesses now have little or no security to offer a lender. Very few, if any, individuals or businesses had any insurance protection against their flood losses. Generally speaking, private insurance companies have not offered such protection, because of the uncertain nature of the risk. Consequently, many people were left after the flood with nothing—or with nothing but their debts. If they could borrow more, new loans added to the old ones would create a debt burden that for an indefinite time to come would be a drag on the economic vitality of the region and would impair its ability to contribute to building our national security.

For these reasons, I consider it essential to provide some rehabilitation grants, directed particularly to assist wage earners and small farmers and businessmen, whose losses in this flood represented personal financial tragedy. To accomplish the most in rehabilitation with the money available, the indemnity program should provide a sliding scale. For example, on the first \$10,000 of loss (after deducting a standard amount of perhaps \$200), the payment might be 80 percent on the next \$10,000, 60 percent, and so on, with a maximum payment of perhaps \$20,000 for any one claimant. The ceiling would exclude the bulk of the industrial losses, but it would enable individuals and small businesses to make a prompt new start. Fortunately, most of the large industrial concerns affected have other resources; and many are, in fact, already proceeding with reconstruction of their plants.

As part of the rehabilitation program, local redevelopment plans should be required in some cases to assure that rebuilding does not take place in areas

subject to recurrent flooding. For example, some of the devastated urban areas could best be converted to parks, recreation areas, or other public uses to minimize the amount of investment in construction on flood plains.

The whole aid program must be carried out on a basis of joint participation by Federal, State, and local Governments. The States and cities that are affected have already spent much in restoring their own public services. Nevertheless, the States, and where possible the cities, should share the cost of the whole program on some equitable basis.

The lack of a national system of flood-disaster insurance is now a major gap in the means by which a man can make his home, his farm, or his business secure against events beyond his control. It is a basic requisite to the rapid reopening of plants in the flood region, where dikes cannot be rebuilt for some months, and companies are unwilling, in some cases, to undertake the risk of being inundated in the meantime.

The system of flood insurance should be based, if possible, upon private insurance with reinsurance by the Government. This was the principle of the war-risk insurance in effect in World War II. It depends, of course, upon the demonstration by private insurers that they can meet the needs of those seeking insurance at reasonable rates.

Once the system of flood insurance is in effect, there should be no need in the future for a program of partial indemnities such as is now proposed for the Midwest flood victims. As a permanent national policy, insurance is far superior to direct Federal payments.

Suggested appropriation language to carry out these recommendations is attached to this message.

The major features of the indemnification proposals I am making are similar to those already introduced in the Congress by Senator HENNING and Representative BOLLING, of Missouri. The principles incorporated in all my recommendations have the support of the Governors of Kansas and Missouri and of the Governors' advisory committee which represents major groups within the 2 States. They will revive a region of the Nation now badly hurt—a region of such importance to the security and welfare of the whole country that its revival must be the immediate concern of all our citizens.

I urge the adoption of this program as an emergency measure. Whatever is done must be started with the greatest speed.

Homeless families must be re-housed quickly. Industrial production and transportation must be restored. To avert the loss of next year's farm production from much of the flooded land, drainage ditches must be opened, debris cleared away, and silted soil seeded to cover crops in the remaining 60 to 90 days before winter sets in. Tax resources of States and communities must be re-established.

In all of these things, we must move quickly. Every day counts.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 20, 1951.

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5215

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 21 (legislative day, AUGUST 1), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June
6 30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$136,650.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the Office of Civil Defense, including personal services without reference to the civil service laws as related to recruitment; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$234,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1952.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Special and select committees", \$50,000.

Stationery (revolving fund): For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-second Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$132,400, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS,

AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$27,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$46,000.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees
3 and expenses of witnesses", not to exceed \$75,000, to be
4 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and
5 expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals, 1951".

6 PROPERTY CLAIMS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

7 The unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Prop-
8 erty claims of alien enemies, 1950", shall remain available
9 until June 30, 1952.

10 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

11 For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and
12 holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as con-
13 strued by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and
14 Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
15 fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$34,404.

16 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

17 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Sup-
19 port of United States prisoners", \$120,000.

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Sup-
21 port of United States prisoners", \$330,000.

CHAPTER IV

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Damage claims", \$19,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1951".

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics", \$400,000.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$28,000,000: *Provided*, That limitations under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1952, are changed as follows: Amount that may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, and contentment of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, increased to "\$350,000"; number of aircraft on hand, increased to "one hundred and thirty-seven"; and the number of enlisted personnel of the

1 Coast Guard who may be detailed for duty at Coast Guard
2 Headquarters, increased to "seventy-five".

3 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

4 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,
5 and improvements", \$2,875,000, to remain available until
6 expended; and appropriations granted under this head shall
7 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

9 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
11 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
12 authority available to such corporation or agency, and
13 in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commit-
14 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
15 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
16 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
17 grams set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1952 for
18 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

19 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

20 Not to exceed \$16,500,000 (to be computed on an
21 accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
22 Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year
23 for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to
24 exceed sixteen for replacement only) and hire of passenger
25 motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the

1 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
 2 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
 3 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or
 4 fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the pur-
 5 chase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices:
 6 *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated
 7 for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
 8 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
 9 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
 10 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
 11 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of
 12 contracts or in the performance of legal services; and all
 13 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government
 14 agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of adminis-
 15 trative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be
 16 made in accordance with generally recognized accounting
 17 principles and practices.

18 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Reconstruc-
 19 tion Finance Corporation Appropriation Act, 1952".

20 CHAPTER V

21 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

22 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 24 "Salaries and expenses", \$1,075,000; and appropriations
 25 granted under this head shall be available for expenses, not

1 otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary
2 to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
3 the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78).

4 Farm labor supply revolving fund: For working capital
5 for the "Farm labor supply revolving fund", which is hereby
6 established to provide for payment of transportation, sub-
7 sistence, and all other expenses, for which the United States
8 is to be reimbursed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2)
9 of section 502 of the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law
10 78), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That said fund shall be credited with all amounts re-
12 ceived by the United States pursuant to said paragraphs.

13 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
14 employment service administration: For an additional
15 amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensa-
16 tion and employment service administration", \$19,000,000.

17 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Pay-
21 ments to school districts", \$6,000,000.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources: For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$2,000,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Resources management: For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$300,000.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE

ISLANDS

For an additional amount, fiscal years 1946 and 1947, for "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands", for payment of outstanding obligations, \$1,548.

CHAPTER VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", \$260,000,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July

1 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of
 2 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$790,216,500,
 3 to remain available until expended, of which \$200,000,000
 4 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
 5 heretofore granted under this head: *Provided*, That any funds
 6 received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of mate-
 7 rials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall
 8 be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure
 9 for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
 10 That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limita-
 11 tion on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials
 12 which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of
 13 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to
 14 stock piles established in accordance with said Act.

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 ALASKA HOUSING

18 For an additional amount for "Alaska housing", \$3,500,-
 19 000, to remain available until expended.

20 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 23 Motor Carrier Claims Commission", \$100,000, of which not
 24 more than \$66,500 shall be available for personal services.

1 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
4 National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C.
5 1861-1875), including services as authorized by section 15
6 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
7 to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase (not to
8 exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
9 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
10 security guard services; \$300,000.

11 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance
14 of the Selective Service System, as authorized by the
15 Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended,
16 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
17 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250
18 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and purchase
19 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;
20 \$30,154,000; including not exceeding \$1,856,000 for expenses
21 of National Administration, Planning, Training, and
22 Records Management, not exceeding \$6,454,000 for expenses
23 of State Administration, Planning, Training, and
24 Records Servicing, and not exceeding \$250,000 for ex-

1 penses of special boards: *Provided*, That during the current
 2 fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation
 3 from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the
 4 Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such
 5 action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 The appropriation under this head in the Independent
 9 Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for the
 10 repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equip-
 11 ment of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and
 12 appurtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and
 13 approaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport,
 14 O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National
 15 Air Museum storage collections.

16 TARIFF COMMISSION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 19 \$19,000, and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the
 20 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount
 21 available for travel expenses under this head, is increased
 22 from "\$7,500" to "\$26,500".

1 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

2 NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

3 For an additional amount for "National service life in-
4 surance", \$116,775,000, to remain available until expended.

5 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

6 For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's In-
7 demnity Act of 1951, \$5,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

11 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for
13 the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1,
14 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments,
15 \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
16 That appropriations and contract authorizations made avail-
17 able for the fiscal year 1951, under the head "Ship con-
18 struction", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act.
19 1951, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952:
20 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
21 for the purchase of vessels as authorized by law (46 U. S. C.
22 1242).

1 WAR-RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

2 For the war-risk insurance revolving fund, authorized
3 by title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended
4 (Public Law 763, approved September 7, 1950), the Sec-
5 retary of Commerce is authorized to transfer to said fund,
6 at such times as it may become necessary in order to place
7 into effect the insurance coverage authorized by said title,
8 and in such amounts as he may determine, not to exceed a
9 total of \$10,000,000 from the "Vessel operations revolving
10 fund".

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Not exceeding \$1,750,000 of the unobligated balance
13 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in the Inde-
14 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, is hereby reap-
15 propriated to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in
16 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and the
17 limitation under the latter appropriation on administrative
18 expenses shall be increased by \$750,000, and the limitation
19 under the latter appropriation on reserve fleet expenses
20 shall be increased by \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the
21 amount herein reappropriated for reserve fleet expenses shall
22 be available during the fiscal year 1952 for bottom preserva-

1 tion, supplies and materials, and contracts for their installa-
2 tion, and shall be in addition to funds appropriated therefor
3 for the fiscal year 1952.

4 CHAPTER VIII

5 NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-
8 ing Commission, established by the Universal Military Train-
9 ing and Service Act, approved June 19, 1951, including
10 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess
12 of \$50 per diem; reimbursement of the General Services
13 Administration for security guard services; hire of passenger
14 motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
15 with the purposes of this appropriation; rental of office space
16 in the District of Columbia; and purchase and installation of
17 air-conditioning equipment without regard to the provisions
18 of the Act of October 26, 1942, as amended (40 U. S. C.
19 317) ; \$185,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emer-
20 gency Fund for the President, National Defense" shall be
21 reimbursed from this appropriation for allocations made
22 therefrom for expenses of said Commission.

CHAPTER IX

FOREIGN AID

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of certain foreign areas (except Germany and Austria), including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized for like United States military or civilian personnel), and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; contingencies for the United States commanders,

1 commissioners, or other administrators of foreign areas, to
2 be expended in their respective discretions (not exceeding
3 amounts authorized or approved by the head of the depart-
4 ment or agency concerned) ; such minimum supplies for the
5 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to
6 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the ob-
7 jectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies, com-
8 modities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out
9 the purposes of this appropriation; \$21,800,000, of which
10 not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for administra-
11 tive expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the
12 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 for the military
13 functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to ex-
14 penditures made by that Department from this appropria-
15 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appro-
16 priation may be made outside continental United States,
17 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to
18 sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
19 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions
20 of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of
21 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
22 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
23 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
24 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement

1 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161) : *Provided further,*
2 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes
3 of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas in such
4 manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of
5 the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in
6 the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:
7 *Provided further,* That funds appropriated hereunder and
8 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
9 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made
10 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
11 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
12 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore ap-
13 propriated for government and relief in occupied areas and
14 not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termi-
15 nation of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as
16 may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political
17 and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further,* That
18 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
19 shall be entered into between the United States and the
20 recognized government or authority with respect to such area
21 containing such undertakings by such government or author-
22 ity as the President may determine to be necessary in order
23 to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of
24 such purposes: *Provided further,* That such agreement shall,
25 when applicable, include requirements and undertakings

1 corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified
2 in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947
3 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be
5 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-
6 lations as may be prescribed by the head of the department
7 or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges
8 from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports
9 in Japan and the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
10 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
11 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
12 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
13 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such
14 countries: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regu-
15 lations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
16 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
17 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other
18 general classification of commodities shipped to Japan or the
19 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
20 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
21 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
22 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may
23 transfer to any other department or agency any function or
24 functions provided for under this appropriation, and there
25 shall be transferred to any such department or agency with-

1 out reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation
2 from which procured, such property as the Director of the
3 Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily
4 to any function or functions so transferred.

5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in connection with the government, occupation, and
10 control of occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and re-
11 lationships with the Federal Republic of Germany and the
12 Republic of Austria, under such regulations as the Secretary
13 of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United
14 States High Commissioner for Germany at a salary of
15 \$17,500; tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10
16 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized
17 for United States civilian personnel), health and accident
18 insurance, fees incident to instruction in the United States
19 or elsewhere, and hospitalization and medical care, includ-
20 ing travel of attendants, of such persons as may be required
21 to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; actual
22 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former
23 homes the remains of persons who may die away from
24 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
25 this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of

1 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
2 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort
3 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of
4 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
5 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses
6 for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, mainte-
7 nance, operation, and distribution of educational, informa-
8 tional, reorientation, and rehabilitation materials and equip-
9 ment for Germany and Austria, including grants; medical
10 and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany
11 and Austria; expenses incident to the operation of schools
12 for American children who are dependents of Government
13 personnel; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and
14 order in occupied areas (including trial and punishment by
15 courts established by or under authority of the President) ;
16 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
17 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
18 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance
19 of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices
20 abroad; purchase (including one at not to exceed \$3,000
21 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
22 transportation to occupied Germany or Austria of property
23 donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen
24 contingencies (not to exceed \$25,000) for the United States
25 High Commissioner for Germany, to be accounted for pur-

1 suant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes
2 (31 U. S. C. 107) ; and representation allowances (not
3 to exceed \$35,000) similar to those authorized by section
4 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
5 1131) ; \$25,750,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
6 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
7 partment of State shall be available for application to
8 expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided*
9 *further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of
10 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to
11 carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned
12 agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropria-
13 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appro-
14 priation may be made outside the continental United States,
15 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard
16 to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended:
17 *Provided further*, That the Department of State is authorized
18 to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
19 including unforeseen contingencies, without dollar reimburse-
20 ment from this or any other appropriation (1) currencies
21 deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic of Germany
22 and in Austria by the Republic of Austria in accordance with
23 section 115 (b) (6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of
24 1948, as amended, and which may be made available by
25 the Economic Cooperation Administration, (2) currencies

1 otherwise deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic
2 of Germany and which become available for use of the Gov-
3 ernment of the United States, its representatives or agencies
4 in Germany, in such quantities and under such terms and
5 conditions as may be determined by the Secretary of State
6 after consultation with the Administrator for Economic Co-
7 operation, and (3) other currencies derived from activities
8 carried on under this appropriation, or presently in the pos-
9 session of or under the control of the Department of State
10 in Germany and Austria: *Provided further*, That the pro-
11 visions of section 407 of the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public
12 Law 910), shall not apply to property transfers from the
13 Department of the Army to the Department of State in
14 connection with the assumption by the Department of State
15 of civilian occupation responsibilities in Germany and
16 Austria: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this
17 appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign
18 Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation
19 contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of
20 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President
21 assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obli-
22 gations of the United States in connection with the govern-
23 ment, occupation, or control of foreign areas in addition
24 to Germany and Austria, the authorities contained in this
25 appropriation may be utilized by the Department of State in

1 connection with such government, occupation, or control of
2 such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the De-
3 partment of the Army, under the authority of the Act of
4 March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes
5 subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the
6 United States Government serving in Germany and Austria,
7 payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the
8 same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department
9 of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively.

10 CHAPTER X

11 EMERGENCY AGENCIES

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobili-
16 zation, including compensation of the Director of Defense
17 Mobilization at the rate of \$22,500 per annum; printing and
18 binding without regard to section 89 of the Act of January
19 12, 1895, as amended (44 U. S. C. 213); hire of passenger
20 motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Ad-
21 ministration for security guard service; not to exceed \$5,000
22 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended
23 under the direction of the Director for such purposes as he
24 deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final

1 and conclusive; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
2 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$1,850,000:
3 *Provided*, That contracts under this appropriation for tem-
4 porary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be
6 renewed annually.

7 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the Defense Production Ad-
10 ministration, including employment of aliens, and expenses
11 of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of
12 this appropriation, \$2,800,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

16 ACTIVITIES

17 For expenses, except as hereinafter provided for, neces-
18 sary to enable the Department of Commerce to carry out its
19 functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as
20 amended, including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire
21 of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and ex-
22 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes
23 of this appropriation; \$39,450,000.

1 DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Defense Transport Ad-
4 ministration, including expenses of attendance at meet-
5 ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation.
6 \$2,750,000.

7 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the Economic Stabilization
10 Agency, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to
11 exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to
12 be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
13 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
14 thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of
15 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
16 appropriation; \$75,000,000.

17 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

18 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Emergency operating
20 expenses", \$10,000,000; and appropriations granted under
21 this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall be available to enable
22 the General Services Administration to carry out its functions
23 arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as
24 amended.

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
2 OPERATIONS

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in
4 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act
5 of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Congress), including pur-
6 chase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor ve-
7 hicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the
9 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of em-
10 ployees occupying positions of critical importance from the
11 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
12 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
13 ment of the General Services Administration for security
14 guard services; and not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of
15 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
16 exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,
17 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
18 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
19 thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$10,755,000.

20 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

21 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
22 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of
23 the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$4,500,000, to be
24 equally matched with State funds.

1 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

2 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
3 defense materials, as authorized by subsection (h) of section
4 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$50,000,000:
5 *Provided*, That unobligated balances of funds appropriated
6 for Federal contributions in the Third Supplemental Appro-
7 priation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase of
8 medical supplies and equipment.

9 CHAPTER XI

10 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
11 JUDGMENTS

12 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
13 determined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
14 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
15 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by
16 United States district courts and the United States Court
17 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered
18 218, Eighty-second Congress, \$13,791,464, together with
19 such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and
20 when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settle-
21 ments of the General Accounting Office or provided by law)
22 and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
23 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
24 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be

1 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
 2 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
 3 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifi-
 4 cally required by law or by the judgment, payment of
 5 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
 6 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 7 Act.

8 SEC. 1102. Applicable current appropriations of the
 9 agency concerned shall be available for payment of claims
 10 certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in
 11 the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

12 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

14 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
 15 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$84.40.

16 "Transportation of things", fiscal year 1948,
 17 \$34,015.64.

18 "Fuel", fiscal year 1948, \$21,082.30.

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

21 "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
 22 forth", fiscal year 1949, \$1,324.20.

23 "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", fiscal
 24 year 1946, \$986.54.

CHAPTER XII

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS
TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

Appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury, of the departments and agencies, available in the fiscal year 1951, are hereby reduced in the sums and in the manner set forth in House Document Numbered 182, Eighty-second Congress.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 1301. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

SEC. 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless

1 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
2 person in the service of the United States on the date of
3 enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship,
4 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of
5 the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
6 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the
7 purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person
8 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements
9 of this section with respect to his status have been complied
10 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
11 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
12 be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more
13 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
14 penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
15 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
16 any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the
17 provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the
18 Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens
19 of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those
20 countries allied with the United States in the current defense
21 effort.

22 SEC. 1303. Appropriations of the executive departments
23 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
24 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
25 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quar-

1 ters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930
2 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder,
3 and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under
4 section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
5 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
6 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
7 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
9 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
10 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

11 SEC. 1304. No part of any appropriation for the current
12 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
13 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or
14 she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
15 approve of the nomination of said person.

16 SEC. 1305. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per
18 volume for the current and future volumes of the United
19 States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased
20 on condition and with the understanding that latest published
21 cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of
22 purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of
23 \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the
24 Lifetime Federal Digest.

25 SEC. 1306. Funds made available by this or any other

1 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
2 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
3 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
4 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
5 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
6 examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in
7 the field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified
9 in this chapter, all the provisions of which shall be applicable
10 to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified
11 in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*,
12 That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative
13 expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
14 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
15 correspondingly reduced.

16 SEC. 1307. No part of any funds of or available to any
17 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
18 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
19 purchase or construction of any office building at the seat of
20 government primarily for occupancy by any department or
21 agency of the United States Government or by any corpora-
22 tion owned by the United States Government.

23 SEC. 1308. No part of any appropriation contained
24 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
25 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay

1 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
2 against the Government of the United States or who is
3 a member of an organization of Government employees
4 that asserts the right to strike against the Government
5 of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
6 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
7 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
8 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
9 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
10 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
11 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
12 member of an organization of Government employees that
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
14 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
15 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
18 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
19 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
20 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
21 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
22 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
23 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
24 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
25 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any

1 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
2 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
3 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
4 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
5 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 1309. No payment shall be made from appropria-
7 tions in this Act or any other to any officer on the retired
8 lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine
9 Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and
10 Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of
11 two years after retirement who for himself or for others
12 is engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
13 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department of
14 Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
15 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

16 SEC. 1310. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act
17 and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed
18 by the President on December 16, 1950:

19 (a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of
20 the executive departments, agencies and corporations shall
21 make full use of their authority to require that initial appoint-
22 ments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service
23 shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order
24 to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel
25 of the Federal Government above the total number of perma-

1 nent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided,*
2 That any position made vacant by call to military service
3 or by transfer to a national defense agency shall not be filled
4 except on a temporary basis. All transfers (except at the
5 same or lower grade and salary), reinstatements, or promo-
6 tions to positions in the Federal Civil Service shall be made
7 on a temporary or indefinite basis. All appointments, rein-
8 statements, transfers and promotions to positions subject to
9 the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condi-
10 tion and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, trans-
11 ferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position
12 is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate
13 departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service
14 Commission. All transfers of permanent employees at the
15 same grade and salary made on a temporary basis since
16 September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis
17 as of the effective date of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph
18 shall operate to impair the permanent status of employees
19 who are changed to a temporary or indefinite basis or to alter
20 their retention status under reduction-in-force procedures
21 from that in existence prior to September 1, 1950.

22 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the
23 transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense
24 activities and encourage the retention of employees in

1 defense activities, and shall provide for reemployment rights
2 in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

3 (c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use
4 of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in
5 and outside the competitive civil service and to require
6 correction of improper allocations to higher grades of posi-
7 tions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.
8 No person in any executive department or agency whose
9 position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
10 amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher
11 grade subject to such Act without having served at least
12 one year in the next lower grade.

13 (d) From time to time, but at least annually, each
14 executive department and agency shall (1) review all posi-
15 tions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or
16 placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsi-
17 bility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all
18 such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with
19 respect to such positions which are found to be necessary,
20 make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classi-
21 fication grades of those positions which are subject to the
22 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay
23 levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-
24 fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each

1 department and agency shall submit a report to the Post
2 Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations
3 Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives con-
4 cerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with
5 information comparing the total number of employees on the
6 payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary
7 with similar information for the previous December 1.

8 SEC. 1311. Appropriations and funds made available by
9 this or any other Act for salaries, wages, or compensation,
10 for the current fiscal year shall also be available for pay-
11 ment of any tax with respect thereto which is imposed on
12 any department, agency, corporation, or other instrumen-
13 tality of the United States, as an employer, by the pro-
14 visions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

15 SEC. 1312. Personnel, and appropriations or funds avail-
16 able for salaries and expenses to any department, agency,
17 or corporation in the executive branch of the Government,
18 shall be transferred to any defense activity under the juris-
19 diction of such department or agency in such numbers or
20 amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsi-
21 bilities relating to the national defense assigned to such
22 department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

23 SEC. 1313. None of the funds provided by this Act shall
24 be used to pay employees at an average rate in excess of that

1 paid from the regular appropriations provided to the Depart-
2 ments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation bills.

3 SEC. 1314. Any funds provided by this Act shall not be
4 available for the compensation of persons performing domestic
5 information functions or related supporting functions in excess
6 of 50 per centum of the amount provided herein.

7 SEC. 1315. This Act may be cited as the "Supple-
8 mental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Passed the House of Representatives August 20, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

August 21 (legislative day, August 1), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations



ing amendment, I hope we can have a yea-and-nay vote on the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. On what is the Senate about to vote?

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the substitute offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART].

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "yea" and the Senator from Maine would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—28

Bennett	Carlson	Ferguson
Brewster	Case	Flanders
Bricker	Dirksen	Gillette
Bridges	Duff	Hendrickson
Butler, Nebr.	Dworshak	Jenner
Capehart	Ecton	Malone

Martin
McCarthy
Millikin
Mundt

Schoeppel
Taft
Watkins
Welker

Wiley
Williams

NAYS—44

Benton	Johnson, Colo.	Monroney
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Moody
Connally	Kefauver	Neely
Cordon	Kerr	Nixon
Douglas	Kilgore	O'Connor
Ellender	Knowland	Pastore
Frear	Langer	Robertson
George	Lehman	Saltonstall
Green	Lodge	Smith, N. J.
Hayden	Long	Smith, N. C.
Hill	Maybank	Sparkman
Hoey	McCarran	Stennis
Humphrey	McClellan	Thye
Hunt	McFarland	Young
Ives	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—24

Alken	Hennings	Murray
Anderson	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Butler Md.	Holland	Russell
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Cain	Kem	Smith, Maine
Clements	Magnuson	Tobey
Eastland	McMahon	Underwood
Fulbright	Morse	Wherry

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. CAPEHART for himself and other Senators was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2170) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. CAPEHART, and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from New

Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea" and the Senator from Washington would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—49

Benton	Hunt	Neely
Brewster	Ives	Nixon
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Pastore
Cordon	Kefauver	Robertson
Douglas	Kerr	Saltonstall
Ellender	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Ferguson	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Frear	Lehman	Sparkman
George	Long	Stennis
Gillette	Maybank	Thye
Green	McCarran	Watkins
Hayden	McClellan	Welker
Hendrickson	McFarland	Wiley
Hill	McKellar	Young
Hoey	Monroney	
Humphrey	Moody	

NAYS—21

Bennett	Dirksen	Martin
Bricker	Dworshak	McCarthy
Bridges	Ecton	Millikin
Butler, Nebr.	Flanders	Mundt
Capehart	Jenner	Schoeppel
Carlson	Knowland	Taft
Case	Malone	Williams

NOT VOTING—26

Alken	Hennings	Murray
Anderson	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Butler, Md.	Holland	Russell
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Cain	Kem	Smith, Maine
Clements	Lodge	Tobey
Duff	Magnuson	Underwood
Eastland	McMahon	Wherry
Fulbright	Morse	

So the bill (S. 2170) was passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT OF 1945, AS AMENDED

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to introduce and send to the desk a bill which is an amendment to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. The bill I am now introducing relates to the management of that bank, and is also for other purposes.

I am introducing the bill because the conference report on the Mutual Security Act, which was agreed to by the Senate the day before yesterday, contained a provision which would have made the Director for Mutual Security a member of the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank. I discussed that matter at some length at that time. The bill I am now introducing would have the effect of repealing that provision if it should become law.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2222) to amend the provisions of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as

amended, relative to the management of the Export-Import Bank, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk for immediate attention the conference report on—

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the submission of the conference report for a moment?

Mr. ELLENDER. Certainly.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT REPORT

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Appropriations Committee may file a report on House bill 5215, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1952, during the recess of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 1952—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1203.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels that the conference report should come first.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I thought the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] withheld the submission of the report.

Mr. ELLENDER. I simply yielded to the majority leader.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I will wait. I merely wanted Senators to know what we were going to do.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4496) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see page 12702, House proceedings, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, October 1, 1951.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4496, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
October 4, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25, 32, 33, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, to the bill (H. R. 4496) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No.

65, to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Not to exceed 10 positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of the section of the chapter entitled 'General Provisions' of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, concerning the employment of aliens, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories specified in such section who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress."

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 65.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

The motion was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1203.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1203) to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Senate", to strike out:

Two additional circuit judges for the ninth circuit. In order that the table contained in section 44 (a) of title 28 of the United States Code will reflect the change made by this section in the number of circuit judges for the ninth circuit, such table is amended to read as follows with respect to said circuit:

Circuits	Number of judges
Ninth	9

And in lieu thereof to insert:

One additional circuit judge for the fifth circuit. In order that the table contained in section 44 (a) of title 28 of the United States Code will reflect the change made by this section in the number of circuit judges for the fifth circuit, such table is amended to read as follows with respect to said circuit:

Circuits	Number of judges
Fifth	Seven

On page 2, line 15, after the name "Colorado", to strike out "one additional district judge for the district of Connecticut,"; in line 17, after the name "Delaware", to strike out "two" and insert "one"; in line 18, after the word "district", where it occurs the first time, to strike out "judges" and insert "judge"; in line 22, after the name "Nevada", to strike out "three additional district judges for the southern district of New York," and insert "one district judge for

the eastern, middle, and western districts of North Carolina"; on page 3, line 1, after the name "Ohio", to insert "one additional district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania"; in line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "one additional district judge for the middle district of"; and insert "one district judge for the middle and western districts of"; in line 7, after the word "and", to strike out "two" and insert "one"; in the same line, after the word "district", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "judges" and insert "judge"; in line 13, after "(56 Stat. 1083)", to insert "the existing judgeship for the southern district of Texas created by section 2 (d) of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges and for other purposes,' approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 495)"; on page 4, after line 10, to strike out:

Connecticut	3
-------------	---

In line 17, after the word "Southern", to strike out "5" and insert "4"; on page 5, after line 8, to strike out:

New York	
Southern	19

After line 12, to insert:

North Carolina	
Eastern, Middle, and Western	1

After line 19, to insert:

Pennsylvania	
Eastern	8

On page 6, after line 2, to strike out:

Middle	2
--------	---

After line 4, to insert:

Middle and Western	1
--------------------	---

After line 8, to insert:

Southern	4
----------	---

In line 16, after "Western", to strike out "4" and insert "3."

After line 21, to insert:

(b) (1) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional district judge for the district of Arizona. The first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge in said district shall not be filled.

On page 7, line 3, to renumber the subsection from "(b) (1)" to "(2)"; in line 8, to change the subsection number from "(2)" to "(3)"; after line 13, to insert:

(4) Subsection (c) (6) of section 90 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out the word "Washington", so that the subsection will read as follows:

"(6) The Swainsboro Division comprises the counties of Bullock, Candler, Emanuel, Jefferson, Jenkins, and Toombs.
"Court for the Swainsboro Division shall be held at Swainsboro."

In line 22, to change the subsection number from "(3)" to "(5)"; on page 8, line 3, to change the subsection number from "(4)" to "(6)"; in line 8, to change

1870

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith

Very truly,
J. M. Smith

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House approved Defense Department appropriations, autos for amputee veterans, and acted on mutual security bill.

Senate committees approved bills on supplemental appropriations, drugs, prisoners of war, and Government ethics.

House subcommittee continued hearings regarding its inquiry into Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Conferees agreed on provisions of tax bill.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, October 8.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—SUPPLEMENTAL

Committee on Appropriations: In executive session, committee concluded marking up and voted to report with amendments H. R. 5215, supplemental appropriations for 1952.

HOUSING AND RENTS—MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: Preparedness Subcommittee, in open hearings, received testimony on substandard housing and rent gouging near military installations from officials of the armed services and former Chairman of Critical Areas Committee (Ralph R. Kaul) as to what steps have been taken and what steps are planned to be taken to correct the existing situation. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

PRIVATE BILL

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee heard Rear Adm. Emory Stanley, USN (retired), testify in support of H. R. 3003, private bill.

RFC LOANS—HYDRACOL CORP. AND LITHOFOLD CORP.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Investigations Subcommittee continued its hearings on RFC loans, with former RFC Director Harvey J. Gunderson testifying on his participation in the RFC loan to the Carthage Hydracol Corp.

Turney Gratz, Washington attorney, was questioned by the subcommittee as to his connections with William M. Boyle, Jr., chairman of Democratic National Committee, and RFC loan to the American Lithofold Corp. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

U. N. NOMINATION—JESSUP

Committee on Foreign Relations: Philip Jessup continued his testimony before the subcommittee, denying charges of Senator McCarthy and testifying in behalf of his own nomination to be U. S. Delegate to the U. N. General Assembly. Subcommittee meets October 8 with Harold Stassen.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Internal Security continued its hearings, receiving testimony by Louis Budenz, professor at Fordham University, who discussed the nature of the Communist Party in the U. S. and the attitude it took toward the statements of Henry A. Wallace in connection with his visit to China in 1944. Subcommittee meets again tomorrow.

PRISONERS OF WAR, DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS, AND GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: In executive session, committee voted to report with amendments S. 513, to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, and S. 1186, to amend the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to permitting oral prescriptions for certain drugs and requiring written prescriptions for certain other groups of drugs.

It agreed to introduce and report an original joint resolution to establish a Commission on Ethics in Government.

The committee authorized its Subcommittee on Government Ethics to file in the Senate its report in pursuance of its hearings on ethics in Government. It also

authorized its Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations to file its reports which it has already approved or which it might approve in the future.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: Nine public bills, H. R. 5627-5635; ten private bills, H. R. 5636-5645; and two resolutions, H. J. Res. 343 and H. Res. 452, were introduced.

Pages 12992-12993

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 467, to authorize the exchange of wildlife refuge lands within the State of Minnesota (H. Rept. 1099);

S. 509, to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (H. Rept. 1100);

S. 466, authorizing and directing the Administrator of General Services to transfer to the Department of the Army certain property in St. Louis, Mo. (H. Rept. 1101);

S. 1967, to amend or repeal certain laws relating to Government records (H. Rept. 1102); and

H. R. 5230, providing for conveyance to the State of North Carolina of the Currituck Beach Lighthouse Reservation, Corolla, N. C. (H. Rept. 1103). Page 12952

Defense Appropriation: Adopted and sent to the Senate the conference report on H. R. 5054, the Department of Defense appropriation bill for 1952. Pages 12955-12961

Cleared for the President: The following bills were cleared for Presidential action by the House concurring in Senate amendments thereto:

Tobacco: H. R. 4475, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make additional increases in tobacco marketing quotas and acreage allotments where those prevailing are insufficient to meet estimated marketing demands and carryover requirements; and

Experimental submarines: H. R. 1227, amending the act authorizing the construction of experimental submarines by raising the cost limitation. Page 12961

VA Employment: Passed, without amendment, H. R. 5062, extending the authority of the Veterans' Administration Administrator to appoint and employ retired military officers without affecting their retired status. Page 12961

Railroad Retirement: Further consideration of H. R. 3669, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase monthly benefits paid to retired railroad employees, was deferred until the week of October 15. Pages 12961-12962

Mutual Security: The conference report on H. R. 5113, the Mutual Security Act of 1951, was rejected when the Speaker sustained a point of order against a provision

making the Director of Mutual Security a member of the Board of Directors of the Import-Export Bank. The House then proceeded to the consideration of a motion, made by Representative Richards, that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur therein with an amendment that supplied the language of the conference report minus the provision deleted by the point of order. This motion carried by a vote of 235 yeas to 98 nays and the compromise bill, as amended, was sent to the Senate. Pages 12962-12980

Amputees' Autos: Adopted and sent to the Senate the conference report on S. 1864, authorizing payments by the Veterans' Administration on purchase of automobiles by certain disabled veterans. Pages 12980-12981

Private Bill: Passed, without amendment, H. R. 5593, a private bill. Pages 12981-12982

Order of Business: Calendar Wednesday business, in order on October 10, was dispensed with by a unanimous-consent request. Page 12984

Bill Referred: S. 2170, to amend the Defense Production Act regarding price ceilings for manufacturers and processors, passed by the Senate on October 4, was today referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Page 12992

Program for Monday: Adjourned at 4:55 p. m. until Monday, October 8, at 12 o'clock noon. For program, see Congressional Program Ahead in this DIGEST.

Committee Meetings

MARYLAND PARK—TOBACCO

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered the following bills reported to the House:

H. R. 2150, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission; and

H. R. 3554, to provide that the carry-over of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity of such tobacco on hand in the United States on January 1 of such marketing year.

MISSOURI VALLEY HEARINGS

Committee on Agriculture: Chairman Cooley announced today that a subcommittee headed by Representative Poage, of Texas, will investigate flood control, soil conservation, and related problems in the Missouri Valley area during the period October 12 to 20.



SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

OCTOBER 6, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5215]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5215), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$1, 586, 587, 316

Amount of increase by Senate..... 164, 609, 465

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 1, 751, 196, 781

Total estimates considered by the Senate (contained in H. Docs. Nos. 67, 139, 163, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 184, 187, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 215, 218, 219, 220, 223, and 226; and S. Docs. Nos. 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 71)..... 2, 314, 491, 657

Chapter	Agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
I	District of Columbia.....	\$1,040,650	\$370,650	\$735,650	—\$504,000	+\$356,000
II	Legislative.....	182,400	—182,400	244,144	+61,744	+61,744
III	Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.....	9,178,309	557,404	4,972,009	—4,206,300	+4,414,605
IV	Treasury and Post Office.....	35,925,000	31,275,000	32,275,000	—3,650,000	+1,000,000
V	Labor-Federal Security.....	32,435,000	27,575,000	27,200,000	—5,285,000	—375,000
VI	Interior.....	10,886,548	2,301,548	5,991,548	—4,895,000	+3,690,000
VII	Independent Offices.....	1,353,454,000	1,266,084,500	1,323,291,555	—35,162,445	+37,227,055
VIII	National Security Training Commission.....	185,000	185,000	185,000	-----	-----
IX	Department of the Army, Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control.....	55,925,000	47,550,000	1,918,000	+1,918,000	+1,918,000
X	Foreign Aid.....	797,408,000	197,105,000	51,250,000	—4,676,000	+3,700,000
XI	Emergency Agencies.....	13,860,400	13,791,464	280,009,125	—507,399,875	+92,904,125
XII	Claims and Judgments.....			13,860,400	-----	+68,936
	Total.....	2,314,421,657	1,583,537,316	1,751,196,781	—563,294,876	+164,609,465
XIII	Reductions in appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury (1951):					
	Appropriations.....	343,442,925	343,442,925	343,342,925	—100,000	—100,000
	Contract authorizations.....	119,387,000	119,387,000	119,387,000	-----	-----
	Authorizations to borrow from Treasury.....	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	-----	-----
	Total.....	572,829,925	572,829,925	572,729,925	—100,000	—100,000

CHAPTER XI—EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

An increase of \$60,524,125 is recommended by the committee for the several agencies charged with carrying out provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The total amount provided is \$192,374,125, which is \$70,034,875 below the estimates of \$262,409,000.

In addition to the amount appropriated, the committee recommends that the amount of \$4,174,414 for the Department of Agriculture be derived from section 32 funds, a permanent appropriation.

In arriving at the amount of the recommended increase, the committee considered revised estimates as to minimum requirements submitted by the Defense Mobilization Administrator and in general has recommended a reduction of 7½ percent, with a still further reduction in some agencies. The following table shows the estimate, the amount allowed by the House and the amount recommended by the Senate for each agency involved in defense production activities:

Comparative statement showing amounts available in 1951, budget estimates for 1952, amounts allowed by House, and amounts recommended by Senate Committee for the Emergency Agencies

	1951 funds		1952 estimate for direct appropriation	Allowance by House		Amount recommended by Senate committee
	By transfer as noted	By transfer from "Expenses of defense production"		Committee recommendation	As passed	
Executive Office of the President:						
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	1 \$390,000	\$8,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,850,000	\$1,850,000	\$1,711,250
Council of Economic Advisers, defense production activities.....		27,000	75,000	0	0	24,975
Defense Production Administration.....		1,254,000	3,600,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,330,000
Department of Commerce:						
Office of the Secretary, defense production activities.....		15,842,100	50,400,000	39,450,000	39,450,000	40,557,175
Industry Evaluation Board.....		(33,000)	(212,000)	0	0	(196,100)
Office of Technical Services.....		(5,000)	(39,000)	0	0	(36,075)
Office of Transportation.....		(16,000)	(150,000)	0	0	(75,000)
Office of International Trade.....		(163,000)	(275,000)	0	0	(225,000)
Office of the Secretary.....		(291,000)	(562,000)	(450,000)	(450,000)	(500,000)
Office of Field Service.....		(3,338,100)	(13,250,000)	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)
National Production Authority.....		(11,996,000)	(33,912,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,525,000)
Defense Transport Administration.....		879,000	2,900,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,543,750
Defense Transport Administration.....		(564,000)	(1,655,000)	(1,655,000)	(1,655,000)	(1,530,875)
Working fund, Interstate Commerce Commission.....		(325,000)	(1,245,000)	(1,095,000)	(1,095,000)	(1,012,875)
Department of the Interior: Office of the Secretary, defense production activities.....		2,995,000	7,245,000	5,250,000	0	6,701,625
Federal Security Agency:						
Office of Education, expenses of defense training.....			5,114,000	0	0	0
Office of the Administrator, defense production activities.....		20,834	1,200,000	2,000,000	0	400,000
Department of Agriculture: Office of the Secretary, defense production activities.....		4,623,931	5,100,000	3,290,000	0	* (4,174,414)
Department of Labor: Office of the Secretary, defense production activities.....		829,494	3,575,000	2,550,000	0	2,451,250
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Office of the Administrator, defense production activities.....		226,500	1,625,000	800,000	0	774,225
Department of Justice: Legal activities and general administration, defense production activities.....		14,000	245,000	150,000	0	226,625
Economic Stabilization Agency.....	o 12,809,606	27,318,900	* 141,830,000	127,000,000	75,000,000	123,940,750
Office of the Administrator.....		(177,000)	(650,000)	(600,000)	† (353,200)	(601,250)
Office of Price Stabilization.....		(24,490,300)	(105,500,000)	(97,000,000)	‡ (57,013,700)	(90,857,375)

Office of Rent Stabilization.....	(12,809,606)	(16,400,000)	(15,000,000)	† (8,816,550)	(14,634,450)
Wage Stabilization Board.....		(2,626,600)	(16,154,000)	† (8,228,800)	(14,942,450)
Salary Stabilization Board.....		(25,000)	(3,126,000)	† (587,750)	(2,891,550)
General Services Administration: Emergency operating expenses, defense production activities.....		6,340,000	12,500,000	10,000,000	9,280,000
Small Defense Plants Administration.....			25,000,000	0	462,500
Total, defense production activities.....	13,189,606	\$ 60,378,759	262,409,000	194,090,000	192,374,125

¹ From "Emergencies (national defense), Executive Office of the President."

² Approved by House committee for claimant agency functions.

³ Funds for Production and Marketing Administration to be absorbed through use of regular funds permitted by sec. 1312.

⁴ To be derived from sec. 32 funds.

⁵ From "Office of Housing Expediter."

⁶ H. Doc. 219 reduces estimate by \$1,600,000 for control of commercial rents, since authority for the control was not included in Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951.

⁷ Allocation by agency based on ratio of 58.77 percent of committee recommendation.

* Funds available for 1951 composed of the following:

First Supplemental, 1951 (Public Law 843, approved Sept. 27, 1950)..... \$30,000,000
 Third Supplemental, 1951 (Public Law 45, approved June 2, 1951).... 27,331,896
 Transfers from regular agencies, provided by third supplemental..... 4,858,031

Subtotal.....

Less estimated unobligated balance..... 62,189,926

Net of funds available, 1951, expenses of defense production..... 1,811,167

Net of funds available, 1951, expenses of defense production..... 60,378,759

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$32,380,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, to provide a total amount of \$97,635,000 as itemized in the tabulation below. The amount allowed is \$437,365,000 below the estimate of \$535,000,000.

In recommending \$3,000,000 for communications under the heading of "Operations," the committee intends that no part of such funds shall be used for duplicating existing communications facilities, but shall be used solely for the required emergency communications in case of danger.

For protective facilities, the committee recommends \$6,500,000 to be provided in a new section in the bill for engineering surveys. The committee agrees with the House that no funds should be allowed for modification of existing buildings or for construction of new shelters but the committee believes it is essential to provide funds for the survey and identification of existing structures which assure reasonable protection without modification.

The committee has also recommended a new section in the bill to set up a procurement fund of \$5,000,000 in order to provide a working capital for procurement of matching fund items subject to reimbursement by the States for their portion.

Appropriation program	Presidential submission	As passed by House	Recommended by Senate
Operations:			
Attack warning.....	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$240,000
Communications.....	4,170,000	4,170,000	3,000,000
Reserve supply.....	4,154,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Training and education.....	1,545,000	1,545,000	1,545,000
Research and development.....	2,515,000	200,000	1,250,000
Executive direction ¹	7,121,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Total operations.....	19,745,000	10,755,000	11,635,000
Contributions:			
Attack warning.....	4,200,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Communications.....	4,425,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Fire fighting.....	21,106,000		7,500,000
Warden.....	2,773,000		
Rescue.....	12,751,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total contributions.....	45,255,000	4,500,000	14,000,000
Emergency supplies and equipment:			
Medical supplies and equipment.....	141,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Welfare services.....	21,800,000		
Engineering services.....	35,100,000		10,000,000
Transportation services.....	2,100,000		500,000
Total emergency supplies and equipment.....	200,000,000	50,000,000	60,500,000
Protective facilities:			
Engineering surveys.....	6,500,000	0	6,500,000
Modification of existing buildings.....	243,500,000	0	
Construction of new shelters.....			
Total protective facilities.....	250,000,000	0	6,500,000
Procurement fund: Increase of capital.....	20,000,000	0	5,000,000
Total all appropriations.....	535,000,000	65,255,000	97,635,000

¹ Including public information.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Chapter I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE----- (\$366, 000)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$600,000 which is an increase of \$366,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$270,000 under the budget estimate of \$870,000.

Total increase, chapter I----- (366, 000)

Chapter II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH:

SENATE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY----- \$7, 120

The committee recommends that the salary of the Parliamentarian of the Senate be increased from \$8,000 basic and \$10,846 gross to \$12,500, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent. This is an individual case for the Parliamentarian in recognition of meritorious services and to equalize to some degree his salary with that of the House Parliamentarian, and is not to be considered as a precedent for other requests for raises. The committee has also provided for an Assistant Parliamentarian at \$5,940 basic and \$9,019 gross, to be selected by the Parliamentarian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

PAYMENTS TO BENEFICIARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS----- 50, 000

The committee recommends the following paragraphs be included in the bill:

For payment to Eleanor M. Fellows, widow of Frank Fellows, late a Representative from the State of Maine, \$12,500.

For payment to Winifred Gillette, widow of Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

For payment to Ruth M. Vaughn, widow of Albert C. Vaughn, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

For payment to Ida Stefan, widow of Karl Stefan, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE----- 4, 624

The committee recommends that the following language and appropriations be included in the bill:

For payment to James C. Davis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Lowe versus Davis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,275.

For payment to Thomas B. Curtis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,460.

For payment to Raymond W. Karst, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,889.

Total increase, chapter II----- 61, 744

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Chapter III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS:

The committee considered a supplemental budget estimate in the amount of \$100,000 submitted to the Senate for the employment of 25 additional deputy marshals for assignment in the Territory of Alaska. The committee has been advised that the Department of Justice has initiated studies with the view of proposing legislation both to the Congress and the Territorial Legislature for the strengthening of law enforcement in the Territory. It is the hope of the Department to use this study to form the basis for a Territorial police force to combat local crime, thereby allowing the United States marshals to devote their time to strictly Federal matters. The committee has denied this request for an additional 25 deputy marshals pending the results of the study referred to.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE-----

\$3, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service together with authority to purchase not to exceed 50 additional automobiles. These funds are necessary for the Service to carry out the President's directive concerning the strengthening of law enforcement work as a direct support to the success of the program for the importation of agricultural workers under Public Law 78. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$6,500,000 and the House Committee on Appropriations recommended an appropriation of \$4,000,000. However, the entire item was deleted from the bill on the floor of the House.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM:

Buildings and facilities-----

400, 000

The committee considered a request for \$950,000 for the construction of a jail at Anchorage, Alaska, the present jail being totally unsatisfactory. The committee is convinced there is need for a new jail at Anchorage but feels the plans of the Bureau of Prisons are too costly. Accordingly, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,000 and the Bureau of Prisons is instructed to revise its plans so as to build a complete jail for this amount.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION:

Claims, Federal Airport Act:-----

944, 605

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be included in the bill:

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act", \$944,605, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Municipal Airport, Santa Fe, New Mexico, \$71,444; Malcolm-McKinnon Airport, Glynn County, Georgia, \$36,340; Municipal Airport, Lakeview, Oregon, \$16,627; Manteo Airport, Dare County, North Carolina, \$29,458; Municipal Airport, Shreveport, Louisiana, \$238,281; Hyannis Municipal Airport, Barnstable, Massachusetts, \$45,136; Snohomish County

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Airport, Snohomish County, Washington, \$38,886; New Castle County Airport, New Castle County, Delaware, \$27,060; Municipal Airport, Watertown, South Dakota, \$66,747; Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, \$4,017; Cut Bank Municipal Airport, Cut Bank and Glacier County, Montana, \$32,836; Municipal Airport, Long Beach, California, \$200,679; Municipal Airport, Lewiston and Fergus County, Montana, \$58,558; Simmons-Nott Airport, Newbern, North Carolina, \$78,536.

Section 17 of the Federal Airport Act (49 U. S. C. 1116) authorizes the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, on behalf of the United States, to consider, ascertain, and determine the actual or estimated cost of the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damage to public airports caused by Federal agencies and requires that he certify such amounts to the Congress. The certifications of the Administrator to Congress as to the amounts found due are to be deemed contractual obligations of the United States. To date, appropriations have been made for seven groups of claims, totaling \$4,328,513. The Administrator has now adjusted an eighth group covering 14 public airports and has submitted certifications for the amounts found due to the Congress. The amounts of these certifications total \$944,605.

THE JUDICIARY:

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS-----

\$70,000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1951 in the amount of \$70,000. The committee has been advised that approximately this amount remains to be paid commissioners for services performed during the past fiscal year.

Total increase, chapter III-----

4, 414, 605

Chapter IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT:

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT-----

\$1,000,000

The committee recommends that the following item be added to the bill:

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt," \$1,000,000: Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for advertising the savings bond program by press, radio or television.

The budget estimate is in the amount of \$2,000,000 and the House disallowed the entire amount.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION----- (\$1,315,000)

The committee recommends that the following new language be included in the bill:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "General administration", \$1,315,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Postal operations".

These funds are necessary to provide for expenses in connection with the new money-order system, the work of which was previously processed by certain post offices under the appropriation "Postal operations" and which will henceforth be processed by the regional accounting offices under "General administration."

CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES----- (600,000)

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices", \$600,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947".

The amount to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947" is necessary for payment of claims arising as a result of Public Law 492, approved April 29, 1950, which provides for retroactive grade increases for certain World War II veterans who lost opportunity for probational civil service appointments by reason of their service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION----- (1,250,000)

The authorization requested by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to utilize \$17,835,000 of its funds for administrative expenses has not previously been considered by the Congress, the authority contained in this supplemental bill representing their regular activities for fiscal year 1952. The House reduced the request from \$17,835,000 to \$16,500,000. It is the opinion of the committee that the House reduction was entirely too much in view of the additional work which has been placed upon the RFC as a result of the international situation. Accordingly, the committee is recommending that this Corporation be authorized to utilize \$17,750,000 of its funds for administrative expenses. This amounts to an increase of \$1,250,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$85,000 in the budget estimate.

Total increase, chapter IV----- 1,000,000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Chapter V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$425, 000
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000 an increase of \$425,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$1,685,000 under the budget estimate. This appropriation is to be used in connection with the foreign labor program authorized under Public Law 78, and is to be charged with the \$200,000 previously made available under P. L. 113, approved August 16, 1951.

The labor agreement between the Governments of Mexico and the United States under which the agriculture laborers are recruited from the Mexican interior expires on February 11, 1952. The amount recommended is, in the opinion of the committee, ample to finance operations under the 6-month agreement.

The Department would be unable, with a lesser amount, to recruit and furnish the requisite number of agriculture workers necessary to harvest the crops for the gathering of which there is a pressing need for imported workers.

Total increase, chapter V-----	425, 000
	425, 000

Chapter VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

The House recommended the full amount of the budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for "Management of resources" to provide for the starting of a program for control of halogeton, a poisonous weed which has infested large portions of the public domain in the Western States. The committee concurs in the action of the House and has inserted language authorizing an increase in the use of funds for personal services in the amount of \$656,000 to provide for this program.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Resources management:

The House recommended the full amount of the budget estimate on \$300,000 for control of halogeton on Indian lands. The committee concurs in the action of the House and has inserted language authorizing the use of \$56,980 of these funds for personal services connected with this program.

Construction-----	\$575, 000
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The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Construction: For an additional amount for "Construction," \$575,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$142,950": Provided, That no obligation shall be incurred under appropriations granted under this head for construction of school

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

facilities at Ponemah, Minnesota, until school district number 45 of the State of Minnesota shall have deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation an amount equal to the proceeds of the insurance collected on the destroyed Ponemah school plant.

The funds provided for in this appropriation are to be used to replace school facilities destroyed by fire. The school facilities to be replaced are as follows:

New Mexico, Shiprock (Navajo Agency) school dormitory	\$180, 000
New Mexico, Albuquerque, school facilities	237, 000
Minnesota, Ponemah, school facilities	158, 000
	<hr/> 575, 000 <hr/>

The committee recommends that the following proviso be included in the language under the Bureau of Indian Affairs:

: Provided further, That balances in prior year appropriations under this head for acquisition of land may be used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust 20 acres of land in Placer County, California, for the use of the Indians of the Auburn Rancheria

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION:

Construction and Rehabilitation

\$2, 285, 000

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation," \$2,285,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$285,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$81,500.

The foregoing amendment restores the reduction of \$285,000 made by the House in the supplemental estimate for the Vermejo project in New Mexico; and provides \$2,000,000 requested of the Senate in a supplemental estimate for the Palisades project in Idaho.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Surveys, investigations and research

150, 00

The committee recommends the following paragraph be added to the bill:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, investigations, and research: For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$150,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$108,930".

These funds are provided for a special hydrologic survey of the Kansas-Missouri flood area while the debris-littered banks from the recent

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

flood waters may still be used to determine flood crests and flood flows.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE:

Investigation of resources.....\$150, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 to provide funds for sea lamprey control as authorized by the act of July 30, 1951, Public Law 94. The following language has been inserted in the bill:

Investigation of resources: For an additional amount for "Investigations of Resources", \$150,000, and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$22,500".

Construction.....530, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$530,000 for the purpose of repairing and rehabilitating fish facilities and wildlife facilities which were destroyed or damaged due to recent floods of the midwestern rivers. The following paragraph has been added to the bill:

Construction: For an additional amount for "Construction", \$530,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$67,425".

Total increase, chapter VI.....3, 690, 000

Chapter VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION:

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The funds provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available to the Commission for the employment of personnel in foreign countries without regard to the limitations on the amounts available for personal services contained therein and without regard to the provisions of section 605 thereof.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.....\$11, 928, 655

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate contained in House Document 210 except for a reduction of 10 percent in the amount available for personal services under the activity of Administrative Services. The total amount provided is \$271,928,655, which is \$1,071,345 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

: Provided, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, "of which

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

not to exceed \$9,642,111 shall be available for personal services for that activity designated 'administrative services' ". Provided further, That section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission

The intent of the committee is to relieve the Commission from the administrative difficulties incident to operating with the limitation in the regular bill, which now reads, "of which not more than \$25,135,000 shall be available for personal services", and to lessen the limitation to 90 percent of \$10,713,456, the personal services estimate for administrative services under the base budget plus the supplemental estimate.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION:

The committee is of the opinion that there was not sufficient justification for the appropriation of supplemental funds for the operation of the program at this time. It has therefore disallowed the supplemental request of \$2,431,000. However, in order that the program may continue without interruption, it is recommended that the limitation on funds in Public Law 137, granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans, pursuant to section 14 of the Act, be decreased to \$500,000; and that the limitation of \$4,375,000, for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin be decreased to \$3,000,000 in order that the Commission may have operating as well as transporting funds.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the Act, is hereby decreased to \$500,000, and the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German Ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,000,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS:

The committee agrees with the reduction of \$9,783,500 from the estimate of \$800,000,000, to provide a total of \$790,216,500 as allowed by the House. The committee feels, however, that the reduction should not be applied to specific items as stated in the House report, and that the Administrator should use his best judgment in the operation of the program so as to absorb the reduction within the amount appropriated.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION-----

\$261, 000

The committee considered a supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document 58 for \$321,000 in order to complete the project at a total cost of \$5,821,000. The committee feels that the estimate of \$20,000 for "operator's diagrams" and the estimate of \$40,000 for "archival drawings" are not proper items to be included in

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

the cost of completion. The amount added to the bill of \$261,000 would provide a total cost for the project of \$5,761,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

For an additional amount for "Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion", \$261,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATING EXPENSES-----

\$3, 080, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$3,050,000 for increased rentals and increased costs of electric power, supplies and equipment, and to provide for the estimate contained in Senate Document 58 of \$30,000 for restoration of records, replacement of equipment and space replacement and moving resulting from flood damage at Kansas City, Kans.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, General Services Administration", \$3,080,000.

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES-----

35, 692, 350

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for emergency expenses not otherwise provided for required by expanded workloads of the defense program and for which General Services Administration is solely responsible. The original estimate of \$42,778,000 has been revised, due to a lesser number for which space, equipment and supplies must be provided, to the amount of \$35,772,000. The amount provided of \$35,692,350 is below the original estimate by \$7,085,650 and below the revised estimate by \$79,650. In arriving at this figure the committee recommends the full amount of the revised estimate for rents and utility services and for other contractual services but has effected a ten percent reduction in other objects of expenditure.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$35,692,350: Provided, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND-----

\$1, 430, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate in Senate Document 58 for replacement of losses of inventory and equipment resulting from flood damage at Kansas City, Kans.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for the "General supply fund", established by section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U. S. C. 219), for replacement of losses of inventory and equipment resulting from flood damage to the Federal Supply Center, Kansas City, Kansas, \$1,430,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND-----

256, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the supplemental estimate in Senate Document 58 for extraordinary costs incurred preceding and during the flood at Kansas City, Kans., and the emergency operations required in setting up a tentative alternative stores program as a result of the damage to the Kansas City warehouse.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$256,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services, is increased from "\$8,201,000" to "\$8,409,500".

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR:

Alaska housing-----

\$1, 500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 as an addition to the revolving fund previously provided of \$10,000,000. The total of \$15,000,000 thus provided is the full authorization in Public Law 52, Eighty-first Congress, for the establishment of a revolving fund to aid in the production of urgently needed housing in the Territory of Alaska.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION-----

24, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$124,000.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount available for personal services be increased from \$66,500 to \$82,000.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION-----

6, 000, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$6,300,000, in order to enable the Foundation to begin operations as contemplated by the 1950 act.

The committee also recommends that language be added to the bill authorizing award of graduate fellowships, expenses of attendance of meetings of organizations concerned, and continuing funds available until expended.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM-----

1, 646, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$31,800,000.

The committee also recommends that the limitations on expenses be increased as follows:

For "National administration, planning, training, and records management," from \$1,856,000 to \$2,184,000.

For "State administration, planning, training, and records servicing," from \$6,454,000 to \$7,598,000.

For "Expenses of special boards," from \$250,000 to \$429,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—MARITIME ACTIVITIES:

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES:

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

The third proviso of Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress, under the head "Maritime activities, operating-differential subsidies," is hereby amended by striking out "fifteen hundred and twenty-two" and inserting in lieu thereof "seventeen hundred and twenty-four".

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS-----

409, 050

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—MARITIME ACTIVITIES—
Continued

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$409,050: *Provided, That the provision under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, which reads "and \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet" is amended to read "and \$749,050 for the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$55 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman".*

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS:

SECTION 701. LIMITATION ON EMPLOYMENT OF CHAUFFEURS:

In order to provide for treating the agencies covered by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on exactly the same basis as agencies covered by other appropriation acts for 1952, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

SEC. 701. Section 404 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by inserting the words "principal or primary" between the word "whose" and the word "duties" in the first sentence thereof.

SECTION 702. LIMITATION ON FILLING OF VACANCIES
(JENSEN AMENDMENT):

In order to conform section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, relating to the filling of vacancies, to the provisions in other appropriation acts for 1952, so that all agencies of the Government may be treated uniformly, the committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

SEC. 702. Section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by striking out the second proviso thereof and inserting in lieu of said proviso the following: "Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1952, this section shall cease to apply."

SECTION 703. EXEMPTION FROM INFORMATION SPECIALISTS RESTRICTIONS.

The committee recommends that the following section be included in the bill in order to assure that activities connected with the preparation of the Federal Register shall not be interpreted to come under the provisions of the restrictions on information specialists and domestic information functions.

SEC. 703. The provisions of section 1414 of this Act and the provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register.

Total increase, chapter VII-----

\$62, 227, 055

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Chapter IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS:

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works-----

\$168, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$168,000 for the dredging of the switching channel in the Cape Fear River, Wilmington, N. C.

Flood control, general-----

1, 750, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,750,000 for "Flood control, general." For the Dallas floodway, Texas, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 and for the Tucson diversion channel, Arizona, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000.

Total increase, chapter IX-----

1, 918, 000

Chapter X

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS-----

2, 700, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,500,000, an increase of \$2,700,000 over the House and a reduction of \$2,500,000 under the budget estimate of \$27,000,000. The increase recommended by the committee is for the program in the Ryukyus Islands. For economic aid and administrative expenses in the Ryukyus Islands, the House recommended \$12,350,000 and \$1,125,000, respectively. The House also allowed \$300,000 for the exchange of persons program and \$600,000 for reorientation. The committee recommends an additional \$2,500,000 be allocated to economic aid and an additional \$500,000 for administrative expenses over the House amounts. Since the increased appropriation recommended by the committee totals \$2,700,000, it is expected that the Department will absorb \$300,000 of this allocation from the funds provided for reorientation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS-----

1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,750,000 for Government in the Occupied Areas of Germany and Austria. The amount recommended is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the House bill and a reduction of \$2,176,000 in the budget estimate. Of the amount recommended, \$22,750,000 is for activities in Germany and \$4,000,000 for activities in Austria.

Total increase, chapter X-----

3, 700, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Chapter XI—Emergency Agencies

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

\$24, 975

The committee recommends that \$24,975 be allowed to the Council for defense production activities. The amount allowed is \$50,025 below the estimate of \$75,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Council of Economic Advisers to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$24,975.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

530, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$3,330,000 for defense production activities, which is \$270,000 below the estimate of \$3,600,000.

The committee also recommends that the following transfer provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That transfers (not to exceed 10 per centum) between the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Administration" and "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities, Department of Commerce" may be made by agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and the Administrator of the Defense Production Administration with approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1, 107, 175

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$40,557,175 for defense production activities, which is \$9,842,825 below the estimate of \$50,400,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6, 701, 625

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:

The committee recommends that \$6,701,625 be allowed to the Department for defense production activities. The amount allowed is \$543,375 below the estimate of \$7,245,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed four) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$6,701,625.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

\$400,000

The committee recommends that \$400,000 be allowed to the Agency for defense production activities. The amount allowed is \$800,000 below the estimate of \$1,200,000.

Nothing is provided for the expenses of defense training under the Office of Education.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION
ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Federal Security Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The committee recommends that \$4,174,414 be allowed to the Department for defense production activities, to be derived from section 32 funds. The amount allowed is \$925,586 below the estimate of \$5,100,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION
ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$4,174,414, to be derived from funds appropriated for the current fiscal year by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2,451,250

The committee recommends that \$2,451,250 be allowed to the Department for defense production activities. The amount allowed is \$1,123,750 below the estimate of \$3,575,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Labor to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,451,250.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-----

\$774, 225

The committee recommends that \$774,225 be allowed to the Agency for defense production activities. The amount allowed is \$850,775 below the estimate of \$1,625,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE
AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Housing and Home Finance Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$774,225.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION-----

226, 625

The committee recommends that \$226,625 be allowed to the Department for defense production activities. The amount allowed is \$18,375 below the estimate of \$245,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Justice to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$226,625.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY-----\$48, 940, 750

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$123,940,750 for defense production activities, as follows:

Office of Administrator-----	\$601, 250
Office of Price Stabilization-----	90, 867, 375
Office of Rent Stabilization-----	14, 638, 125
Wage Stabilization Board-----	14, 942, 450
Salary Stabilization Board-----	2, 891, 550

Total----- 123, 940, 750

The amount recommended is \$17,889,250 below the estimate of \$141,830,000.

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION-----462, 500

The committee recommends that \$462,500 be allowed to the new Administration for organizing expenses and program development. The amount allowed is \$24,537,500 below the estimate of \$25,000,000 to establish a revolving fund.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for organizing, and developing the program of, the Small Defense Plants Administration, established by section 714 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$462,500.

Total increases, defense production activities-----

61, 619, 125

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION:

OPERATIONS-----880, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$11,635,000, which is \$8,110,000 below the estimate of \$19,745,000.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS-----9, 500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$14,000,000, which is \$31,255,000 below the estimate of \$45,255,000.

CIVIL DEFENSE PROCUREMENT FUND-----5, 000, 000

The committee recommends that the Administration be allowed a procurement fund of \$5,000,000. The amount allowed is \$15,000,000 below the estimate of \$20,000,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

CIVIL DEFENSE PROCUREMENT FUND

For additional working capital for the "Civil Defense Procurement Fund", \$5,000,000; and said fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT-----	\$10,500,000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$60,500,000, which is \$139,500,000 below the estimate of \$200,000,000.

PROTECTIVE FACILITIES-----	6,500,900
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The committee recommends that the Administration be allowed \$6,500,000 for contributions to States for engineering surveys. The amount allowed is the estimate for surveys, but is \$243,500,000 below the total estimate for surveys, modification and construction of \$250,000,000.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

For financial contributions to the States pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 for engineering surveys to establish availability of shelters in existing structures in critical target areas, \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS:

In order to ratify previous expenditures for "Expenses of defense production" and for "Federal Civil Defense Administration," the committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

EMERGENCY AGENCIES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. The appropriations and authority provided in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, approved June 2, 1951, under the heading "Expenses of defense production" and "Federal Civil Defense Administration," shall be available from and including April 1, 1951, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period April 1 to June 1, 1951, inclusive, in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

Total increases, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	32,380,000
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Total increases, chapter XI-----	93,999,125
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Chapter XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS-----	\$68,936
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An additional amount of \$68,936 is recommended for this chapter to provide a total appropriation of \$13,860,400. The additional sum was submitted to the Senate in Senate Document No. 63.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Chapter XIII

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY:

The House bill includes rescissions as set forth in House Document No. 182 in a total amount of \$572,829,925 which was submitted in compliance with section 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, providing for reductions of at least \$550,000,000. Included in the amount of \$572,829,925 is a rescission of \$4,340,000 for construction under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. The committee has recommended language which will provide that the rescission for construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs be \$4,240,000 in lieu of \$4,340,000. The effect of this amendment is to make available \$100,000 for repairs to the drainage system at the Flathead Indian irrigation project in Montana.

Chapter XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS:

SECTION 1406. EXEMPTION OF FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS; PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATIONS AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION FROM SECTION 409 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952:

The committee recommends that the following provision be included in the bill:

Provided further, That section 409 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to the administrative expense limitations fixed by that Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury.

SECTION 1410—WHITTEN AMENDMENT:

The committee recommends that the Whitten amendment be stricken from the bill and inserts in lieu thereof, an amendment recommended to the committee by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee:

SEC. 1310. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: Provided, That any position made vacant by call to military service or by transfer to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary basis. All transfers (except at the same or lower grade and salary), reinstatements, or promotions to positions in the Federal Civil Service shall be

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

GENERAL PROVISIONS—Continued

made on a temporary or indefinite basis. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees at the same grade and salary made on a temporary basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph shall operate to impair the permanent status of employees who are changed to a temporary or indefinite basis or to alter their retention status under reduction in force procedures from that in existence prior to September 1, 1950.

(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from non-defense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities; and shall provide for reemployment rights in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in and outside the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such Act without having served at least one year in the next lower grade.

(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level; (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary; (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous December 1.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

GENERAL PROVISIONS—Continued

SEC. 1410. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

(a) *The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: Provided, That any position vacated by a permanent employee called to military service or transferred to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis. All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all permanent employees who are transferred from one agency to another shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this Act: Provided, That such employees shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred.*

(b) *The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for permanent employees in the activities from which such employees are transferred.*

(c) *The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such Act without having served at least one year in the next lower grade: Provided, That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service and the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service may by regulation provide for promotions of two grades in one year (1) to positions not higher than GS-5; (2)*

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

GENERAL PROVISIONS—Continued

to positions not higher than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals; (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee has completed a training period under a training program approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4) of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no position in the normal line of promotion in the grade immediately below that of the position to be filled: Provided further, That this subsection shall not apply to any case involving an employee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade position on a competitive civil service register, or being advanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted or separated because of reduction in force.

(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30.

(e) The provisions of this section, other than the proviso to the first sentence of subsection (a) and other than the last sentence of subsection (a), shall not be applicable to positions in the field service of the Post Office Department.

SECTION 1415—INFORMATION SPECIALISTS

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

SEC. 1415. (a) No part of the money appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, by this or any other Act to the Department of Labor or the Federal Security Agency which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such Department or such agency, respectively, during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

GENERAL PROVISIONS—Continued

information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by a similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) No provision in any Act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the amount of any appropriation made to any department, agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate persons engaged in the performance of functions described in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, if the aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal year by such department, agency, or corporation in the performance of such functions does not exceed four at any time.

Total increases, all chapters----- \$171, 504, 465

DECREASES

Chapter V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY:

Farm Labor Supply Revolving Fund----- \$500, 000

The budget estimate for the Farm Labor Supply Revolving Fund authorized under Public Law 78 is in the amount of \$1,500,000 and the House approved the full amount or the estimate. It is the opinion of the committee that a revolving fund of \$1,000,000 will be entirely adequate for this purpose and accordingly a reduction of \$500,000 under the House is recommended.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY:

OFFICE OF EDUCATION:

Payments to school districts----- 300, 000

The budget estimate is in the amount of \$6,000,000 which is the amount allowed by the House. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,700,000, a reduction of \$300,000 under the House and the estimate since it is believed this amount will be sufficient to pay additional entitlements for fiscal year 1951 operations.

Total decreases, chapter V----- 800, 000

DECREASES—Continued

Chapter VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION:

Servicemen's indemnities-----	\$5, 000, 000
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The committee recommends that the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for servicemen's indemnities be stricken from this bill since House Joint Resolution 340 was agreed to by the Congress on October 4, 1951, providing for this appropriation. The special Resolution was passed by the Congress inasmuch as the funds were urgently required by the Veterans' Administration.

Chapter XI—Emergency Agencies

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION-----	\$138, 750
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The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$1,711,250, which is a reduction of 7½ percent below the House allowance, and a reduction of \$288,750 below the budget estimate for defense production activities of \$2,000,000.

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION-----	206, 250
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The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,543,750, which is a reduction of 7½ percent below the House allowance, and a reduction of \$356,250 below the estimate of \$2,900,000 for defense production activities.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION-----	750, 000
--------------------------------------	----------

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$9,250,000, which is a reduction of 7½ percent below the House allowance, and a reduction of \$3,250,000 below the estimate of \$12,500,000 for defense production activities.

Total decreases, chapter XI-----	1, 095, 000
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Total decreases, all chapters-----	6, 895, 000
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RECAPITULATION

Total increases, all chapters-----	\$171, 504, 465
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Total decreases, all chapters-----	6, 895, 000
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Net increases-----	164, 609, 465
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Amount of bill as passed House-----	1, 586, 587, 316
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	1, 751, 196, 781
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ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

	Authorizations, 1951	Estimates, 1952	Recommended in House bill for 1952	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1951	Estimate, 1952	House bill
Reconstruction Finance Cor- poration-----	\$26, 000, 000	\$17, 835, 000	\$16, 500, 000	\$17, 750, 000	— \$8, 250, 000	— \$85, 000	+ \$1, 250, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	Salaries and expenses:					
175	Office of Civil Defense-----	(\$870, 000)	(\$234, 000)	(\$600, 000)	(-\$270, 000)	(+\$366, 000)
184	Office of Administrator of Rent Control-----	(170, 650)	(136, 650)	(136, 650)	(-\$34, 000)	-----
	Total, District of Columbia (ch. I)-----	(1, 040, 650)	(370, 650)	(736, 650)	(-\$304, 000)	(+\$366, 000)
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Salaries, officers and employees: Office of the Secretary-----			7, 120	+7, 120	+7, 120
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives-----			50, 000	+50, 000	+50, 000
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
	Contested election cases-----			4, 624	+4, 624	+4, 624
223	Special and select committees (1951)-----	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	-----	-----

223 and 226	Stationery (revolving fund)-----	132, 400	132, 400	132, 400	-----	-----	-----
	Total, Legislative Branch (ch. II)-----	182, 400	182, 400	244, 144	+ 61, 744	+ 61, 744	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
S. 71	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals-----	100, 000	-----	-----	-----	- 100, 000	-----
139	Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth (1950)-----	27, 000	27, 000	27, 000	-----	-----	-----
139	Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth (1950)-----	46, 000	46, 000	46, 000	-----	-----	-----
139	Fees and expenses of witnesses (1951)-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
139	Property claims of alien enemies-----	(²)	(²)	(²)	-----	-----	-----
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
139	For payment of claims (1946 and prior years)-----	34, 404	34, 404	34, 404	-----	-----	-----
208	Salaries and expenses-----	6, 500, 000	-----	3, 000, 000	- 3, 500, 000	+ 3, 000, 000	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM						
207	Buildings and facilities-----	950, 000	-----	400, 000	- 550, 000	+ 400, 000	-----
139	Support of United States prisoners (1950)-----	120, 000	120, 000	120, 000	-----	-----	-----
139	Support of United States prisoners (1951)-----	330, 000	330, 000	330, 000	-----	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	8, 107, 404	557, 404	3, 957, 404	- 4, 150, 000	+ 3, 400, 000	-----

¹ Not to exceed \$75,000 to be derived by transfer.² Unobligated balance to remain available until June 30, 1952.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
S. 57	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT Payment of claims-----	\$944, 605	-----	\$944, 605	-----	+\$944, 605
	THE JUDICIARY					
S. 66	OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES					
	Fees of witnesses (1951)-----	70, 000	-----	70, 000	-----	+70, 000
139	Miscellaneous expenses (1951)-----	56, 300	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total, the Judiciary-----	126, 300	-----	70, 000	-----	+70, 000
	Total, Justice, Commerce, and the Judi- ciary (ch. III).-----	9, 178, 309	\$557, 404	4, 972, 009	-----	+4, 414, 605
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
139	Office of the Secretary: Damage claim-----	3 19, 500	3 19, 500	3 19, 500	-----	-----
139	Bureau of the Public Debt-----	2, 000, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	-----	+1, 000, 000
203	Bureau of Narcotics-----	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----

Coast Guard:						
139	Operating expenses-----	30,650,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	-2,650,000	-----
139	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	2,875,000	2,875,000	2,875,000	-----	-----
	Total, Coast Guard-----	33,525,000	30,875,000	30,875,000	-2,650,000	-----
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT						
S. 62	General administration-----	4 1,315,000	-----	4 1,315,000	-----	+ 1,315,000
	Clerks, first- and second-class post office-----	5 600,000	-----	5 600,000	-----	+ 600,000
	Total, Treasury and Post Office Departments (ch. IV)-----	35,925,000	31,275,000	32,275,000	-3,650,000	+ 1,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY						
200	Salaries and expenses-----	3,185,000	3 1,075,000	3 1,500,000	-1,685,000	+ 425,000
200	Farm labor supply revolving fund-----	1,500,000	3 1,500,000	3 1,000,000	-500,000	-500,000
200	Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service administration-----	21,800,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	-2,800,000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	26,485,000	21,575,000	21,500,000	-4,985,000	-75,000

³ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1951."

⁴ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Postal operations."

⁵ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947."

⁶ Expenditures under provisions of H. J. Res. 311 are chargeable against these amounts.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY						
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
187	Payments to school districts (1951)-----	\$6, 000, 000	\$6, 000, 000	\$5, 700, 000	—\$300, 000	—\$300, 000
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	5, 700, 000	—300, 000	—300, 000
	Total, Labor-Federal Security (ch. V)-----	32, 485, 000	27, 575, 000	27, 200, 000	—5, 285, 000	—375, 000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
139	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000		
139	Bureau of Indian Affairs:					
S. 59	Resources management-----	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000		
	Construction-----	575, 000		575, 000		+575, 000
163	United States High Commissioner to the Philip- pine Islands (1946 and 1947)-----	1, 548	1, 548	1, 548		
206 S. 67	Bureau of Reclamation: Construction and reha- bilitation-----	7, 285, 000		2, 285, 000	—5, 000, 000	+2, 285, 000
S. 59	Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research-----	195, 000		150, 000	45, 000	+150, 000

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued						
201	Motor Carrier Claims Commission.....	\$124, 000	\$100, 000	\$124, 000	-----	+ \$24, 000
139	National Science Foundation.....	14, 000, 000	300, 000	6, 300, 000	-\$7, 700, 000	+ 6, 000, 000
173	Selective Service System.....	31, 800, 000	30, 154, 000	31, 800, 000	-----	+ 1, 646, 000
204	Smithsonian Institution.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	-----	-----
220	Tariff Commission.....	19, 000	19, 000	19, 000	-----	-----
	Veterans' Administration:					
139	National service life insurance.....	116, 775, 000	116, 775, 000	116, 775, 000	-----	-----
139	Servicemen's indemnities.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----	-5, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
	Maritime activities:					
139	Ship construction.....	60, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	60, 000, 000	-----	-----
139	War-risk insurance revolving fund.....	(8)	(8)	(8)	-----	-----
139	Salaries and expenses.....	* 1, 000, 000	(10)	(10)	-1, 000, 000	-----

State marine schools-----	-----	409, 050	+ 409, 050	+ 409, 050
Total, Independent Offices (ch. VII)-----	1,358,454.000	1,266,064,500	-35, 162, 445	+ 57, 227, 055
National Security Training Commission-----	185, 000	185, 000	-----	-----
Totals, ch. VIII-----	185, 000	185, 000	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS-----	-----	168, 000	+ 168, 000	+ 168, 000
Flood control, general-----	-----	1, 750, 000	+ 1, 750, 000	+ 1, 750, 000
Total, ch. IX-----	-----	1, 918, 000	+ 1, 918, 000	+ 1, 918, 000
Government and relief in occupied areas-----	27, 000, 000	21, 800, 000	-2, 500, 000	+ 2, 700, 000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Government in occupied areas-----	28, 926, 000	25, 750, 000	-2, 176, 000	+ 1, 000, 000
Total, ch. X-----	55, 926, 000	47, 550, 000	-4, 676, 000	+ 3, 700, 000

⁷ Appropriations for 1952 made available for transferring national aerological collections at Chicago, Ill. to other storage facilities.

⁸ Authorization to transfer \$10,000,000 from the "Vessel operations revolving fund."

⁹ And \$1,900,000 of prior year appropriations continued available.

¹⁰ \$1,750,000 of prior year appropriations continued available.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	EMERGENCY AGENCIES					
	Executive Office of the President:					
172	Office of Defense Mobilization: Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 000, 000	\$1, 850, 000	\$1, 711, 250	—\$288, 750	—\$138, 750
172	Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	75, 000	-----	24, 975	—50, 025	+24, 975
172	Defense Production Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 600, 000	2, 800, 000	3, 330, 000	—270, 000	+530, 000
172	Department of Commerce: Office of the Secre- tary: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	50, 400, 000	39, 450, 000	40, 557, 175	—9, 842, 825	+1, 107, 175
172	Defense Transport Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	2, 900, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 543, 750	—356, 250	—206, 250
172	Department of the Interior: Office of the Secre- tary: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	7, 245, 000	-----	6, 701, 625	—543, 375	+6, 701, 625

Federal Security Agency:					
172	Office of Education: Expenses of defense training-----	5, 114, 000	-----	-----	-5, 114, 000
172	Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	1, 200, 000	-----	400, 000	-800, 000 + 400, 000
172	Department of Agriculture: Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	5, 100, 000	-----	11(4, 174, 414)	-5, 100, 000 + (4, 174, 414)
172	Department of Labor: Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	3, 575, 000	-----	2, 451, 250	-1, 123, 750 + 2, 451, 250
172 and 219	Housing and Home Finance Agency: Office of the Administrator, salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	1, 625, 000	-----	774, 225	-850, 775 + 774, 225
172	Department of Justice: Legal activities and general administration, salaries and expenses, defense production activities-----	245, 000	-----	226, 625	-18, 375 + 226, 625
172 and 219	Economic Stabilization Agency: Salaries and expenses-----	141, 830, 000	75, 000, 000	123, 940, 750	-17, 889, 250 + 48, 940, 750
172	General Services Administration: Emergency operating expenses-----	12, 500, 000	10, 000, 000	9, 250, 000	-3, 250, 000 -750, 000
219	Small Defense Plants Administration-----	25, 000, 000	-----	462, 500	-24, 537, 500 + 462, 500
	Total, defense production activities-----	262, 409, 000	131, 850, 000	192, 374, 125	-70, 034, 875 + 60, 524, 125

11 To be derived from funds appropriated for the current fiscal year by sec. 32 of the act of Aug. 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)).

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
174	Operations-----	\$19,745,000	\$10,755,000	\$11,635,000	—\$8,110,000	+\$880,000
174	Federal contributions-----	45,255,000	4,500,000	14,000,000	—31,255,000	+\$9,500,000
174	Civil defense procurement fund-----	20,000,000	-----	5,000,000	—15,000,000	+\$5,000,000
174	Emergency supplies and equipment-----	200,000,000	50,000,000	60,500,000	—139,500,000	+\$10,500,000
174	Protective facilities-----	250,000,000	-----	6,500,000	—243,500,000	+\$6,500,000
	Total, Civil Defense Administration-----	535,000,000	65,255,000	97,635,000	—437,365,000	+\$32,3780,000
	Total emergency agencies (ch. XI)-----	797,409,000	197,105,000	290,009,125	—507,399,875	+\$92,904,125
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
67	Claims and judgments-----	13,860,400	13,791,464	13,860,400	-----	-----
139						-----
218						-----
S. 63	Total, ch. XII-----	2,314,491,657	1,586,587,316	1,751,196,781	—563,294,876	+\$164,609,465

O



Calendar No. 843

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION.

H. R. 5215

[Report No. 891]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 21 (legislative day, AUGUST 1), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 6, 1951

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of October 4 (legislative day, October 1), 1951, by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June
6 30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$136,650.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the Office of Civil Defense, including personal services without reference to the civil service laws as related to recruitment; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$234,000~~ \$600,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1952.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount (effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this Act) to increase the basic salary of parliamentarian from \$8,000 to \$12,500 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; and for the basic salary of assistant parliamentarian to be selected by the parliamentarian, \$5,940; \$7,120, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 hereby is amended accordingly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Eleanor M. Fellows, widow of Frank Fellows, late a Representative from the State of Maine, \$12,500.

For payment to Winifred Gillette, widow of Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

For payment to Ruth M. Vaughn, widow of Albert C. Vaughn, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

1 *For payment to Ida Stefan, widow of Karl Stefan,*
 2 *late a Representative from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.*

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 Special and select committees: For an additional amount,
 5 fiscal year 1951, for "Special and select committees",
 6 \$50,000.

7 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount
 8 for stationery, first session, Eighty-second Congress, includ-
 9 ing an additional stationery allowance of \$300 for each Rep-
 10 resentative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of
 11 Puerto Rico, \$132,400, to remain available until expended.

12 *For payment to James C. Davis, contestee, for expenses*
 13 *incurred in the contested election case of Lowe versus Davis,*
 14 *as audited and recommended by the Committee on House*
 15 *Administration, \$1,275.*

16 *For payment to Thomas B. Curtis, contestee, for expenses*
 17 *incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis,*
 18 *as audited and recommended by the Committee on House*
 19 *Administration, \$1,460.*

20 *For payment to Raymond W. Karst, contestant, for*
 21 *expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus*
 22 *Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on*
 23 *House Administration, \$1,889.*

CHAPTER -III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS,

AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$27,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$46,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", not to exceed \$75,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals, 1951".

PROPERTY CLAIMS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Property claims of alien enemies, 1950", shall remain available until June 30, 1952.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and

1 Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
 2 fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$34,404.

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 5 *\$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head*
 6 *shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed fifty addi-*
 7 *tional passenger motor vehicles.*

8 *FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM*

9 *BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES*

10 *For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",*
 11 *\$400,000, for construction of a complete Federal jail at*
 12 *Anchorage, Alaska, on a site to be selected by the Attorney*
 13 *General.*

14 *SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS*

15 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Sup-*
 16 *port of United States prisoners", \$120,000.*

17 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Sup-*
 18 *port of United States prisoners", \$330,000.*

19 *DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE*

20 *CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION*

21 *CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT*

22 *For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Air-*
 23 *port Act", \$944,605, to remain available until June 30,*

1 1953, as follows: *Municipal Airport, Santa Fe, New Mex-*
 2 *ico, \$71,444; Malcolm-McKinnon Airport, Glynn County,*
 3 *Georgia, \$36,340; Municipal Airport, Lakeview, Oregon,*
 4 *\$16,627; Manteo Airport, Dare County, North Carolina,*
 5 *\$29,458; Municipal Airport, Shreveport, Louisiana, \$238,-*
 6 *281; Hyannis Municipal Airport, Barnstable, Massachusetts,*
 7 *\$45,136; Snohomish County Airport, Snohomish County,*
 8 *Washington, \$38,886; New Castle County Airport, New*
 9 *Castle County, Delaware, \$27,060; Municipal Airport,*
 10 *Watertown, South Dakota, \$66,747; Municipal Airport,*
 11 *Klamath Falls, Oregon, \$4,017; Cut Bank Municipal Air-*
 12 *port, Cut Bank and Glacier County, Montana, \$32,836;*
 13 *Municipal Airport, Long Beach, California, \$200,679;*
 14 *Municipal Airport, Lewiston and Fergus County, Montana,*
 15 *\$58,558; Simmons-Nott Airport, Newbern, North Carolina,*
 16 *\$78,536.*

17 THE JUDICIARY

18 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

19 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees
 21 of commissioners", \$70,000.

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CHAPTER IV
TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DAMAGE CLAIMS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Damage claims", \$19,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1951".

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,000,000: Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for advertising the savings bond program by press, radio, or television.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics", \$400,000.

COAST GUARD
OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$28,000,000: *Provided, That* limitations under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1952, are changed as follows: Amount that may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, and contentment of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, increased to "\$350,000";

1 number of aircraft on hand, increased to "one hundred and
 2 thirty-seven"; and the number of enlisted personnel of the
 3 Coast Guard who may be detailed for duty at Coast Guard
 4 Headquarters, increased to "seventy-five".

5 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

6 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,
 7 and improvements", \$2,875,000, to remain available until
 8 expended; and appropriations granted under this head shall
 9 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
 10 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

11 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 *(Out of the postal revenues)*

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 *For an additional amount for "General administration",*
 15 *\$1,315,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation*
 16 *"Postal operations".*

17 CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

18 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks,*
 19 *first- and second-class post offices", \$600,000, to be derived*
 20 *by transfer from the appropriation "Clerks, third-class post*
 21 *offices, 1947".*

22 TITLE III—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

23 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
 24 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing

1 authority available to such corporation or agency, and
2 in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commit-
3 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
4 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
5 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
6 grams set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1952 for
7 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

8 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

9 Not to exceed ~~\$16,500,000~~ \$17,750,000 (to be computed
10 on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
11 Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year
12 for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to
13 exceed sixteen for replacement only) and hire of passenger
14 motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the
15 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
16 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
17 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or
18 fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the pur-
19 chase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices:
20 *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated
21 for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
22 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
23 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
24 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
25 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of

1 contracts or in the performance of legal services; and all
2 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government
3 agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of adminis-
4 trative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be
5 made in accordance with generally recognized accounting
6 principles and practices.

7 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Reconstruc-
8 tion Finance Corporation Appropriation Act, 1952".

9 CHAPTER V

10 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

11 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
13 "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$1,075,000~~ \$1,500,000; and ap-
14 propriations granted under this head shall be available for
15 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the
16 Secretary to carry out the functions of the Department of
17 Labor under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1951
18 (Public Law 78).

19 Farm labor supply revolving fund: For working capital
20 for the "Farm labor supply revolving fund", which is hereby
21 established to provide for payment of transportation, sub-
22 sistence, and all other expenses, for which the United States
23 is to be reimbursed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2)
24 of section 502 of the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law
25 78), ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-

1 pended: *Provided*, That said fund shall be credited with all
 2 amounts received by the United States pursuant to said
 3 paragraphs.

4 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
 5 employment service administration: For an additional
 6 amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensa-
 7 tion and employment service administration", \$19,000,000.

8 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Pay-
 12 ments to school districts", ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$5,700,000.

13 CHAPTER VI

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

16 Management of lands and resources: For an additional
 17 amount for "Management of lands and resources",
 18 \$2,000,000, *and the limitation under this heading in the*
 19 *Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount*
 20 *available for personal services is increased by \$656,000.*

21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 Resources management: For an additional amount for
 23 "Resources management", \$300,000, *and the limitation un-*
 24 *der this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*

1 1952, on the amount available for personal services is in-
2 creased by \$56,980.

3 *Construction: For an additional amount for "Construc-*
4 *tion", \$575,000, to remain available until expended; and the*
5 *limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior*
6 *Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for per-*
7 *sonal services is increased by "\$142,950": Provided, That*
8 *no obligation shall be incurred under appropriations granted*
9 *under this head for construction of school facilities at*
10 *Ponemah, Minnesota, until school district number 45 of the*
11 *State of Minnesota shall have deposited into the Treasury to*
12 *the credit of this appropriation an amount equal to the pro-*
13 *ceeds of the insurance collected on the destroyed Ponemah*
14 *school plant: Provided further, That balances in prior year*
15 *appropriations under this head for acquisition of land may be*
16 *used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust*
17 *20 acres of land in Placer County, California, for the use*
18 *of the Indians of the Auburn Rancheria.*

19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

20 *Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional*
21 *amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$2,285,000,*
22 *to remain available until expended, of which \$285,000 shall*
23 *be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitation*
24 *under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropria-*

1 *tion Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services*
 2 *is increased by \$81,500.*

3 *GEOLOGICAL SURVEY*

4 *Surveys, investigations, and research: For an additional*
 5 *amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$150,-*
 6 *000, and the limitation under this head in the Department*
 7 *of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount*
 8 *available for personal services is increased by "\$108,930".*

9 *FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE*

10 *Investigation of resources: For an additional amount*
 11 *for "Investigations of Resources", \$150,000, and the limita-*
 12 *tion under this head in the Interior Department Appropria-*
 13 *tion Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services*
 14 *is increased by "\$22,500".*

15 *Construction: For an additional amount for "Construc-*
 16 *tion", \$530,000, to remain available until expended; and the*
 17 *limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior*
 18 *Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for per-*
 19 *sonal services is increased by "\$67,425".*

20 *UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE*

21 *ISLANDS*

22 *For an additional amount, fiscal years 1946 and 1947,*
 23 *for "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine*
 24 *Islands", for payment of outstanding obligations, \$1,548.*

CHAPTER VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The funds provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available to the Commission for the employment of personnel in foreign countries without regard to the limitations on the amounts available for personal services contained therein and without regard to the provisions of section 605 thereof.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", ~~\$260,000,000~~ \$271,928,655: Provided, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, "of which not to exceed \$9,642,111 shall be available for personal services for that activity designated 'administrative services'": Provided further, That section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the Act, is hereby decreased to \$500,000, and

1 *the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000*
2 *to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of*
3 *transporting to the United States displaced persons of Ger-*
4 *man Ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,000,000.*

5 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

6 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

7 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
8 the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July
9 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of
10 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$790,216,500,
11 to remain available until expended, of which \$200,000,000
12 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
13 heretofore granted under this head: *Provided*, That any funds
14 received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of mate-
15 rials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall
16 be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure
17 for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
18 That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limita-
19 tion on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials
20 which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of
21 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to
22 stock piles established in accordance with said Act.

1 RENOVIATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

2 For an additional amount for "Renovation and modern-
3 ization, Executive Mansion", \$261,000, to remain available
4 until expended.

5 OPERATING EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
7 General Services Administration", \$3,080,000.

8 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

9 For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-
10 ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,
11 maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improve-
12 ments of public buildings and grounds to the extent that
13 such buildings and grounds are under the control of the
14 General Services Administration for such purposes as are
15 provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as
16 amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District
17 of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations,
18 and improvements necessary for proper use by the Govern-
19 ment without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30,
20 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased
21 premises; moving Government agencies in connection with

1 the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;
 2 furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and
 3 payment of per diem employees employed in connection
 4 with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the
 5 Administrator of General Services or his designee, not ex-
 6 ceeding current rates for similar services in places where
 7 such services are employed, \$35,692,350: Provided, That
 8 of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the
 9 General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid
 10 into other appropriations of the General Services Adminis-
 11 tration only for purposes of accounting: Provided further,
 12 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect
 13 the moving of Government agencies from the District of
 14 Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental
 15 functions.

16 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

17 For an additional amount for the "General supply
 18 fund", established by section 109 of the Federal Property
 19 and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U. S. C. 219),
 20 for replacement of losses of inventory and equipment resulting
 21 from flood damage to the Federal Supply Center, Kansas
 22 City, Kansas, \$1,430,000, to remain available until expended.

23 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

24 For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply
 25 fund", \$256,000; and the limitation under this head in the

1 *Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount*
 2 *available for personal services, is increased from “\$8,201,-*
 3 *000” to “\$8,409,500”.*

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

6 ALASKA HOUSING

7 For an additional amount for “Alaska housing”, ~~\$3,500,-~~
 8 ~~000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

9 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
 12 Motor Carrier Claims Commission”, ~~\$100,000~~ \$124,000,
 13 of which not more than ~~\$66,500~~ \$82,000 shall be avail-
 14 able for personal services.

15 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 18 National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C.
 19 1861-1875), including *award of graduate fellowships; serv-*
 20 *ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*
 21 *1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem*
 22 *for individuals; purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of*
 23 *passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meet-*
 24 *ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this*
 25 *appropriation; and reimbursement of the General Services*

1 Administration for security guard services; ~~\$300,000~~
 2 ~~\$6,300,000~~, to remain available until expended.

3 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the operation and mainte-
 6 nance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by the
 7 Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended,
 8 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250
 10 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and pur-
 11 chase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;
 12 ~~\$30,154,000~~ ~~\$31,800,000~~; including not exceeding ~~\$1,856,-~~
 13 ~~000~~ ~~\$2,184,000~~ for expenses of National Administration,
 14 Planning, Training, and Records Management, not exceed-
 15 ing ~~\$6,454,000~~ ~~\$7,598,000~~ for expenses of State Administra-
 16 tion, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing, and not
 17 exceeding ~~\$250,000~~ ~~\$429,000~~ for expenses of special boards:
 18 *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President
 19 may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of sub-
 20 section (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
 21 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in
 22 the interest of national defense.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and approaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport, O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National Air Museum storage collections.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$19,000, and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for travel expenses under this head, is increased from "\$7,500" to "\$26,500".

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "National service life insurance", \$116,775,000, to remain available until expended.

1 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

2 For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's In-
3 demnity Act of 1951, \$5,000,000, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

7 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

8 For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for
9 the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1,
10 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments,
11 \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
12 That appropriations and contract authorizations made avail-
13 able for the fiscal year 1951, under the head "Ship con-
14 struction", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
15 1951, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952:
16 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
17 for the purchase of vessels as authorized by law (46 U. S. C.
18 1242).

19 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

20 *The third proviso of Public Law 137, Eighty-second*
21 *Congress, under the head "Maritime activities, operating-*
22 *differential subsidies", is hereby amended by striking out*
23 *"fifteen hundred and twenty-two" and inserting in lieu thereof*
24 *"seventeen hundred and twenty-four".*

1 WAR-RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

2 For the war-risk insurance revolving fund, authorized
3 by title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended
4 (Public Law 763, approved September 7, 1950), the Sec-
5 retary of Commerce is authorized to transfer to said fund,
6 at such times as it may become necessary in order to place
7 into effect the insurance coverage authorized by said title,
8 and in such amounts as he may determine, not to exceed a
9 total of \$10,000,000 from the "Vessel operations revolving
10 fund".

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Not exceeding \$1,750,000 of the unobligated balance
13 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in the Inde-
14 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, is hereby reap-
15 propriated to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in
16 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and the
17 limitation under the latter appropriation on administrative
18 expenses shall be increased by \$750,000, and the limitation
19 under the latter appropriation on reserve fleet expenses
20 shall be increased by \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the
21 amount herein reappropriated for reserve fleet expenses shall
22 be available during the fiscal year 1952 for bottom preserva-
23 tion, supplies and materials, and contracts for their installa-

tion, and shall be in addition to funds appropriated therefor for the fiscal year 1952.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$409,050: Provided, That the provision under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, which reads "and \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet" is amended to read "and \$749,050 for the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman".

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. Section 404 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by inserting the words "principal or primary" between the word "whose" and the word "duties" in the first sentence thereof.

SEC. 702. Section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by striking out the second proviso thereof and inserting in lieu of said proviso the following: "": Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the

1 total provided for in the budget estimates for 1952, this
2 section shall cease to apply”.

3 *SEC. 703. The provisions of section 1414 of this Act*
4 *and the provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices*
5 *Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to persons employed*
6 *by the General Services Administration in the performance*
7 *of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in*
8 *connection with the publication of the Federal Register.*

9 CHAPTER VIII

10 NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-
13 ing Commission, established by the Universal Military Train-
14 ing and Service Act, approved June 19, 1951, including
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess
17 of \$50 per diem; reimbursement of the General Services
18 Administration for security guard services; hire of passenger
19 motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
20 with the purposes of this appropriation; rental of office space
21 in the District of Columbia; and purchase and installation of
22 air-conditioning equipment without regard to the provisions
23 of the Act of October 26, 1942, as amended (40 U. S. C.

1 317) ; \$185,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emer-
 2 gency Fund for the President, National Defense" shall be
 3 reimbursed from this appropriation for allocations made
 4 therefrom for expenses of said Commission.

5 CHAPTER IX

6 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

8 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

9 MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING RIVER

10 AND HARBOR WORKS

11 *For an additional amount for "Maintenance and im-*
 12 *provement of existing river and harbor works", \$168,000,*
 13 *to remain available until expended.*

14 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

15 *For an additional amount for "Flood control, general",*
 16 *\$1,750,000, to remain available until expended.*

17 CHAPTER ~~IX~~ X

18 FOREIGN AID

19 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

21 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

22 *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to*
 23 *meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States*
 24 *in connection with the government or occupation of certain*
 25 *foreign areas (except Germany and Austria), including,*

1 subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be pre-
2 scribed by the head of the department or agency concerned,
3 tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10 per day),
4 travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized for like
5 United States military or civilian personnel), and fees in-
6 cident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of
7 such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions
8 of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation;
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
10 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per
11 diem for individuals; translation rights, photographic work,
12 education exhibits, and dissemination of information, includ-
13 ing preview and review expenses incident thereto; purchase
14 and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and
15 maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurte-
16 nances; contingencies for the United States commanders,
17 commissioners, or other administrators of foreign areas, to
18 be expended in their respective discretions (not exceeding
19 amounts authorized or approved by the head of the depart-
20 ment or agency concerned) ; such minimum supplies for the
21 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to
22 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the ob-
23 jectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies, com-
24 modities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out
25 the purposes of this appropriation; ~~\$21,800,000~~ \$24,-

1 500,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,500,000
2 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*,
3 That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act
4 for the fiscal year 1952 for the military functions of
5 the Department of the Army shall apply to expendi-
6 tures made by that Department from this appropria-
7 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appro-
8 priation may be made outside continental United States,
9 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to
10 sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
11 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions
12 of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of
13 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
14 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
15 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
16 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
17 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*,
18 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes
19 of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas in such
20 manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of
21 the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in
22 the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:
23 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and
24 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
25 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made

1 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
2 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
3 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore ap-
4 propriated for government and relief in occupied areas and
5 not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termi-
6 nation of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as
7 may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political
8 and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
9 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
10 shall be entered into between the United States and the
11 recognized government or authority with respect to such area
12 containing such undertakings by such government or author-
13 ity as the President may determine to be necessary in order
14 to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of
15 such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall,
16 when applicable, include requirements and undertakings
17 corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified
18 in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947
19 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be
21 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-
22 lations as may be prescribed by the head of the department
23 or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges
24 from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports

1 in Japan and the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
2 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
3 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
4 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
5 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such
6 countries: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regu-
7 lations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
8 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
9 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other
10 general classification of commodities shipped to Japan or the
11 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
12 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
13 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
14 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may
15 transfer to any other department or agency any function or
16 functions provided for under this appropriation, and there
17 shall be transferred to any such department or agency with-
18 out reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation
19 from which procured, such property as the Director of the
20 Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily
21 to any function or functions so transferred.

22 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
25 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United

1 States in connection with the government, occupation, and
2 control of occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and re-
3 lationships with the Federal Republic of Germany and the
4 Republic of Austria, under such regulations as the Secretary
5 of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United
6 States High Commissioner for Germany at a salary of
7 \$17,500; tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10
8 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized
9 for United States civilian personnel), health and accident
10 insurance, fees incident to instruction in the United States
11 or elsewhere, and hospitalization and medical care, includ-
12 ing travel of attendants, of such persons as may be required
13 to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; actual
14 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former
15 homes the remains of persons who may die away from
16 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
17 this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of
18 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
19 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort
20 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of
21 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
22 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses
23 for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, mainte-
24 nance, operation, and distribution of educational, informa-
25 tional, reorientation, and rehabilitation materials and equip-

1 ment for Germany and Austria, including grants; medical
2 and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany
3 and Austria; expenses incident to the operation of schools
4 for American children who are dependents of Government
5 personnel; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and
6 order in occupied areas (including trial and punishment by
7 courts established by or under authority of the President);
8 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
9 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
10 U. S. C. 111); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance
11 of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices
12 abroad; purchase (including one at not to exceed \$3,000
13 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
14 transportation to occupied Germany or Austria of property
15 donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen
16 contingencies (not to exceed \$25,000) for the United States
17 High Commissioner for Germany, to be accounted for pur-
18 suant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes
19 (31 U. S. C. 107); and representation allowances (not to ex-
20 ceed \$35,000) similar to those authorized by section 901 (3)
21 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131);
22 ~~\$25,750,000~~ \$26,750,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law
23 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
24 partment of State shall be available for application to
25 expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided*

1 *further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of
2 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to
3 carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned
4 agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropria-
5 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appro-
6 priation may be made outside the continental United States,
7 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard
8 to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended:
9 *Provided further*, That the Department of State is authorized
10 to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
11 including unforeseen contingencies, without dollar reimburse-
12 ment from this or any other appropriation (1) currencies
13 deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic of Germany
14 and in Austria by the Republic of Austria in accordance with
15 section 115 (b) (6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of
16 1948, as amended, and which may be made available by
17 the Economic Cooperation Administration, (2) currencies
18 otherwise deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic
19 of Germany and which become available for use of the Gov-
20 ernment of the United States, its representatives or agencies
21 in Germany, in such quantities and under such terms and
22 conditions as may be determined by the Secretary of State
23 after consultation with the Administrator for Economic Co-
24 operation, and (3) other currencies derived from activities
25 carried on under this appropriation, or presently in the pos-

1 session of or under the control of the Department of State
2 in Germany and Austria: *Provided further*, That the pro-
3 visions of section 407 of the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public
4 Law 910), shall not apply to property transfers from the
5 Department of the Army to the Department of State in
6 connection with the assumption by the Department of State
7 of civilian occupation responsibilities in Germany and
8 Austria: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this
9 appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign
10 Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation
11 contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of
12 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President
13 assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obli-
14 gations of the United States in connection with the govern-
15 ment, occupation, or control of foreign areas in addition
16 to Germany and Austria, the authorities contained in this
17 appropriation may be utilized by the Department of State in
18 connection with such government, occupation, or control of
19 such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the De-
20 partment of the Army, under the authority of the Act of
21 March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes
22 subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the

1 United States Government serving in Germany and Austria,
2 payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the
3 same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department
4 of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively.

5 CHAPTER X XI

6 EMERGENCY AGENCIES

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobili-
11 zation, including compensation of the Director of Defense
12 Mobilization at the rate of \$22,500 per annum; printing and
13 binding without regard to section 89 of the Act of January
14 12, 1895, as amended (44 U. S. C. 213) ; hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Ad-
16 ministration for security guard service; not to exceed \$5,000
17 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended
18 under the direction of the Director for such purposes as he
19 deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final
20 and conclusive; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
21 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; ~~\$1,850,000~~
22 \$1,711,250: *Provided*, That contracts under this appropria-

1 tion for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by
 2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
 3 may be renewed annually.

4 *COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS*

5 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION*

6 *ACTIVITIES*

7 *For expenses necessary to enable the Council of Economic*
 8 *Advisers to carry out its functions under the Defense Pro-*
 9 *duction Act of 1950, as amended, \$24,975.*

10 *DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION*

11 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

12 *For expenses necessary for the Defense Production Ad-*
 13 *ministration, including employment of aliens, and expenses*
 14 *of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of*
 15 *this appropriation, \$2,800,000 \$3,330,000: Provided, That*
 16 *transfers (not to exceed 10 per centum) between the appro-*
 17 *priations "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Ad-*
 18 *ministration" and "Salaries and expenses, Defense Produc-*
 19 *tion Activities, Department of Commerce" may be made by*
 20 *agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and the Ad-*
 21 *ministrator of the Defense Production Administration with*
 22 *approval of the Bureau of the Budget.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

4 ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses, except as hereinafter provided for, neces-
6 sary to enable the Department of Commerce to carry out its
7 functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as
8 amended, including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire
9 of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and ex-
10 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes
11 of this appropriation; ~~\$39,450,000~~ \$40,557,175.

12 DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Defense Transport Ad-
15 ministration, including expenses of attendance at meet-
16 ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,
17 ~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,543,750.

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

21 ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the
23 Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-

tion Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed four) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$6,701,625.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Federal Security Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$4,174,414, to be derived from funds appropriated for the current fiscal year by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Labor to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,451,250.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Housing and Home Finance Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$774,225.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Justice to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attend-

1 *ance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this*
 2 *appropriation, \$226,625.*

3 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the Economic Stabilization
 6 Agency, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to
 7 exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to
 8 be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
 9 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
 10 thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of
 11 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 12 appropriation; ~~\$75,000,000~~ \$123,940,750.

13 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

14 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Emergency operating
 16 expenses", ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$9,250,000; and appropriations
 17 granted under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall be
 18 available to enable the General Services Administration to
 19 carry out its functions arising out of the Defense Production
 20 Act of 1950, as amended.

21 SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 *For expenses necessary for organizing, and developing*
 24 *the program of, the Small Defense Plants Administration,*
 25 *established by section 714 of the Defense Production Act of*

1 *1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meet-*
2 *ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and*
3 *purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor*
4 *vehicles, \$462,500.*

5 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
6 OPERATIONS

7 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in
8 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act
9 of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Congress), including pur-
10 chase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor
11 vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
12 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the
13 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of em-
14 ployees occupying positions of critical importance from the
15 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
18 guard services; and not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of
19 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
20 exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,
21 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
22 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
23 thereon shall be final and conclusive; ~~\$10,755,000~~
24 *\$11,635,000.*

1 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

2 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
3 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of
4 the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, ~~\$4,500,000~~ \$14,-
5 000,000, to be equally matched with State funds.

6 CIVIL DEFENSE PROCUREMENT FUND

7 *For additional working capital for the "Civil Defense*
8 *Procurement Fund", \$5,000,000; and said fund shall be*
9 *available without fiscal year limitation.*

10 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

11 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
12 defense materials, as authorized by subsection (h) of section
13 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, ~~\$50,000,000~~
14 \$60,500,000: *Provided*, That unobligated balances of funds
15 appropriated for Federal contributions in the Third Supple-
16 mental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the
17 purchase of medical supplies and equipment.

18 PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

19 *For financial contributions to the States pursuant to*
20 *subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense*
21 *Act of 1950 for engineering surveys to establish availability*
22 *of shelters in existing structures in critical target areas,*
23 *\$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.*

EMERGENCY AGENCIES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. *The appropriations and authority provided in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, approved June 2, 1951, under the heading "Expenses of defense production" and "Federal Civil Defense Administration", shall be available from and including April 1, 1951, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period April 1 to June 1, 1951, inclusive, in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.*

CHAPTER ~~XI~~ XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 63 and House Document Numbered 218, Eighty-second Congress, \$~~13,791,464~~ \$13,860,400*, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and

1 when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settle-
 2 ments of the General Accounting Office or provided by law)
 3 and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
 4 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
 5 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
 6 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
 7 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
 8 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifi-
 9 cally required by law or by the judgment, payment of
 10 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
 11 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 12 Act.

13 SEC. ~~4402~~ 1202. Applicable current appropriations of
 14 the agency concerned shall be available for payment of claims
 15 certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in
 16 the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

17 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

19 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
 20 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$84.40.

21 "Transportation of things", fiscal year 1948,
 22 \$34,015.64.

23 "Fuel", fiscal year 1948, \$21,082.30.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

“Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth”, fiscal year 1949, \$1,324.20.

“Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth”, fiscal year 1946, \$986.54.

CHAPTER ~~XII~~ XIIIREDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS
TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

Appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury, of the departments and agencies, available in the fiscal year 1951, are hereby reduced in the sums and in the manner set forth in House Document Numbered 182, Eighty-second Congress, *except that the rescission proposed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs under “Construction” shall be \$4,240,000 instead of \$4,340,000 as set forth in said document.*

CHAPTER ~~XIII~~ XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

~~SEC. 1301~~ 1401. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,

1 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
2 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
3 vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
4 wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

5 SEC. ~~1302~~ 1402. Unless otherwise specified and during
6 the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
7 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation
8 of any officer or employee of the Government of the United
9 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
10 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
11 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless
12 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
13 person in the service of the United States on the date of
14 enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship,
15 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of
16 the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
17 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the
18 purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person
19 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements
20 of this section with respect to his status have been complied
21 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
22 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
23 be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more
24 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above

1 penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
2 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
3 any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the
4 provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the
5 Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens
6 of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those
7 countries allied with the United States in the current defense
8 effort.

9 SEC. ~~1303~~ 1403. Appropriations of the executive de-
10 partments and independent establishments for the current
11 fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses
12 of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
13 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
14 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
15 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
16 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
17 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
18 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
19 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
21 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
22 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

23 SEC. ~~1304~~ 1404. No part of any appropriation for the
24 current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be

1 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he
2 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
3 to approve of the nomination of said person.

4 SEC. ~~1305~~ 1405. No part of any appropriation con-
5 tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess
6 of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
7 United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be
8 purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest
9 published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the
10 date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess
11 of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of
12 the Lifetime Federal Digest.

13 SEC. ~~1306~~ 1406. Funds made available by this or any
14 other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year
15 of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
16 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
17 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
18 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
19 examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in
20 the field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified
22 in this chapter, all the provisions of which shall be applicable
23 to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified
24 in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*,
25 That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative

1 expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
 2 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
 3 correspondingly reduced: *Provided further, That section 409*
 4 *of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952,*
 5 *shall not apply to the administrative expense limitations fixed*
 6 *by that Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for*
 7 *production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for*
 8 *the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof*
 9 *provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund*
 10 *of the Treasury.*

11 SEC. ~~1307~~ 1407. No part of any funds of or available
 12 to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used
 13 for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the
 14 purchase or construction of any office building at the seat of
 15 government primarily for occupancy by any department or
 16 agency of the United States Government or by any corpora-
 17 tion owned by the United States Government.

18 SEC. ~~1308~~ 1408. No part of any appropriation contained
 19 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
 20 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
 21 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
 22 against the Government of the United States or who is
 23 a member of an organization of Government employees
 24 that asserts the right to strike against the Government
 25 of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member

1 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
2 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
3 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
4 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
5 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
6 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
7 member of an organization of Government employees that
8 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
9 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
10 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
11 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
12 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
13 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
14 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
15 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
16 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
17 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
18 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
19 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
20 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
21 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
22 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
23 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
24 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
25 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

1 SEC. ~~1309~~ 1409. No payment shall be made from
2 appropriations in this Act or any other to any officer on the
3 retired lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular
4 Marine Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast
5 and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period
6 of two years after retirement who for himself or for others
7 is engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
8 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department of
9 Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
10 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

11 SEC. ~~1310~~. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act
12 and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed
13 by the President on December 16, 1950:

14 (a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of
15 the executive departments, agencies and corporations shall
16 make full use of their authority to require that initial appoint-
17 ments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service
18 shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order
19 to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel
20 of the Federal Government above the total number of perma-
21 nent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided,*
22 That any position made vacant by call to military service
23 or by transfer to a national defense agency shall not be filled
24 except on a temporary basis. All transfers (except at the
25 same or lower grade and salary), reinstatements, or promo-

1 tions to positions in the Federal Civil Service shall be made
2 on a temporary or indefinite basis. All appointments, rein-
3 statements, transfers and promotions to positions subject to
4 the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condi-
5 tion and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, trans-
6 ferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position
7 is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate
8 departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service
9 Commission. All transfers of permanent employees at the
10 same grade and salary made on a temporary basis since
11 September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis
12 as of the effective date of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph
13 shall operate to impair the permanent status of employees
14 who are changed to a temporary or indefinite basis or to alter
15 their retention status under reduction-in-force procedures
16 from that in existence prior to September 1, 1950.

17 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the
18 transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense
19 activities and encourage the retention of employees in
20 defense activities, and shall provide for reemployment rights
21 in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

22 (c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use
23 of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in
24 and outside the competitive civil service and to require
25 correction of improper allocations to higher grades of posi-

1 tions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.
2 No person in any executive department or agency whose
3 position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
4 amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher
5 grade subject to such Act without having served at least
6 one year in the next lower grade.

7 (d) From time to time, but at least annually, each
8 executive department and agency shall (1) review all posi-
9 tions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or
10 placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsi-
11 bility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all
12 such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with
13 respect to such positions which are found to be necessary,
14 make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classi-
15 fication grades of those positions which are subject to the
16 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay
17 levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-
18 fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each
19 department and agency shall submit a report to the Post
20 Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations
21 Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives con-
22 cerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with
23 information comparing the total number of employees on the
24 payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary
25 with similar information for the previous December 1.

1 *SEC. 1410. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act*
2 *and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed*
3 *by the President on December 16, 1950:*

4 *(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the*
5 *executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make*
6 *full use of their authority to require that initial appointments*
7 *to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall*
8 *be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to pre-*
9 *vent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the*
10 *Federal Government above the total number of permanent*
11 *employees existing on September 1, 1950: Provided, That*
12 *any position vacated by a permanent employee called to*
13 *military service or transferred to a national defense agency*
14 *shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis.*
15 *All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service*
16 *shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all*
17 *permanent employees who are transferred from one agency*
18 *to another shall retain their status as permanent employees*
19 *in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic*
20 *pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from*
21 *which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, trans-*
22 *fers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification*
23 *Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to*
24 *each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or pro-*
25 *moted that the classification grade of the position is subject to*

1 post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or
2 agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All
3 transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or
4 indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a
5 permanent basis as of the effective date of this Act: Provided,
6 That such employees shall retain their status as permanent
7 employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or
8 basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency
9 from which transferred.

10 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the
11 transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense
12 activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense
13 activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for per-
14 manent employees in the activities from which such employees
15 are transferred.

16 (c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use
17 of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the
18 competitive civil service and to require correction of improper
19 allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classi-
20 fication Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any execu-
21 tive department or agency whose position is subject to the
22 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted
23 or transferred to a higher grade subject to such Act without
24 having served at least one year in the next lower grade: Pro-
25 vided, That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the

1 competitive service and the head of the employing agency for
2 positions outside the competitive service may by regulation
3 provide for promotions of two grades in one year (1) to
4 positions not higher than GS-5; (2) to positions not higher
5 than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified
6 under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals;
7 (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee
8 has completed a training period under a training program
9 approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the
10 competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing
11 agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4)
12 of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no posi-
13 tion in the normal line of promotion in the grade immediately
14 below that of the position to be filled: Provided further, That
15 this subsection shall not apply to any case involving an em-
16 ployee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade
17 position on a competitive civil service register, or being ad-
18 vanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted
19 or separated because of reduction in force.

20 (d) From time to time, but at least annually, each execu-
21 tive department and agency shall (1) review all positions
22 which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed
23 in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of
24 work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such
25 positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect

1 to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such
 2 adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades
 3 of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of
 4 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions
 5 which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later
 6 than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall
 7 submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Com-
 8 mittees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and
 9 House of Representatives concerning the action taken under
 10 this paragraph, together with information comparing the
 11 total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and
 12 their average grade and salary with similar information for
 13 the previous June 30.

14 (e) The provisions of this section, other than the proviso
 15 to the first sentence of subsection (a) and other than the last
 16 sentence of subsection (a), shall not be applicable to positions
 17 in the field service of the Post Office Department.

18 SEC. ~~1311~~ 1411. Appropriations and funds made avail-
 19 able by this or any other Act for salaries, wages, or compen-
 20 sation, for the current fiscal year shall also be available for
 21 payment of any tax with respect thereto which is imposed on
 22 any department, agency, corporation, or other instrumen-
 23 tality of the United States, as an employer, by the pro-
 24 visions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

25 SEC. ~~1312~~ 1412. Personnel, and appropriations or funds

1 available for salaries and expenses to any department, agency,
2 or corporation in the executive branch of the Government,
3 shall be transferred to any defense activity under the juris-
4 diction of such department or agency in such numbers or
5 amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsi-
6 bilities relating to the national defense assigned to such
7 department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

8 SEC. ~~1313~~ 1413. None of the funds provided by this
9 Act shall be used to pay employees at an average rate in
10 excess of that paid from the regular appropriations provided
11 to the Departments concerned in the regular 1952 appro-
12 priation bills.

13 SEC. ~~1314~~ 1414. Any funds provided by this Act shall
14 not be available for the compensation of persons performing
15 domestic information functions or related supporting func-
16 tions in excess of 50 per centum of the amount provided
17 herein.

18 SEC. 1415. (a) *No part of the money appropriated for*
19 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, by this or any other*
20 *Act to the Department of Labor or the Federal Security*
21 *Agency which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount*
22 *required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate*
23 *budget estimates for personal services submitted to the Con-*
24 *gress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed*

1 *by such Department or such agency, respectively, during such*
2 *fiscal year in the performance of—*

3 (1) *functions performed by a person designated as*
4 *an information specialist, information and editorial*
5 *specialist, publications and information coordinator, press*
6 *relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,*
7 *television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity ex-*
8 *pert, or designated by a similar title, or*

9 (2) *functions performed by persons who assist per-*
10 *sons performing the functions described in (1) in draft-*
11 *ing, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dissemi-*
12 *nating public information publications or releases, radio*
13 *or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,*
14 *motion pictures, and similar material,*

15 *shall be available to pay the compensation of persons perform-*
16 *ing the functions described in (1) or (2).*

17 (b) *No provision in any Act appropriating funds for*
18 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit*
19 *the amonut of any appropriation made to any Department,*
20 *agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate*
21 *persons engaged in the performance of functions described in*
22 *paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, if the*
23 *aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal*
24 *year by such Department, agency, or corporation in the per-*

formance of such functions does not exceed four at any time.

SEC. ~~1315~~ 1416. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Passed the House of Representatives August 20, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.



82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5215

[Report No. 891]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

August 21 (legislative day, August 1), 1951
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OCTOBER 6, 1951

Reported with amendments



usual grade of ore commonly found in domestic deposits and consequently the results are negligible.

Copper, lead, and zinc, and other metal and mineral prices are rising step by step and contributing to the general inflation without appreciably increasing either imports or domestic production. I have protested to the Office of Price Stabilization without avail.

This afternoon, I have introduced a new version of my mine incentive payment bill, placing the operation within the jurisdiction of my friend Jess Larson, Administrator of the new Defense Materials Procurement Agency. I feel strongly that, in spite of various announcements that all responsibility for the various mineral programs is now centered in Mr. Larson, he actually does not have the necessary authority for final and independent action and I have so informed President Truman. My new bill, I am sure, will immediately stimulate domestic mining to the point of maximum production, bringing into operation hundreds of mines producing a long list of strategic and critical minerals.

It would liberalize the present exploration program, which has many fatal deficiencies which have resulted in granting less than 200 projects in nearly a year and a half out of more than a thousand applications. There would be many more applications were more miners able to qualify, as they can under my bill, and the projects would be infinitely easier to get under way.

Under this new bill the stabilization price lines could be held, the mine operators will get adequate returns for their capital outlays and efforts, and there is a proviso which will put more metals into industry.

Actually, the context of this bill could be written into an Executive order, as the Defense Production Act gives the Government ample authority to do so, could the agencies get together on a sensible program. I have asked numerous times that this be done, without getting results.

Therefore, I have introduced the plan, which was well tested during the last war, as a separate bill and I trust the Congress and American industry will get solidly behind it so that our resources can be fully utilized.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 404. An act to amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945;

H. R. 625. An act for the relief of Col. Harry F. Cunningham;

H. R. 654. An act for the relief of Ivo Cerne;

H. R. 773. An act for the relief of Mering Bichara;

H. R. 814. An act for the relief of the estate of Victor Helfenbein;

H. R. 850. An act for the relief of Mary Isumi;

H. R. 948. An act to provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in the southern district of Florida;

H. R. 980. An act for the relief of Kikue Uchida;

H. R. 1131. An act for the relief of Edward C. Brunett;

H. R. 1851. An act for the relief of Ark Ping Jee Nong (Ngon);

H. R. 1962. An act for the relief of Wanda R. Barnett;

H. R. 1964. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Central Division of the Southern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Bernard R. Novak;

H. R. 2072. An act for the relief of Jeremiah Coleman;

H. R. 2169. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Homer G. Hamilton;

H. R. 2506. An act for the relief of Masunari Saito and Isao Saito;

H. R. 2547. An act for the relief of Yoshiko Ito;

H. R. 2589. An act for the relief of Sor Matilde Sotelo Fernandez, Sor Virtudes Garcia Garcia, and Sor Amalia Gonzales Gonzales;

H. R. 2590. An act for the relief of José M. Thomasa-Sanchez, his wife Adela Durán Cuevas de Thomasa, and his child, José María Thomasa Duran;

H. R. 3006. An act for the relief of the Antonio Corrao Corp.;

H. R. 3060. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Commerce Trust Co.;

H. R. 3137. An act for the relief of O. L. Osteen;

H. R. 3153. An act for the relief of Signa Angela Maino Cristallo;

H. R. 3428. An act for the relief of Mitsuo Arita;

H. R. 3666. An act for the relief of Dorothy Kilmer Nickerson;

H. R. 3946. An act for the relief of Master Sgt. Orval Bennett;

H. R. 4318. An act for the relief of Allen W. Spangler;

H. R. 4567. An act for the relief of Roy Sakai;

H. R. 4645. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marguerite A. Brumell;

H. R. 4671. An act for the relief of Mark Paul Crowley;

H. R. 4687. An act to provide for the withholding of certain patents that might be detrimental to the national security, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4922. An act for the relief of Patricia Ann Eddings;

H. R. 4929. An act for the relief of Michael Bernard (Cervera);

H. R. 4930. An act for the relief of Charles H. Craft;

H. R. 4940. An act for the relief of Suzie Ballard;

H. R. 4969. An act for the relief of Susa Yukiko Thomason;

H. R. 5104. An act for the relief of Mrs. Inge L. Curtis;

H. R. 5267. An act for the relief of Gertrude O. Yerxa, Mrs. G. Olive Yerxa, and Dr. Charles W. Yerxa;

H. R. 5317. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the George H. White Construction Co., of Canton, Ohio; and

H. J. Res. 326. Joint resolution to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to certain attorneys employed by the House Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1638. An act to facilitate the management of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2398. An act to amend Public Law 848, Eighty-first Congress, second session;

H. R. 4197. An act to withdraw and restore to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii certain Hawaiian home lands required for the use of the Board of Water Supply of the city and county of Honolulu for the location of a water shaft, pump station, and tunnel, and to amend section 203 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, so as to confer upon certain lands of Auwaio-limu, Kewalo-Uka, and Kalawahine, on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the status of Hawaiian home lands; and

H. R. 4409. An act to enable the Hawaiian Homes Commission of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange available lands as designated by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for public or private lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2604. An act to authorize the appointment of Sidney F. Mashbir, colonel, Army of the United States, to the permanent grade of colonel in the Regular Army;

H. R. 3548. An act to provide that payments to States and Territories for care given to certain disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States shall be effective from the date such care commenced;

H. R. 4049. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain lands and improvements comprising the Castle Island Terminal Facility at South Boston in exchange for certain other lands;

H. R. 5062. An act to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status; and

H. R. 5405. An act to amend section 207 (a) of Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 3368. An act providing for the conveyance of the Bear Lake Fish Cultural Station to the Fish and Game Commission of the State of Utah; and

H. R. 4808. An act to provide for the granting of an easement for a public road through the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge in Dare County, N. C.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3981. An act to amend the act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 388), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 5593. An act authorizing the Sabine Lake Bridge and Causeway Authority, hereby created, and its successors, to construct, maintain, and operate bridges over Sabine Lake, at or near Port Arthur, Tex.; to construct, maintain, and operate all causeways, approaches, and appurtenances pertaining thereto; and to finance said objects by the issuance of bonds secured by the said properties and income and revenues; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. FERGUSON:

Statement made by the President at a press conference regarding the Executive order to govern the handling of information, and the discussion at the conference.

By Mr. NIXON:

Statement prepared by him concerning the investigation by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments into the activities of William M. Boyle, Jr., and Guy Gabrielson.

An American Creed, prepared by a group of Sierra Madre, Calif., business and professional men.

Statement by Col. S. H. Bingham, chairman of the Board of Transportation of the City of New York, regarding the solution of transit problems.

Article entitled "The Strange Story of the Hollywood Ten," written by Victor Lasky.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Statement by himself before a conference of southern Democrat and northern Republican leaders regarding realignment of political parties.

Religious liberty report of the Illinois State Council, Knights of Columbus.

By Mr. CARLSON:

Address delivered by Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, at their kick-off luncheon in the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Monday, October 8, 1951.

By Mr. JENNER:

Article entitled "Obit for a Congressman," published in Human Events for October 3, 1951, discussing the death of the late Representative Karl Stefan.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Article entitled "Not by a Dam Site," written by Alfred M. Green, and published in the October 1951 issue of the Machinists' Monthly Journal.

Article entitled "California's Dewey Anderson," written by Benton J. Stong, and published in the September 1951 issue of Frontier magazine.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Article entitled "Capitol Stuff," written by John O'Donnell and published in the New York News of October 5, 1951.

By Mr. LANGER:

Editorial entitled "The Russians Don't Like Being Encircled, Either," published in the Hartford Courant of February 19, 1951.

By Mr. THYE:

Statement on United States policy in Asia, made on October 8, 1951, by Harold E. Stassen before the Sparkman subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Editorial entitled "Stassen on Asia," published in the St. Paul Dispatch of October 2, 1951.

By Mr. WILEY:

Transcript of interviews with young people in the program American Youth Forum, discussing problems of youth, broadcast from the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 6, 1951.

By Mr. McMAHON:

Article by John D. Hickerson presenting the affirmative in a debate on the question "Should the U. S. A. ratify the Genocide Treaty?"

By Mr. O'CONOR:

Article published in the Baltimore Sun of October 5, 1951, paying tribute to Dr. E. Paul Knotts as Maryland's family doctor for 1951.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH—CORRECTION

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I recently inserted in the RECORD a statement signed by 25 Senators relating to attempts to suppress freedom of speech. My good friend the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] had signed the statement along with the original 25 Senators. Inadvertently, through a mechanical error, his name was omitted from the original statement. In order to do justice to the distinguished Senator I want to make this correction. Tomorrow or at a subsequent date when the matter is reintroduced with all the additional names affixed, the correction will appear; but, in the meantime, I wanted to apologize for the original error and make this correction.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

JOSEPH ROSIER, OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, West Virginia and the Nation have been saddened by the news of the death on Sunday, at the age of 81, of Dr. Joseph Rosier, a distinguished Member of the United States Senate from West Virginia a decade ago and an educator of national and international reputation.

Dr. Rosier was born in Harrison County, W. Va., at the town of Wilsonburg, on January 24, 1870. He attended the West Virginia public schools and in 1895 was graduated from Salem, W. Va., College. He had already begun his service as a teacher, first in the village school at

Bristol, W. Va., in 1890, when he was only 20, then as principal of the public schools of Salem in 1891 and 1892, and superintendent of the schools of Harrison County in 1893 and 1894. He was a member of the faculty of Salem College in 1894-96.

Dr. Rosier gave long and devoted service to the cause of education in West Virginia. He was a teacher in the State normal school at Glenville in 1896 and 1897, and a member of the faculty of the State Teachers College at Fairmont in 1897-1900.

For the first 15 years of the present century—the decade and a half from 1900 to 1915—he served as superintendent of schools of Fairmont, W. Va.

In 1915, Dr. Rosier became president of the Fairmont State College and served for 30 years, until 1945, when he became president emeritus. During the First World War he served as county food administrator, in 1917 and 1918. In the years 1933-37 he gave of his ability as consultant on education for the Works Progress Administration.

Dr. Rosier, who was appointed to the United States Senate by my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], who was then governor of West Virginia, served from January 1941 to November 1942, and later served in the West Virginia House of Delegates.

His was a long and distinguished and honored career, and his country and his State are the poorer for his passing.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5215, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with the understanding that as soon as consideration of the appropriation bill is completed, the Senate will resume consideration of Senate bill 1203, providing for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLEMENTS in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the distinguished Senator will yield for a quorum call.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed. The Senator has a right to suggest the absence of a quorum at any time.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would the Senator rather have the quorum call before taking up the appropriation bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I should prefer to have it before.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Carlson	Dworshak
Bennett	Case	Ecton
Benton	Chavez	Ellender
Brewster	Clements	Ferguson
Bridges	Connally	Frear
Butler, Md.	Cordon	Fulbright
Cain	Dirksen	George

Gillette	Knowland	O'Connor
Green	Langer	Robertson
Hayden	Lehman	Russell
Hendrickson	Magnuson	Saltonstall
Hennings	Malone	Schoeppel
Hickenlooper	Maybank	Smathers
Hill	McCarran	Smith, Maine
Hoey	McClellan	Smith, N. J.
Holland	McFarland	Smith, N. C.
Humphrey	McKellar	Sparkman
Hunt	McMahon	Stennis
Ives	Millikin	Thye
Jenner	Monroney	Underwood
Johnson, Colo.	Moody	Watkins
Johnson, Tex.	Morse	Welker
Johnston, S. C.	Mundt	Wiley
Kefauver	Murray	Williams
Kerr	Neely	Young
Kilgore	Nixon	

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] are absent on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] are detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I renew my unanimous-consent request that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5215, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Chapter I—District of Columbia—Office of Civil Defense—Salaries and expenses," on page 2, line 15, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "234,-000" and insert "\$600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Legislative branch," on page 3, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount (effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this act) to increase the basic salary of parliamentarian from \$8,000 to \$12,500 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; and for the basic salary of assistant parliamentarian to be selected by the parliamentarian, \$5,940; \$7,120, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 hereby is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 3, after line 14, to insert:

For payment to Eleanor M. Fellows, widow of Frank Fellows, late a Representative from the State of Maine, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 17, to insert:

For payment to Winifred Gillette, widow of Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 20, to insert:

For payment to Ruth M. Vaughn, widow of Albert C. Vaughn, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

For payment to Ida Stefan, widow of Karl Stefan, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses of the House," on page 4, after line 11, to insert:

For payment to James C. Davis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Lowe versus Davis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,275.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 15, to insert:

For payment to Thomas B. Curtis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 19, to insert:

For payment to Raymond W. Karst, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,889.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Department of

Justice," on page 6, after line 2, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 50 additional passenger motor vehicles.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal prison system," on page 6, after line 8, to insert:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities," \$400,000, for construction of a complete Federal jail at Anchorage, Alaska; on a site to be selected by the Attorney General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 18, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Claims, Federal Airport Act

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$944,605, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Municipal Airport, Santa Fe, N. Mex., \$71,-444; Malcolm-McKinnon Airport, Glynn County, Ga., \$36,340; Municipal Airport, Lakeview, Oreg., \$16,627; Manteo Airport, Dare County, N. C., \$29,458; Municipal Airport, Shreveport, La., \$238,231; Hyannis Municipal Airport, Barnstable, Mass., \$45,136; Snohomish County Airport, Snohomish County, Wash., \$38,826; New Castle County Airport, New Castle County, Del., \$27,060; Municipal Airport, Watertown, S. Dak., \$66,-747; Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg., \$4,017; Cut Bank Municipal Airport, Cut Bank and Glacier County, Mont., \$32,836; Municipal Airport, Long Beach, Calif., \$200,-679; Municipal Airport, Lewiston and Fergus County, Mont., \$58,558; Simmons-Nott Airport, Newbern, N. C., \$78,536.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 16, to insert:

THE JUDICIARY

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

Fees of commissioners

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees of commissioners," \$70,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IV, title I, Treasury Department," on page 8, after line 7, to insert:

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for advertising the savings-bond program by press, radio, or television.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the amendment, proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, includes the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for advertising the savings-bond program by press, radio, or television.

I believe that proviso is rather important. It seems to me that at the present time it is most necessary that we shall be able to have the bond sales conducted effectively. In that connection, I believe that freedom of action in

bringing the bond-selling program to the prospective buying public is really more important than the exact amount of the appropriation made available for that purpose.

For that reason, I move to eliminate the proviso included in the amendment, namely:

Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for advertising the savings-bond program by press, radio, or television.

I also move, in line 11, to reduce the figure "\$1,000,000" to "\$500,000." The Treasury Department already has been provided with more than \$5,000,000 in the regular bill, and I think half a million dollars extra at this time would be sufficient.

As I have said, I believe it to be advisable to eliminate the proviso now included in the committee amendment, so that the Department may proceed within reasonable limitations to put across the savings bond program in any way it can.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to make a suggestion to the Senator from New Hampshire. How would it do to reduce the amount by \$500,000, but leave the proviso in the amendment, so that the conferees could work out the matter? I think there is reason in what the Senator has said.

Mr. BRIDGES. Will the Senator from Tennessee repeat that suggestion, please?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly. The Senator from New Hampshire has offered an amendment to the committee amendment. His amendment to the committee amendment is virtually in two parts. The first part is to strike out "\$1,000,000" in line 11, and insert in lieu thereof "\$500,000"; and the second part of his amendment to the committee amendment is to eliminate the proviso beginning in line 11.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that, inasmuch as the committee has directed that the proviso be inserted, it would be best to retain the proviso and take that part of the committee amendment to conference; but I am perfectly willing to have the "\$1,000,000" in line 11 reduced to "\$500,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. I would be perfectly willing to have that amendment taken to conference. However, does the Senator from Tennessee have in mind that at the conference there will be discussed the policy in connection with the sales of savings bonds?

Mr. McKELLAR. That question certainly will be discussed.

Mr. BRIDGES. So far as I am concerned, I would be willing to withdraw the part of my amendment calling for the elimination of the proviso contained in the committee amendment, but I still would reduce the figure "\$1,000,000" in line 11 of the committee amendment to "\$500,000", and take the committee amendment as thus amended to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment on page 8, after line 7.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, let me inquire why the Senator from New Hampshire wishes to reduce the amount by half.

Mr. BRIDGES. Because the Treasury Department has already received appropriations of more than \$5,000,000 in the regular appropriation bill. I think that the important question is not the exact amount of money that is used for this purpose, but whether the money is used effectively. In other words, some persons in the Department have called my attention to ways in which substantial sums of money could be saved in connection with this program, which includes invitations to certain persons in various parts of the country to come to Washington.

If \$500,000 is actually needed for this purpose at this time, I would not oppose appropriating it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I may say that both Senators will be on the conference committee, and I am sure the conference committee will consider the item carefully.

Mr. BRIDGES. The House committee cut it out entirely.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am trying to arrive at a reasonable figure.

Mr. HAYDEN. In view of the attitude of the House, I think the proposed \$500,000 reduction probably would be adjusted on the showing the Senator has in mind.

This much I do know—and I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire will agree with me—that a great many bonds will have to be sold.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. That is why I wish to eliminate the proviso in regard to the method of promoting sales through advertising. I think the Department should have considerable leeway in that respect.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. No doubt the Senator is aware that various advertisers give free time, free space, and so forth, if the mats and some script are prepared. For that reason, I take the same position that the Senator from New Hampshire does, namely, that it is best to eliminate the proviso now included in the committee amendment. We have already cut the budget estimate from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, and I would be inclined to go along with that, too. However, by the proposed curtailment, we might be killing the goose that lays the golden egg of advertising.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am afraid that the proviso now contained in the committee amendment would be interpreted as preventing the preparation of the mats for advertisements which are carried free of charge. The proviso might not be interpreted in that way, but there is a serious question of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the matter should go to conference, and I am in favor of having that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment on page 8, after line 7.

The amendment, as modified, to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1951

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to House bill 5113, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
October 5, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5113) entitled "An act to maintain the security and promote the foreign policy and provide for the general welfare of the United States by furnishing assistance to friendly nations in the interest of international peace and security," and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed in the Senate amendment insert the following:

"*Resolved*, That this act may be cited as the 'Mutual Security Act of 1951.'

"Sec. 2. The Congress declares it to be the purpose of this act to maintain the security and to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing military, economic, and technical assistance to friendly countries to strengthen the mutual security and individual and collective defenses of the free world, to develop their resources in the interest of their security and independence and the national interest of the United States and to facilitate the effective participation of those countries in the United Nations system for collective security. The purposes of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1571-1604), the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1501-1522), and the Act for International Development (22 U. S. C. 1557) shall hereafter be deemed to include this purpose.

"TITLE I—EUROPE

"Sec. 101. (a) In order to support the freedom of Europe through assistance which will further the carrying out of the plans for defense of the North Atlantic area, while at the same time maintaining the economic stability of the countries of the area so that they may meet their responsibilities for defense, and to further encourage the economic unification and the political federation of Europe, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1952 for carrying out the provisions and accomplishing the policies and purpose of this act—

"(1) not to exceed \$5,028,000,000 for assistance pursuant to the provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1571-1604), for countries which are parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and for any country of Europe (other than a country covered by another title of this Act), which the President determines to be of direct importance to the defense of the North Atlantic area and whose increased ability to defend itself the President deter-

mines is important to the preservation of the peace and security of the North Atlantic area and to the security of the United States (any such determination to be reported forthwith to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives), and not to exceed \$100,000,000 of such appropriation for any selected persons who are residing in or escapees from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, or the Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and any other countries absorbed by the Soviet Union either to form such persons into elements of the military forces supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or for other purposes, when it is similarly determined by the President that such assistance will contribute to the defense of the North Atlantic area and to the security of the United States. In addition, unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for carrying out the purposes of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, through assistance to any of the countries covered by this paragraph are hereby authorized to be continued available through June 30, 1952, and to be consolidated with the appropriation authorized by this paragraph. Section 408 (c) of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1579), is hereby repealed.

"(2) not to exceed \$1,022,000,000 for assistance pursuant to the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1501-1522) (including assistance to further European military production), for any country of Europe covered by paragraph (1) of this subsection and for any other country covered by section 103 (a) of the said Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended. In addition, unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for carrying out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, are hereby authorized to be continued available through June 30, 1952, and to be consolidated with the appropriation authorized by this paragraph: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000,000 of the funds made available pursuant to this paragraph may be utilized to effectuate the principles set forth in section 115 (e) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended.

"(b) Not to exceed 10 percent of the total of the appropriations granted pursuant to this section may be transferred, when determined by the President to be necessary for the purpose of this act, between appropriations granted pursuant to either paragraph of subsection (a): *Provided*, That the amount herein authorized to be transferred shall be determined without reference to any balances of prior appropriations continued available pursuant to this section: *Provided further*, That, whenever the President makes any such determination, he shall forthwith notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

"TITLE II—NEAR EAST AND AFRICA

"Sec. 201. In order to further the purpose of this act by continuing to provide military assistance to Greece, Turkey, and Iran, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1952, not to exceed \$396,250,000 for furnishing assistance to Greece and Turkey pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 22, 1947, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1401-1410), and for furnishing assistance to Iran pursuant to the provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1571-1604).

panion measure, which is identical with House bill 5257, but through mistake the House, instead of passing the Senate bill, passed its own bill.

The two bills are, as I have stated, identical. They increase from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the amount of contract authorizations which are available for the repair of primary-aid and secondary-aid roads damaged by floods. Of course the sums mentioned would cover the Federal Government's part, which is 50 percent in such cases.

The report of the Senate Committee on Public Works on the Senate bill was unanimous. The Senate has already passed its bill, and I ask, therefore, that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in order that House bill 5257 may be promptly approved. It has to do with repairing the flood-damaged roads and highways, in Kansas and Missouri in particular.

Mr. CASE. Reserving the right to object, I may ask the distinguished Senator whether this is the matter which was presented to us and argued so ably by the Senators from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL and Mr. CARLSON]?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. Those Senators and their State have the most immediate and pressing interest in this fund, and I am sure that they and all other Senators would want these funds made immediately available, because the flood-damage work is now being held up until this bill can be enacted.

Mr. CASE. Is the increase provided in the amount the same for which they argued when they were speaking before the committee?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. Of course the two distinguished Senators from Kansas would have liked to go further than this, as the Senator will recall, but the committee, after discussion, felt unanimously that the matter had better be kept on the traditional basis, so that the funds can be used only to pay the Federal Government's part in the repair of the damaged Federal-aid system roads, of either the primary or secondary system.

Mr. CASE. As I recall, the Senator is correct. The Senators from Kansas would have liked to go further. They regarded the situation as urgent, and since this could be done now without objection, they were in favor of doing this much, and then seeing what might be done in other ways later.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the request of the Senator from Florida that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5257) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 10, to insert:

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (Out of the postal revenues)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "General administration, \$1,315,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Postal operations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 16, to insert:

CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$600,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading on page 9, line 22, after the word "Title", to strike out "II" and insert "III."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Reconstruction Finance Corporation," on page 10, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$16,500,000" and insert "\$17,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter V—Department of Labor—Bureau of Employment Security," on page 11, line 13, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,075,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 25, after "(Public Law 78)", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Security Agency—Office of Education—Payments to school districts," on page 12, line 12, after the word "districts", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$5,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VI—Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management," on page 12, line 18, after the figures "\$2,000,000", to insert "and the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 12, line 23, after the figures "\$300,000", to insert "and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$56,980."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 2, to insert:

Construction: For an additional amount for "Construction," \$575,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$142,950": *Provided*, That no obligation shall be incurred under appro-

priations granted under this head for construction of school facilities at Ponemah, Minn., until school district number 45 of the State of Minnesota shall have deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation an amount equal to the proceeds of the insurance collected on the destroyed Ponemah school plant: *Provided further*, That balances in prior year appropriations under this head for acquisition of land may be used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust 20 acres of land in Placer County, Calif., for the use of the Indians of Auburn Rancheria.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 18, to insert:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation," \$2,285,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$285,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$81,500.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, at the time the limitation in this item was adopted, which appears on page 14, line 2, of \$81,500, no money had been included in this bill for the construction of the Palisades project in Idaho. Since \$2,000,000 has been allowed for the construction of that project, the limitation on page 14, line 2, should be increased. I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]. The Appropriations Committee has recommended that \$2,000,000 be included in this bill for the Palisades project. On page 14, line 2, the limitation for personal services in the regular Interior Department appropriation bill is increased by \$81,500 with respect to other construction projects in this bill, but in order to take care of the situation on the Palisades project, so that the construction may proceed, an increase should be made in the sum available for administrative personnel.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. HAYDEN. The information I have received from the Bureau of Reclamation was that the amount of \$81,500 should be increased to \$465,000. Is that agreeable to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. DWORSHAK. If the Senator will yield, it is my understanding that a certain amount of that is required for personal services. I think the committee, after having considered that proposal, is qualified to determine how much should be allocated for that purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. In order to take the matter to conference, so that there may be no question about the limitation on administrative personnel, I move to strike out "\$81,500" and insert "\$465,500."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 2, to insert:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, investigations, and research: For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research," \$150,000, and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$108,930."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 8, to insert:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Investigation of resources: For an additional amount for "Investigations of Resources," \$150,000, and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$22,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 14, to insert:

Construction: For an additional amount for "Construction," \$530,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$67,425."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VII—Independent Offices," on page 15, after line 2, to insert:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The funds provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available to the Commission for the employment of personnel in foreign countries without regard to the limitations on the amounts available for personal services contained therein and without regard to the provisions of section 605 thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Atomic Energy Commission," on page 15, line 12, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$260,000,000" and insert "\$271,928,655"; and in line 12, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following provisos: "Provided, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, 'of which not to exceed \$9,642,111 shall be available for personal services for that activity designated "administrative services": *Provided further*, That section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment relates to the Atomic Energy Commission, which most people do not like to question, because of the fact that it is responsible for very vital work. However, I do not believe there are any "sacred cows" in the instrumentalities for which Congress appropriates funds. I realize that anyone who proposes a reduction in the AEC funds immediately creates the impression that he may be attempting to cut back the manufacture of atomic weapons; but, so far as I am concerned, that is not the case. It is not the funds for the production of atomic weapons that I would shave.

The Senate committee provided a reduction of 10 percent in personal services for administration, and allowed the full budget estimate for all the rest of the Commission's activities, but the House indicated a desire that the Commission simplify its program and practice some of the austerity which Congress has commended to various other agencies.

I feel the Senate should concur in general with the position of the House. I have been looking at the justifications submitted in connection with the supplemental request. On page 82, for example, I find a request for over \$46,000 for information services. I view of President Truman's recent censorship decree, I feel sure that the agency will be unable usefully to employ 12 persons as information specialists.

On page 114 of the justification another item appears, a soft spot in my judgment. It is for a small bus terminal, to cost approximately \$30,000.

On page 119 there is a request for \$4,500,000, with which to build 300 dwelling units. According to my arithmetic, this amounts to \$15,000 per family unit. It appears that less expensive dwellings could well be built during this period of national crisis.

On pages 120 and 121 I find a request for \$3,105,000, to provide for an extension of the civil defense program, to build atomic shelters, and to finance a so-called shelter program. I may point out that both the House and Senate have seen fit to eliminate the shelter program from civilian defense. There is some question as to whether this agency should be treated differently from the way in which the civilian defense agency is treated.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say that, both as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I would hope that the Senator would not press his amendment with respect to the shelter phase of this program, because it seems to me that there are special circumstances involved. Certainly the atomic energy plants of the Nation would be a primary target in the event of aggression from overseas, and certainly the development of our atomic energy program depends to no small extent upon the people in those plants. I would not feel that it would be wise or desirable to eliminate the shelter program so far as atomic energy activities are concerned.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. As a member of the Appropriations Committee which gave consideration to this specific item, I would say that I fully concur in the expressions just made by the Senator from California. I believe it would be a very serious mistake to strike this item from the bill by the amendment which has been proposed by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. So I would say that I wish the Senator from New Hampshire would withdraw his amendment as to this particular item.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota and the distinguished Senator from California that I have no desire to run counter to the wishes of the Senate. I merely point out the fact that the House and the Senate have eliminated shelters from the general civil defense program. I raised the question and was going to propose that all agencies be treated alike.

Mr. THYE. I fully realized, as did all the members of the committee, the importance of civilian shelters across the Nation, and that it could involve us in the expenditure of billions and billions of dollars, but I also recognize that there is a need to examine and study the question most thoroughly. We must have defense; we must have security for the executives in offices as well as for the other persons involved within important cities where the great industrial heart of America is located.

The office of the Civilian Defense Administrator when he reported to us did not give us as good a record as we would desire. I, personally, was disappointed, and felt the Appropriations Committee made a mistake when it did not make an appropriation for a specific study, because I think we have much to learn and we need to proceed along scientific lines, inasmuch as the cities and the States of the Union generally are proceeding in their endeavors to develop some type of safety for their people. If we on the national level do nothing, what is going to be the effect on the governors, the executives of the States, and the legislatures of the States so far as this problem is concerned?

I am personally disappointed that we have not appropriated sufficient funds to make a scientific study of the subject.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Minnesota is quite correct in the objective which he seeks. The Senate Appropriations Committee, in my opinion, did a wise thing when it allowed a definite sum not for building shelters, but for engineering surveys all over the country. We are taking a step forward in that direction. We allowed \$6,500,000 for engineering surveys, and for looking over the shelter program. I agree with the Senator that that was a wise step. I think it is wise to do that before we start spending money for the actual construction of shelters.

Mr. THYE. I certainly agree with the Senator from New Hampshire on that point, but there are some cities which have taken definite steps. There are important cities where there are certain strategic plants or operations which it would be natural for an enemy to undertake to knock out.

I would feel that there would be some justification if Congress had made available funds which could have been used in matching already appropriated State funds, so that an effort could be made to afford protection to the technicians and research specialists engaged in the atomic-energy field. If we lose that type of personnel, that type of experts, we

cannot replace them within several years.

I personally felt that we made a mistake in not providing a limited sum for matching, so that protection could be afforded the personnel in plants engaged in research and in work that must be carried on. If we lose such personnel, it will be a loss to the Nation that cannot be replaced for a long period of time.

That is my only reason for stating that we should not curtail this fund any more than it has already been curtailed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MOODY. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. I am glad to see that the committee has increased in several items the amount of money allowed for civilian defense. I am very doubtful whether the increases will be adequate, in view of the fact that a few days ago the second evidence of an atomic explosion in Russia has been given. It is quite clear that the Russians have the atomic bomb. It is equally clear that they have a substantial air fleet which would be adequate to carry atomic bombs from their air fields along the Bering Straits to any part of America except, perhaps, the southern tip of Florida.

It seems to me that failure to provide adequate civilian defense, or even a minimum amount of medical supplies to save lives in case of attack, is nothing less than a rash act. While we hope and pray that there will never be an atomic attack on America, the best way to invite such an attack is not to make sufficient preparation to combat it.

Late in August, just after the House had acted on this matter, I received a letter from the Monroe County office of civil defense in the State of Michigan. The Senator from New Hampshire may be familiar with the fact that Governor Williams, of Michigan, has taken a vigorous lead, insofar as he could do so, in building up the civilian defense organization in that State. The action which was taken by the House is not providing for an engineering survey of buildings which would be safe during an attack, and in reducing the item for medical supplies and equipment would leave us in a terrible situation if there were a raid.

I should like to show the effect this action has had on the Governor's efforts to build a civilian defense organization in the State of Michigan. I have a letter from Mr. James L. Robinson, the Monroe County director of civilian defense. He asks three questions. His first question is, Why did the House of Representatives cut the appropriation for civilian defense to 14 percent of the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget? Second, Did this action suggest that civilian defense is unnecessary? Third, Will local civil-defense organizations continue to function?

I am sure it can be seen that the effect of the action of the House was not only to reduce the Federal contribution to a point below where it should be but to discourage, and perhaps even to paralyze,

the efforts made on the local level. The people back home want to run their own show; they want to organize it and manage it themselves. I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire would agree with that. He may agree also that if the people back home are given the idea that we do not think civil defense is a very important thing, that there is not very much danger involved, and if we do not give them adequate leadership and adequate appropriations, we may regret the results.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand the Senator was discussing the subject of atomic energy.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am. I was going to point out to the Senator from Michigan that we were on the subject of the atomic energy amendment, before he got into a discussion of civil defense.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was attracted to the wise remarks made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire favors the increase allowed by the committee for the Civil Defense Administration, and he intends to offer no amendment to cut the amount. Therefore, the Senator from New Hampshire will be on the side of the Senator from Michigan as far as this particular matter is concerned, if the Senator does not propose to increase the amount further.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not know what the Senator from New Hampshire intends to do, but I hope he will not propose a reduction in the atomic energy appropriation, for the reason that in committee we approved a cut of 10 percent on the administrative service, but we did not approve cuts in the engineering and other activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, because the program is being greatly extended. I hope the Senator will not make such a proposal.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from New Hampshire will recall we had quite an argument in the committee on the subject, that every phase of the matter was gone over, and the conclusion we finally reached has been presented to the Senate in the pending bill. I believe it was satisfactory to the Senator from New Hampshire at the time, and I hope it will remain satisfactory to him.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offered the amendment relating to the Atomic Energy Commission. It proposes, relatively, a very small reduction of funds. I cited a few ways in which I thought a reduction could be made to take care of some of the soft spots. I still think such reduction can be made. But in light of the viewpoint on the subject of shelters expressed by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the

Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], having to do with the necessity of shelters in connection with the atomic energy program, regardless of how the civilian shelters are treated throughout the country, and in deference to them, I will not argue that the shelter program should be curtailed.

Mr. THYE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that his effort to economize is most laudable, but I cannot agree with him as to this particular item. I have had a very keen conviction that we have not done as much as we should have done so far as civilian defense is concerned. Because of the fact that atomic energy activity is the very heart of our national defense as of today, we should be most careful not to lose any of the specialists and craftsmen engaged in the work of atomic development, for then we would lose, so to speak, the very heartbeat of our national defense activities. Therefore, we should provide whatever is needed for the development of that activity.

Mr. BRIDGES. In deference to the Senator I have withdrawn my argument so that is not included.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. As I pointed out, there are several soft spots in the appropriation. For instance, the request for additional persons in connection with information service. In the light of the President's secrecy order I do not know whether the Atomic Energy Commission should have any more high priced specialists to issue news bulletins. There are a few instances where we can reasonably expect economy without interfering with the atomic energy program.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. At this time I do not feel qualified to resist, and I think as a matter of fact the Senator's proposal may have considerable merit, so far as it relates to information specialists. But how much is involved in that one item?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is a relatively small item. It is approximately \$46,000. It is proposed to employ 12 information specialists.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I certainly would not resist the Senator's amendment in that regard. I do, however, question his proposal as I understood it, to eliminate, in addition to the shelter program, the amount for housing. I should like the Senator to amplify that situation a little more before something is done which perhaps the Senate should not do with the information now at hand.

Mr. BRIDGES. There is an item in the bill for shelters amounting to \$3,105,000, which I had included in my original list of items which might be cut or eliminated. But, in deference to the Senator from California and the Senator from Minnesota, I withdrew the argument.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understood the Senator specifically to mention something about cutting out housing.

Mr. BRIDGES. I was using shelter housing facilities as an example. The figure which I mentioned covers that item, and I eliminated it from my amendment. I think the debate which has taken place will clearly indicate, if the amendment should be adopted, what is intended. I also indicated I thought housing at the rate of \$15,000 per unit was rather too expensive.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. To me the astounding thing about the supplemental bill is that it is for the fiscal year 1952. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And the fiscal year is about 3½ months gone. In other words, we have a long way to go before we reach June 30, 1952, to complete the fiscal year. Now, here we are confronted with a supplemental bill for \$1,751,000,000 to round out the year, when the agencies which are provided for by the bill have only started on the appropriations Congress made available for fiscal 1952.

The amounts carried in the supplemental bills are as large as the total cost of Government used to be 20 years ago. I understand that another deficiency or supplemental bill is in the making. That is certainly an amazing testimony to the capacity of the bureaus of the Government to estimate for their needs for a fiscal year. I would say that it seems that the power to appropriate and the authority to appropriate have passed out of the legislative branch. Such power is under the other branch of Government today.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Illinois, of course, is right in the statement which he has just made. What I am afraid of is that if Congress does not end this session pretty soon we will be confronted with another supplemental bill. We have before us a major supplemental appropriation bill, and another one is on the way, and we may be confronted with even another if we do not close the session pretty quickly.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is it not true that the next supplemental bill will probably be taken up the coming Friday in the House, and that it is almost certain there will be another supplemental bill after that? It used to be that we called them deficiency bills. Now we call them supplemental bills. One of the reasons assigned for these bills is always that there is an emergency, and the emergency creates the need for new laws and new laws must be implemented, and so forth, without any idea as to what the cost of the law will be when it is put on the statute books.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. If things run true to form, after the 1st of January, probably one of the first things to come be-

fore the Congress will be another deficiency bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Then as the end of the fiscal year approaches there will be an urgent deficiency bill. Then there will be a superurgent deficiency bill, and finally a superduper urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. They are all superduper in size.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How in the world the estimates for the fiscal year are made is more than I can understand. It is a fair assumption now that the \$71,600,000,000 scheduled for expenditure in the fiscal year 1952 is not going to begin to cover the estimates which will be coming forth, on the basis of what is before us at the present time.

Mr. FERGUSON. There will probably be deficiency bills totaling \$10,000,000,000 between now and June 30 of next year if things continue as they are running now. This does not include any deficiency because of the fighting in Korea. That subject has been taken out of all the regular appropriation bills, so that there is no mention of any money for the Korean fighting. That will come in a supplemental bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield further so that I may ask the Senator from Michigan a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I can understand the needs of certain critical emergency agencies. However, we notice as we go through the bill that there are appropriations for all the independent offices, for the Department of Commerce, for the Department of State, for the emergency agencies, for the Department of Justice, and for almost every other agency. Many of the functions for which appropriations are carried in this bill are nothing more than old-line functions.

When the estimates were made at the beginning of the fiscal year, the various agencies had a pretty fair idea of what the workload was going to be. I can understand the intervention of certain conditions, such as atomic energy, with respect to which additional funds are necessary. But there are many items in this bill which persuade the junior Senator from Illinois that someone is taking a ride on the defense emergency, at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is what we find. Because of the emergency, each agency is attempting to pyramid on top of its regular and ordinary work, the so-called work which it is claimed has been brought about by virtue of the emergency, by virtue of price control, by virtue of controls of matériel, and other circumstances. Each agency claims that it has certain work which it must do, over and above its normal work. But nowhere do we find a reduction in the normal workload because of the emergency.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire further yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me add further that after a while, when the emergency has abated somewhat, I think we shall

find, on the basis of past experience, that the defense levels for the estimates of the bureaus and divisions in the Government will become the base for the new estimates, even though the emergency may have been considerably ameliorated.

Mr. FERGUSON. The distinguished Senator from Illinois has been a member of the Appropriations Committee in the House. He is familiar with the facts. He knows that once we permit an agency to pyramid, it is very difficult to take any of the top of the pyramid off.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. While we are still on the item for the Atomic Energy Commission, let me say that I certainly would not disagree with the Senator from Illinois, who, as has been pointed out, has served on the Appropriations Committee of the House, that any number of agencies have undoubtedly used the defense emergency for the purpose of building up their estimates and getting what they could not get in the regular appropriation bills. I feel that the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and the House must be constantly alert to that type of situation.

However, I submit—and this is the reason I am resisting the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]—that in the atomic-energy field we have a very special case. We know that since September 1949 the Soviet Union has had the atomic weapon. We know that within the past few weeks the Soviet Union has exploded another atomic bomb, and that it is moving ahead with its stockpiling and development in that field. It seems to me that for the security of this Nation—and, indeed, the security of the entire free world—we should be fully alert to the situation.

I am inclined to agree with Mr. Churchill, that if it had not been for the American superiority in atomic weapons the Soviet Union might have long since moved in Europe, where it has superiority with land armies and perhaps even in the field of air power. In the field of atomic development, it is essential that the United States maintain a pre-eminent position. For that reason I shall resist the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment. I hope that it may be voted down. However, I may very well be prepared to support him in other amendments which he may offer.

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. McMAHON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I happen to be a cosponsor of the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire. Atomic energy is one subject which it is very difficult to discuss upon the floor of the Senate. I hope the chairman of the committee will take this entire subject into consideration if the pending amendment to the committee amendment is withdrawn by the Senator from New Hampshire, and that

in the conference committee these various items may be given attention, to see what can be done in the way of possible reductions.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should certainly have no objection to the conferees going into this subject very thoroughly. However, the Senator is fully alive to the situation, as I am, that in dealing with this subject we are not in a position to discuss freely and fully some of the aspects of the atomic-energy program. For that reason I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will withdraw his amendment, and then let the justifications be made before the conference committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. That was the reason the Senator from Michigan did not discuss the subject of shelters. There are certain aspects which he does not wish to discuss upon the floor of the Senate. I am sure that statement is also true of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the pending bill, which I submit on behalf of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] and myself, and I ask that the amendment lie on the table and be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I shall call the amendment up later, in the course of the debate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wish to respond to my friend from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] by pointing out a few things. For example, there is an item in the bill of \$5,100,000 for the Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, for salaries and expenses. The committee cut it down, but that was the estimate of the Department. The Department pats the farmers of America on the back by telling them what a great productive effort they have made. They have piled up a mountain of stuff, to the point where the Commodity Credit Corporation is offering now, goodness knows how much surplus linseed oil, butter, cheese, and many other things. Then we come to an estimate of \$5,100,000 for salaries and expenses.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me continue for a moment.

There is an item of \$3,575,000 under the heading "Secretary of Labor." The committee cut it by about \$1,000,000. The Labor Standards Act has been botched up pretty well. The National Labor Relations Board has been functioning for a long time. Wage stabiliza-

tion controversies come before a different agency. I cannot for the life of me understand why so much extra personnel is needed.

There is an estimate for the Department of Commerce of \$50,000,000, which was cut down by the committee to \$39,000,000. Regular agencies are building up their workload. When they get through, their personnel levels are going to be higher than they have ever been in the history of the Government. Probably in technical peacetime those levels will be just as high as they have been in wartime. It seems to me that we are reaching the point where we can boast about it if we can operate the Government as cheaply in peacetime as we do during wartime. This is the evidence of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] to vouch for what I say. The Appropriations Committee is not playing favorites at all. We have tried as hard as anybody in the world ever tried to do the right and proper thing. Every Senator, Republican and Democrat, who serves on that committee has tried his very best to report a proper bill. Senators should remember that this is a deficiency bill. The committee may have made mistakes, but, taken as a whole, I think the Senator from New Hampshire will agree—I know the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] will agree, and I think the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] will agree—that we have done our best to prepare a bill which will meet the needs. If there is anything wrong about it, it can be corrected. We always correct the mistakes we make. I hope the Senate will allow this item to go to conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from New Hampshire is one of the conferees. He always has been one of the conferees. He is familiar with the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, and performs excellent service in connection with items concerning that Commission. He is one of the finest gentlemen I have ever known in my life, and one of the ablest men on the committee. He gets along with his fellow Senators very well.

The House had allowed only \$260,000,000, and the Senate added \$11,000,000. The Bureau of the Budget allowed only \$200,000,000. When I say "only," I do not use that word in the sense in which it is ordinarily employed, because when we are spending such tremendous sums of money, we ought not to speak of them in that way. All the money appropriated is important, and may be more so in the future. I am very hopeful that after all the work that has been done on this bill by the committee, we may get ahead with it and pass it, and work out the differences in conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in the light of this discussion, and because I know atomic energy is a very delicate subject, since it was my privilege to be one of four United States Senators to be consulted in connection with ap-

propriations from 1942 before the bomb was exploded—we kept our secret well. I know the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy does an excellent job, perhaps we can adjust that matter in conference, I withdraw the amendment, and I ask that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Hampshire for withdrawing his amendment. I hope that in conference the Senate's position will be sustained. The committee's findings were arrived at after a very thorough consideration of the necessities confronting the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Connecticut is absolutely correct in that statement. One of the hottest fights we ever had in committee was over this very item.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from New Hampshire know that the Atomic Energy Commission is now engaged in a very large expansion. The effort to apply the so-called Jensen-Ferguson amendment to the Commission has resulted, in the opinion of the joint committee, in the creation of a very serious situation in the affairs of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Connecticut knows that we have alleviated that situation.

Mr. McMAHON. I am talking about what was done in the main appropriation bill. I believe the limitation is kept on the administrative expenses. Let us see whether the Commission can live with a 10-percent limitation going into effect. I believe it will be very difficult, in the light of the present plans for expansion. Does the limitation on administrative officers include information officers?

Mr. FERGUSON. They would be included, yes.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator from New Hampshire has referred to the President's order, and draws the conclusion—which I believe is unjustified—that information officers are not needed in the Atomic Energy Commission. One of the difficulties experienced by the Commission has been in getting to the people of the United States the proper information they should have. Information is given out reluctantly. I do not blame the Commission, because it is not pleasant for them to do it. I call attention to the Weapons Effects Handbook, which was issued by the Commission. It is an excellent work. It is certainly a very profitable book to people all over the Nation who are interested in civil defense.

Let us consider the Eniwetok experiments. The results of those experiments are being codified, and the information is being written up for dissemination to the public. It is valuable information. I wish it had been collated and published before, particularly the information with regard to the effect of atomic explosions on structures, as shown by the effect on the structures which were tested at Eniwetok. Such publications do not just

happen. They must be worked over and must be properly prepared.

I do not intend to labor the subject. I again congratulate the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for having withdrawn the amendment. I believe it is in the best interest of the security of the United States. I am not alone in Congress in feeling that we should now engage in a very great expansion in our total capability in the field of atomic energy production.

I may say to the Senator from New Hampshire that if we in Congress find it possible before we adjourn to put ourselves on record as being in favor of such expansion, the entire personnel of the Commission will become very busy making plans and specifications before Congress reassembles in January to implement it by further appropriations, and that they will have plenty of work to do for all the employees they can possibly get. I believe they should do it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Connecticut will agree, however, that the Appropriations Committee and Congress have been very liberal in granting almost always the full amount requested by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. McMAHON. I believe that by and large that is true. It is fortunate that that has been so. With the exception of the restriction, which I believe the committee has now withdrawn, on the whole the Appropriations Committees of Congress have granted the appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission which have come from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. FERGUSON. A great burden is placed on the Appropriations Committee, particularly in view of the secrecy involved, to determine the requirements of the Commission in the same light that it determines the requirements of other agencies of the Government.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator from Michigan merely raises one of the problems which the new force of atomic energy has brought to bear upon our national life. We are operating what is undoubtedly the largest manufacturing establishment in the whole world, and it is being operated behind the walls of secrecy. Our Government is operating that manufacturing plant. As the Senator from Michigan knows, approximately 100,000 people are engaged in production, expansion, and scientific investigation in connection with the work of the Atomic Energy Commission. I would say to the Senator from Michigan that this whole project in one sense is antidemocratic. It is a hard thing to operate in a democratic system, for reasons with which the Senator from Michigan is familiar.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the course which the Senator from New Hampshire shows in venturing to question an appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission should not go unnoticed. The Atomic Energy Commission has been the "ice cream" agency of our Government so far as getting money has been

concerned from the very outset of its creation.

It is very difficult, in dealing with estimates which the Atomic Energy Commission submits, to apply the same standards of checking that can be applied to the requests submitted by any other agency of Government. I am not opposed in any way to atomic energy development, but I do believe that the Appropriations Committee has a very difficult job to perform when it attempts to deal with estimates for the Atomic Energy Commission.

When the Senator from New Hampshire, or any other Senator, comes forth with a concrete proposal to try to make the Atomic Energy Commission spend its dollars as carefully as we attempt to have other agencies of the Government spend theirs, he should be commended for his effort.

I remember when the Atomic Energy Commission did not even have a responsible finance office. Yet they were asking for a billion dollars in appropriations. They did finally create and set up an agency which reviewed the estimates. In other words, they would come to Congress with a request for something that had a fancy name, and it would be very difficult for the average layman to know what it meant. No one could tell what it would cost. The representatives of the Commission would say, "We have never built anything like this before. No one has ever built anything like this before. We cannot give you a firm figure."

Therefore the Appropriations Committees of Congress have been laboring under that handicap, and they have had to agree: "That is probably true; you do not have any standards to go by."

However, a comparison of the appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission with the appropriations for activities which Members of Congress can understand, will show that the Atomic Energy Commission has received more funds for operating its cities and more funds for its educational facilities than have the defense agencies.

When we were dealing with the bills for Federal aid to communities which received an impact from defense activities, there was presented the problem of reconciling the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission received more funds for its schools and teachers and facilities of that sort than the defense agencies received in connection with the military installations. In that connection, the answer which would be given to the committee was, "These people are scientists, and their children deserve a better education than do the children in the school districts immediately adjoining military installations." So the Atomic Energy Commission requested more money.

A survey showed that the funds provided by the Federal Government for schools on the atomic energy reservations amounted to more per capita than the funds paid for students in the counties adjoining. That was true both at Los Alamos and at Oak Ridge.

Furthermore, I recall that the State sales tax which was collected in New

Mexico was apportioned back, but was not credited to the schools provided by the Government on the reservation.

So when the Appropriations Committee deals with the Atomic Energy Commission, the Committee encounters difficulty, because so little of the Commission's work relates to normal activities and normal expenditures, and thus it is practically impossible to find something to use as a standard or a yardstick. However, in dealing with the schools and the management of the cities, the Appropriations Committee has been able to find ways in which to suggest that the Atomic Energy Commission might be more careful in its expenditures.

On the other hand, when we enter the field of new research developments, it is very difficult to find a way in which to inculcate into the minds of the managers of the Atomic Energy Commission the idea that they should be as careful in their spending as we ask other agencies to be.

I make these remarks even though if I were in the position of the Senator from New Hampshire, at this point I probably would agree to the suggestion that the amendment to the committee amendment be withdrawn or withheld.

However, I believe that the Atomic Energy Commission should be more careful in its expenditures, and should mix with its consideration of its scientists a little business judgment in connection with its expenditures.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief comment in answer to the Senator from South Dakota, or perhaps not in answer to him, because in some respects I would agree with him, namely, that in this field there are no precedents.

I remember an installation which the Commission began to build at Hanford. The preliminary estimate showed that the cost would be \$6,000,000; but when that installation was completed, the cost was \$29,000,000. The difference between the estimate and the final cost figure was not anyone's fault, but occurred because new engineering problems or new scientific problems were encountered almost every day, and the job from an engineering and scientific standpoint was tremendously difficult.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has a very peculiar relationship, as the Senator knows, to this agency. Unlike the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which I am a member, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is not charged with the duty of being fully and currently informed as to the activities of the Commission. The relationship of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to the Atomic Energy Commission is quite different from the relationship of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Federal Communications Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission or the various other executive agencies which come within the purview of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. In a sense, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is an operating committee. We try to take care of our business

and we try to hold the Commission to a very high standard.

As I said when the original debate was had upon the advisability of applying the Jensen-Ferguson rider to the Atomic Energy Commission in my opinion, the Commission is doing very well. It is vital and alive, and is not afraid to take chances. The results which were reported to the joint committee have been, I think, very satisfactory to the members.

I know that the Appropriations Committee has heard much of this information, but certainly not in the detail that we on the joint committee have heard it, because the Appropriations Committee simply cannot take the time to do so.

I feel that on the whole the Atomic Energy Commission is doing fairly well. At this point I wish to make that statement, because it seems to me that, day after day, all that many persons in the executive agencies receive from Congress is a swift kick in the jeans, regardless of whether they do a good job. So I think it is a good idea for a Senator to testify, if he believes it to be so, as I do, that the Atomic Energy Commission is doing all right.

I think we can do better. I think we must do better. I think we must do more. I believe that the event about which the Senator from California spoke, namely, the explosion of a second atomic weapon in Russia, should not go unnoticed by the Congress. Certainly it should not go unnoticed by the executive branch of the Government. In my opinion, we must proceed with our expansion of this activity, because dollar for dollar we can get more for the security of the United States, in my opinion, from this activity than we can from any other measure or step which we might take for the security of our country. Time will not wait.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Nothing which I said should indicate any disagreement with the statement the Senator from Connecticut has just made. I personally believe that dollar for dollar we can get more in the way of national security from the atomic-energy program than we can in any other way, and I think the record over a period of years will show that the junior Senator from South Dakota has been sympathetic with that program—in fact, from the inception of the Manhattan District project, when we appropriated for it, and when I had some responsibilities in the days when it was a very highly classified matter.

Mr. McMAHON. I know that.

Mr. CASE. Both at that time and after the Atomic Energy Commission became an independent agency, I have had the definite feeling that the atomic-energy program offered more, dollar for dollar.

However, because that agency deals with a strange thing, something which is almost mystical, it is difficult to apply ordinary appropriations standards to it. Furthermore, in that connection we are dealing largely with persons whose experience and background are in the field

of science, rather than in the field of business management or construction.

So I feel that the Joint Committee and the Appropriations Committee have the responsibility of doing what they can to inculcate into the minds of the personnel of the Atomic Energy Commission a desire to save a dollar here or a dollar there, just as we expect the other agencies to save as much as they can. I believe that those two committees also have the responsibility of doing what they can to see that the Commission has personnel who will bring to it the business experience and the construction experience which the scientists themselves do not contribute.

Mr. McMAHON. Of course, Mr. President, as the Senator from South Dakota knows, the Atomic Energy Commission has made great efforts to bring into the project the best brains of management and the greatest competency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 15, in line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 20, to insert:

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the act, is hereby decreased to \$500,000, and the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 17, to insert:

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

For an additional amount for "Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion," \$261,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 4, to insert:

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, General Services Administration," \$3,080,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 7, to insert:

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of build-

ing space; furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$35,692,350: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 15, to insert:

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for the "General supply fund," established by section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U. S. C. 219), for replacement of losses of inventory and equipment resulting from flood damage to the Federal Supply Center, Kansas City, Kans., \$1,430,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 22, to insert:

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund," \$256,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services, is increased from "\$8,201,000" to "\$8,409,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator—Alaska housing," on page 19, line 7, after the word "housing", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], I offer and send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 19, in line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SENATE RULE IN REGARD TO REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. At this time I should like to speak on another matter.

Mr. President, I send to the desk, for appropriate reference, a proposed amendment to rule XXVII of the Senate, concerning reports of conference committees.

The amendment I am proposing intends to close the loophole through which conferees sometimes march to thwart the previously declared intention of both Houses of Congress, and to write an entirely new legislative provision.

The issue of the authority of conference committees was raised in the Senate last week in connection with the Mutual Security Act.

At that time the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] raised a point of order that section 101 (b) of the Senate version of the bill, which really was an entirely new bill, was identical with a provision contained in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, and therefore, that it should not have been changed by the conferees.

The point of order was overruled by the Chair, and the Senator from Michigan appealed from the decision of the Chair. The vote was 41 to 36 sustaining the Chair.

The Senator from Michigan did not raise a further point of order, because he felt that the Chair had already ruled upon a similar point. It was stated in the debate by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] that the conferees had inserted in the conference report, and therefore into the measure itself, entirely new matter in relation to the Export-Import Bank. A point of order was made on the floor of the House against that provision, and the Senator from Michigan is advised that the point of order was sustained in the House, and as I understand, the bill was sent back to the conferees.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to inquire whether the bill was sent back to the conference committee on that point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that in the House a point of order was made against the conference report on the ground that the conferees had exceeded their authority with respect to the matter dealing with the Export-Import Bank, which was sustained by the Speaker. The House, instead of sending the bill back to conference, then adopted a substitute for the Senate amendment, identical with the language contained in the conference report with the exception of the provision against which the point of order was made. The Senate today agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment, which completed legislative action on the bill, and it now goes to the President for his approval.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; but the Speaker of the House sustained the point of order, did he not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. The conference report was rejected on that ground.

Mr. FERGUSON. The House rejected it on that ground, did it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. So we find that the Senate acted on one point of order, which was overruled, and the House acted on another point of order, which was sustained. But the Senator from Michigan is now interested in bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate in order that the Senate rules may be changed so that we may not again

be confronted by a similar situation, involving a provision which would be subject to a point of order.

To review the situation, it will be recalled that the House and Senate had adopted identical provisions under title I of the bill, to the effect that 5 percent of the authorized military or economic aid appropriation might be transferred to the opposite aid fund. In conference the 5 percent was changed to 10 percent.

I am sure that until last week most members of the Senate must have felt such a thing was impossible. The common understanding is that conferees may consider only that which is in disagreement between the two Houses. Particularly was that true after the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. It is in fact the rule. Conferees are limited to the consideration of matters which are in disagreement. But years ago there developed a legislative practice whereby one House, after the other had passed a bill, would strike out all after the enacting clause and act upon an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Some or even most of the texts of the two bills could be identical. But technically—and here is the important part—the fact that one bill was a substitute for the other placed everything in it in disagreement.

It was as a result of this technical or parliamentary disagreement that conferees were able to say that everything in the two bills, notwithstanding the identity of certain provisions in them, was in conference. From that point the conferees could proceed to write their own bill.

As a consequence of this procedure students of government have raised their voices in protest time and again. I believe it was the late President Woodrow Wilson who observed that as a result of this situation we really had three branches of Congress—the Senate, the House, and the conference committee.

The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress—the La Follette-Monroney committee—sought to correct that situation in 1946 as indicated last week by what the Senator from Michigan said, which appears in the Record; and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], also indicated it was his understanding that a change had been made by the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress drafted a revision of the rules which would put into effect its recommendation that "Conferees of the two Houses be limited to adjustment only of actual differences between the two Houses and that matters on which both Houses are in agreement be not subject to change in conference."

The committee's recommendation was adopted, at least in part, and is printed in the Senate manual as paragraph 3 of rule 27. Until last week it was presumed that this provision had plugged the loophole which gave conferees such great latitude, even to the point of upsetting that which had in fact been agreed upon by both Houses.

A ruling of the chair, supported by a recorded vote of the Senate, now indicates that so far as the Senate was con-

cerned, the loophole was not plugged. Students of government, members of the La Follette-Monroney committee and the supporters of its great work, and all of us who believe that the loophole as it seems to exist is a very dangerous and undesirable feature of the legislative process, will now support the amendment to the rule which I propose.

Now let us look at the loophole in its technical or parliamentary aspects.

Apparently the reason the La Follette-Monroney committee's recommendation failed to achieve its intended result was the omission of a single clause from the rule as it was finally adopted. The clause was passed by the Senate, but was stricken on the Speaker's table before it reached the floor of the House.

The clause, which appeared at the end of the first sentence of that which is printed in the manual as paragraph 3 of rule 27, read: "nor strike out anything agreed to and passed by both Houses."

What that clause intended was that if the House said military and economic-aid funds could be interchanged by 5 percent, and if the Senate bill said the same thing, the conferees could not drop that provision, nor could they change it.

As a matter of fact, I am not absolutely certain that intention would have held up. I have pointed out that technically speaking there is no agreement between the two Houses, despite the identity of provisions adopted by each, if one bill represents an amendment in the nature of a substitute. In that case everything is in conference; everything is in parliamentary disagreement; and the conferees by the second sentence of the rule may make "germane modifications of subjects in disagreement."

Let us see now how the conferees take advantage of the omission of that clause. Assume the House and Senate have passed identical provisions but one is a substitute, so technically they are in disagreement. In the absence of this clause the conferees resort to the fiction of striking out that which was in disagreement—the two identical provisions—and reinserting a new provision which is a germane modification. In the case of the mutual-aid bill they struck out section 101 (b), at least theoretically, and then reinserted it with the percentage changed from 5 to 10.

That change met the test of a germane modification of matter in disagreement. It was contended that the modification was germane to the dollar figures in the bill. I cannot agree to that, but under the rule it is not necessary to employ that argument. The modification was germane to the two identical sections which were in technical disagreement, and, according to the prevailing interpretation of the rule, that is all that was necessary.

The rule which I am proposing is a refinement of the clause advanced by the La Follette-Monroney committee, passed by the Senate but stricken in the House. It would be inserted at the end of the first sentence of paragraph 3 under rule 27 and would read as follows: "nor may they strike out matter passed in identical form by both Houses, nor modify any such matter."

This proposal closes airtight the loophole which we once thought had been plugged. It will be noted that there is no reference to "agreement" since that is susceptible of different interpretations and in its parliamentary sense is governed by the technicalities of an amendment in the nature of a substitute. We say "matter passed in identical form by both Houses," regardless of whether it was passed in one House as a substitute.

Any matter passed in identical form by both Houses would not be in conference, which is just what most of us had supposed the rule of conference to be after the passage of section 135 of the 1946 Reorganization Act. Any such matter may not be stricken out, nor may it be modified.

I desire to comment briefly on the form which the present proposal takes. It is, first, a simple Senate resolution, proposing to change the Senate rules. It is not necessary to change the House rules at all because automatically a conference is limited by the rules of either House and the restrictions they place upon the respective conferees.

Second. This is in effect the addition of a new paragraph 3 to rule 27. As rule 27 appears in the Senate Manual, paragraph 3 is incorporated only for editorial purposes. Although binding, since it is a part of the Legislative Reorganization Act, paragraph 3 is not, strictly speaking, a part of rule 27. This resolution would formally incorporate paragraph 3 as a part of rule 27, with the further addition of the clause I have previously discussed.

Mr. President, I hope that this resolution and the change in the rule will be speedily adopted by the Senate. It is precisely what the La Follette-Monroney committee thought was being accomplished by the Legislative Reorganization Act in 1947. Thirty-six Senators, by their vote on the appeal from the ruling of the chair this week, actually thought it had been accomplished. Other Senators, who did not agree with the flaw in the rule but who nevertheless saw one and were bound in their vote by that interpretation, will want this change made.

I dare say that every student of the legislative process who has recognized the evils of unlimited authority for conference committees will actively support this proposal. Its need has been discussed frequently and at great length. Even in last week's debate on the ruling of the chair and even in the chair's ruling there was no disposition whatsoever to contend that conferees should have such wide powers.

This is a much-needed and worthwhile reform, in accordance with the first mandate of the Constitution which is to assure representative government.

I ask unanimous consent to submit for appropriate reference a resolution to amend paragraph 3 of rule 27 of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 221) was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 3 of rule XXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate as shown on page 42 of the 1951 edition of the Senate

Manual be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

"3. (a) In any case in which a disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute has been referred to conferees, it shall be in order for the conferees to report a substitute on the same subject matter; but they may not include in the report matter not committed to them by either House; nor may they strike out matter passed in identical form by both Houses, nor modify any such matter. They may, however, include in their report in any such case matter which is a germane modification of subjects in disagreement..

"(b) In any case in which the conferees violate subparagraph (a), the conference report shall be subject to a point or order."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now before the Senate is the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to the committee amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to be informed as to the exact committee amendment now pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment on page 19, line 27, is under consideration. The amendment proposes an increase in amount from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] offered an amendment to make the amount \$4,000,000. That is the question which is now pending.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment to the committee amendment on page 20, line 2, when we reach that point.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand there is pending an amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am a cosponsor of that amendment, and I wish to discuss it at this time.

The amendment provides a saving of \$1,000,000. It proposes to appropriate \$1,000,000 less than the amount reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, but it provides for a half million dollars more than the amount approved by the House. That is very significant, because the amendment would then place the matter in conference.

The item involved is a revolving fund to provide loans on new housing in Alaska. There had been previously appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000, of which approximately \$6,100,000 has been used on loans already approved for 726 dwelling units. There are 749 dwelling units for which loan applications have been made or which are anticipated. Frankly, it appears that the amount of new money needed in this fund is at best a guess. We have studied the justification, and I believe my guess is perfectly reasonable as to the amount. The reason why I say it is a guess is because

it is based on an assumption that all pending loan applications will be approved so that construction can begin during the current year.

Mr. President, we realize that in Alaska, in the winter months, it is very difficult to carry on building operations, and therefore it is difficult to say just how much can be done in the time that remains this year.

It is interesting to note that construction costs in Alaska must be rising at a terrific rate. As I have stated, loans for 726 units have been approved. The total loans on 726 units are said to be \$6,100,000. On 749 units, which is just 25 units more, applications for which are pending or expected to be pending, the total loans are estimated at \$10,200,000. In other words, the first 726 units cost \$6,100,000, but the figures as contained in the bill show that the cost for only 25 more units would be \$4,100,000. It seems that the amount it will cost to put up the additional units has been greatly exaggerated.

It is entirely possible that Congress will be asked to furnish additional capital for the loan fund during the next fiscal year.

Mr. President, it appears that if the cost of 726 units was \$6,100,000, it would not be necessary to spend \$10,200,000 for 749 units, which would mean \$4,100,000 for 25 units only. I know the Senator from New Hampshire will want to say something on this item.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Do I understand that this is for civilian housing and not military housing?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The record shows that there has already been approved for Alaskan housing \$6,100,000 in loans. The loan requests, with preliminary approval by the Alaskan Housing Authority, under HHFA, are \$4,500,000. In other words, there are \$4,500,000 more under review. There are applications made and pending of \$5,700,000. The total is \$16,300,000. There has been previously appropriated for the revolving fund \$10,000,000.

The House recommended \$3,500,000. The Senate committee has increased that to \$5,000,000. Its action is based on the assumption that nearly every loan, not only under review but for which application is pending, is to be granted. Certainly they must be more selective in the approval of loans than that they grant every application. Certainly we cannot encourage any housing agency in Alaska or anywhere else if such figures are going to be submitted. We can do away with such agencies if such figures are to be presented.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Did the Senator give the amount recommended by the House as only \$3,000,000? I understood that was the figure given by the Senator

from New Hampshire as well as the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. BRIDGES. No; it was \$3,500,000. Mr. FERGUSON. If I used the figure \$3,000,000, I should like to correct my statement and say \$3,500,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if I were in charge of the bill, I would accept the amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] is present. I wonder if he will not accept the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator state what the amendment is?

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment deals with Alaska housing. The Senator from Tennessee will find it on page 19. The situation is, as the Senator will note, that the House allowed \$3,500,000 for this item, which would make available for Alaska housing \$13,500,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee added \$1,500,000, which would make \$15,000,000 available.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am always willing to go half way. So if the Senator will change his amendment and make it \$3,750,000 I will be willing to accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire proposed to strike the figure "\$5,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. I am asking the Senator from New Hampshire to cut his amount by \$250,000. If the Senator from New Hampshire is willing to do so I shall accept that amount.

Mr. BRIDGES. If the Senator from Tennessee offers to accept the figure "\$4,250,000"—

Mr. McKELLAR. No, \$3,750,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is the Senator from Tennessee willing to reduce the figure to that amount?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then I accept. I modify my amendment accordingly.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan will also accept that figure.

Mr. McKELLAR. Both Senators accept the amount of \$3,750,000. I agree to that figure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from New Hampshire on page 19, line 8, to the committee amendment, to strike the figure "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$3,750,000."

The amendment, as modified, to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Motor Carrier Claims Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 19, line 12, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$124,000", and in line 13, after the word "than", to strike out "\$66,500" and insert "\$82,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Science Foundation—Salaries and expenses," on page 19, line 19, after the word "including", to insert "award of graduate fellowships."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the Senator from New Jersey would like to ask unanimous consent that all amendments relating to the National Science Foundation be passed over until the subsequent amendments have been fully considered. I make the request on behalf of my distinguished colleague the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. He is very much interested in the amendments relating to the National Science Foundation. My colleague wishes to be heard on the subject. He is presently engaged in an important hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. Let the amendments go over until the other amendments have been acted upon.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is my request.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that I am very happy indeed to associate myself with the senior Senator from New Jersey in submitting an amendment. As a matter of fact, I had an amendment prepared which was identical with the one of the Senator from New Jersey. It is my understanding that the National Science Foundation item will lie over until all other committee amendments have been adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is the request of the junior Senator from New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Selective Service System—Salaries and expenses," on page 20, line 12, after the word "only", to strike out "\$30,154,000" and insert "\$31,800,000"; in the same line, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$1,856,000" and insert "\$2,184,000"; in line 15, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$6,454,000" and insert "\$7,598,000", and in line 17, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$429,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration," at the top of page 22, to strike out:

SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Maritime activities," on page 22, after line 18, to insert:

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

The third proviso of Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress, under the head

"Maritime activities, operating differential subsidies", is hereby amended by striking out "fifteen hundred and twenty-two" and inserting in lieu thereof "seventeen hundred and twenty-four."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware asks for an explanation of the committee amendment on line 19, page 22.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask that it go over until the other amendments have been considered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Wait a minute. I will explain the amendment to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would the Senator from Tennessee like to have it go over until the last?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; until after the amendment in which the senior Senator from New Jersey is interested has been acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 2, to insert:

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$409,050: *Provided*, That the provision under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, which reads "and \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet" is amended to read "and \$749,050 for the pay of 710 cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 12, to insert:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. Section 404 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by inserting the words "principal or primary" between the word "whose" and the word "duties" in the first sentence thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 18, to insert:

Sec. 702. Section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by striking out the second proviso thereof and inserting in lieu of said proviso the following: "*Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1952, this section shall cease to apply."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 2, to insert:

Sec. 703. The provisions of section 1414 of this act and the provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 4, to insert:

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

*Maintenance and improvement of existing
river and harbor works*

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$168,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general," \$1,750,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. BRIDGES. Just a minute, Mr. President. On page 26, line 14, the amendments were stated as one amendment. I thought there were two amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 26, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

*Maintenance and improvement of existing
river and harbor works*

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$168,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 26, after line 13, it is proposed to insert:

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general," \$1,750,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wonder if some question has been raised about that amendment. The fact is that no budget estimate has been made for it. Perhaps the distinguished chairman of the committee will give us some explanation of it. I take it it has to do with the Texas project.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no budget estimate for the item. However, the Texas Senators submitted that amendment because of the recent floods in their State. They said that relief was needed. We have afforded relief to other localities similarly situated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, does this item represent the same project which the Senate defeated in an amendment to the main appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the Senator does not have it exactly right. The item was in the main bill, and it was decided to take it up in the supplemental bill. We are only carrying out the wishes of the Senate. That is the only difference. I hope the Senator will not oppose the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As I understand, an amendment to the same effect was offered on the floor at the time the main appropriation bill was pending.

Mr. McKELLAR. The item is divided into two parts. I believe that the \$750,000 is for Tucson, Ariz., where the situation is very bad. The remainder is

for Dallas, Tex., which is in an even worse situation.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the distinguished Senator from Delaware will recall that at the time the regular bill was under consideration there was proposed an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for work on the Buffalo Bayou flood-control project in Houston, which was withdrawn. It was offered to this bill, but the committee did not approve it. So as I understand, the only two items covered are the Tucson diversion channel, and the project for Dallas, Tex., which was included in an amendment offered by the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

Mr. McKELLAR. His colleague agreed with him. The Senator from New Hampshire is correct. Some of the money was for Dallas, Tex., and the remainder was for Tucson, Ariz. There was a still larger sum for Houston, Tex., but the committee did not agree to it. That item, representing \$1,000,000, was not placed in the bill. The appropriation was cut down to the amount now in the bill, which includes both items, that for Tucson, Ariz., and that for Dallas, Tex.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the case of Dallas, Tex., the city had expended \$25,000,000 on a flood-control channel. If the storm had come a few miles closer to the city, it would have caused damage almost equal to the damage in the Kansas City disaster. So the committee felt that the project ought to be undertaken, in view of the very serious menace involved.

With respect to Tucson, recurring floods come down and fill the flood-control basins. Altogether approximately six lives have been lost in such floods.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 26, beginning in line 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading on page 26, line 17, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "IX" and insert "X."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Army—Civil functions—Government and relief in occupied areas," on page 27, line 25, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$21,800,000" and insert "\$24,500,000", and on page 28, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—Government in occupied areas," on page 32, line 22, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$25,750,000" and insert "\$26,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading, on page 35, line 5, after the

word "Chapter", to strike out "X" and insert "XI."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Emergency agencies—Executive Office of the President—Office of Defense Mobilization—Salaries and expenses," on page 35, line 21, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$1,850,000" and insert "\$1,711,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 3, to insert:

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION
ACTIVITIES

For expense necessary to enable the Council of Economic Advisers to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$24,975.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and myself, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire, for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 36, after line 3, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out lines 4 through 9, inclusive.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this particular amendment would save only \$24,975, but even that is money. The amendment would strike out an item in that amount for the use of the Council of Economic Advisers. It seems to me that we have plenty of economic advisers. Most of their advice has not been too consistently right. They have been adequately provided for in the regular appropriation bills. Although this particular item is small, I do not believe that it was justified by the presentation, and I do not believe that the Senate would be justified in approving the item.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe the Senator from New Hampshire will change his mind if he will recall—as I am sure he will—just what happened. At first this item was in the amount of \$75,000. It was sent back to Mr. Charles Wilson, who is the head of the agency, to determine the smallest amount with which the work could be carried on. The Senator will recall that. The amount of the item was reduced by the committee in accordance with that information.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not think the Senator is correct. I do not believe the item had to do with Mr. Wilson. It had to do with Mr. Keyserling. I think the Senator is referring to another item.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thought it referred to Mr. Wilson. I may be in error. However, I am told that it had to do with Mr. Wilson. I am not sure. The item is small, being only about \$24,000. Of course, that amount ought to be saved whenever it is possible. We ought to save \$24,000, or even \$4. But it seems

to me that in connection with a matter of this kind, when we send the item back to the Department with a request that it determine the smallest amount with which the work can be carried on, and the amount is reduced from \$75,000 to \$24,500, that ought to make a pretty good impression. It made a good impression on me, and I think it made a good impression on the committee. That is why the item was reported in the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. It seems that when we create new work in Government, all the agencies want an increase in their appropriations. This is one of the cases in that classification. The Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Mr. Keyserling, has specific work to be done. We gave them \$300,000 for their regular work. Now they come with a request for \$75,000 because of defense emergency work. Let me read from the side slip:

If it were possible to draw a sharp line of distinction between the Council's regular work and its defense emergency work, it would be easy to isolate the additional expenditures required by the defense mobilization program. But, as indicated above, it is impossible to draw any clear line between the mobilization activities of the Council and the Council's other functions. The work the Council performs for the President and for key emergency officials on mobilization problems necessarily involves everyone in the organization.

Mr. President, that does not mean that it is necessary to add a large staff of personnel. Naturally the most important work should be done first. As everyone knows, in the case of an organization as large as this one, which uses \$300,000 a year, it is able to differentiate between the various kinds of work it does. It is able to do first that which is of vital interest, and to pass over that which is only of trivial interest to the United States.

Therefore, the Senator from Michigan feels that this agency can well do without the \$24,975 in addition to the \$300,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, do I correctly understand the Senator's position to be that when additional burdens result from the defense effort, all the agencies should set up a priority system?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The functions which are nonessential and which could be delayed or postponed should be delayed or postponed, and priority should be given to those functions which are essential to the present emergency condition.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. However, none of the agencies wants to drop any of the functions it performed under normal conditions. As soon as an emergency arises it wants extra money for its emergency functions, without dropping what the Senator from Michigan would term a more or less trivial function in its regular routine work. The agencies should sort out the work and do the important work first.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is precisely what was done in this case. We sent the item back to the Department with instructions—

Mr. FERGUSON. I have no complaint to make about the work of the committee. The committee was doing the best it could do.

Mr. McKELLAR. We did exactly what the Senator from California says ought to have been done. We sent the matter estimate to the Department and told them that wherever they could cut they must cut. They cut the item by more than two-thirds. It seems to me that they ought to have the amount which the committee has recommended. It is not an important matter, so far as I am concerned. I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will withdraw his amendment, because I always have such high respect for his judgment. He is one of the strongest men on our committee. He is one of the finest men we have. I hope we can get along with the bill without much further trouble. I hope we will get through with it at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this item is not a large one, but I believe that the regular appropriation of \$300,000 should be sufficient to take care of the requirements. So far as I am concerned I am becoming sick of various Government agencies attempting to ride on defense. They get their regular appropriations, and then they come to Congress for additional appropriations. Each seems to feel that it is much more vital to the Government than any other agency so far as defense is concerned. It is a small item, but I believe it could be eliminated without any great loss to anyone.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say that I am in entire accord with the Senator from New Hampshire. As the Senator knows, I believe we are spending too much money. I have done everything in the world I could do to get the agencies to spend less money. The Senator from New Hampshire will remember—and I say it with some pride—that on every appropriation bill this year I have either reserved the right or asked unanimous consent in the committee to vote against large appropriations. I believe we ought to do all we can to cut down the amount of money. I believe the Senator from New Hampshire is right. I am not going to make any great fuss about it any more.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to confirm what the Senator from Tennessee has stated, that the matter was referred to Mr. Wilson, and that Mr. Wilson came back with a recommendation in which he cut the amount from \$75,000 to the sum which appears in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. \$24,500.

Mr. HAYDEN. The following is shown in the letter addressed to the clerk of the committee:

With respect to Senator McKELLAR's request to submit to the committee the minimum money requirements of the various agencies engaged in defense mobilization for fiscal 1952, there is attached a table setting forth those minimum requirements.

Therefore, Mr. Wilson has O. K.'d this reduction.

I cannot agree with the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Michigan when they assume, because an agency was engaged in certain work in times when there was no emergency in existence, that automatically the work ceases to be of any importance when an emergency arises. I cannot follow that line of reasoning. If that is the case, perhaps the money should not have been appropriated in the first place. I cannot follow the line of reasoning that because we are in a period of emergency the work which the agency was doing in normal times is worthless.

Mr. BRIDGES. No. We say the agency should adopt a system of priority and give preference to its priority work, if it is performing important work. I have not seen anything come out of this agency which is particularly illuminating. I assume they can get by with \$300,000. It is a small amount we are now dealing with; but we must start to save even small amounts.

This is one item which I believe is a soft spot in the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand, the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire is to strike out the section on page 36, beginning at line 4. I raise the parliamentary inquiry whether that could not be accomplished best by voting "No" on the committee amendment, since the language is not in the bill but is being offered as a committee amendment, instead of moving to strike out the language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is correct. The controlling parliamentary procedure is to put the question on the committee amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and myself, I withdraw the amendment and we shall vote on the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 36, lines 4 to 9. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask for a division. On a division, the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Defense Production Administration—Salaries and expenses," on page 36, line 15, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$2,800,000" and insert "\$3,330,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That transfers (not to exceed 10 percent) between the appropriations 'Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Administration' and 'Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities, Department of Commerce' may be made

by agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and the Administrator of the Defense Production Administration with approval of the Bureau of the Budget."

LEASE OF GOVERNMENT FACILITIES AT CAMP CROWDER TO MID-WEST STORAGE & REALTY CO.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on September 13, 1951, I made a statement, which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on pages 11482 and 11483, in reference to the questionable manner in which the Government facilities at Camp Crowder, Mo., were leased in 1949 to the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a brief summary of the pertinent facts in that statement.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

September 12, 1949: The Mid-West Storage & Realty Co., of Kansas City, Mo., was chartered with authorized capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$25,000 was paid in on October 18, 1949.

September 15, 1949: Three days later the above company leased from the War Assets Administration (Lease No. RP-24-1349) 113 buildings at Camp Crowder (later increased to 153) at an annual rental of \$11,270.

September 19, 1949: The Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. leased this same property to the Commodity Credit Corporation (Lease No. T44-2-CCC-399) for the storage of grain. Mr. W. B. Walton, Director of CCC, signed this lease on behalf of CCC.

The lease carried a notation that the CCC was obligated to store a minimum of 2,000,000 bushels of grain at these facilities, thus guaranteeing certain income to the lessors, which was most unusual for this type of grain storage agreement. It is noteworthy that while it was customary for CCC to require a financial statement showing the responsibility of parties concerned, in this instance no such statement appears in the records.

For the 20-month period ending May 18, 1951, during the time the CCC utilized these facilities, they paid the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. \$382,201.11.

October 18, 1949: One month after the company was incorporated and leases had been signed with both War Assets and the CCC, the five stockholders of the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. issued checks to the company for \$5,000 each, representing the \$25,000 paid-in capital stock. This means that at the time the leases were signed with the two Government agencies the net worth of the company was exactly zero.

What makes this contract more intriguing is the background of the personnel of the company who negotiated this extraordinary lucrative deal. The five officers and principal stockholders of the company, each of whom paid in \$5,000, were:

(1) A. H. Myers, Kansas City, Mo., president, listed as investment broker, member Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade, director and principal stockholder in several companies, including three companies operating and distributing coin machines.

(2) Harry Easley, Webb City, Mo., vice president, listed as president and principal stockholder of the Home Loan & Land Co., Webb City, Mo. Former State director of WPA in Missouri. No previous experience in grain storage prior to 1949.

(3) John Stark, treasurer, in grain brokerage and storage business for over 30 years; apparently the only one who had any previous experience in grain storage.

(4) Paul B. Edwards, Joplin, Mo., stockholder, between January 1, 1949, and March

31, 1949, had a contract with War Assets Administration as maintenance-caretaker for Camp Crowder, under which contract he was paid \$6,231.77 per month. On April 1, 1949, effective the same day, he was awarded a new lump-sum maintenance and care contract (No. WS-8-P-302), under which he was paid \$5,500 per month. Thus we find that War Assets was paying Mr. Edwards \$5,500 per month as maintenance-caretaker for the same property which the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co. of which he was a stockholder was leasing from War Assets for less than \$1,000 per month. He continued to collect these payments for several months after his company negotiated its lease.

(5) Dan M. Nee, Kansas City, Mo., secretary, from 1933 to 1948, was collector of internal revenue for the western district of Missouri, Kansas City, Mo. He resigned in 1948 to run for governor. He was defeated. Partner in Bernard Motors, Inc., a Ford dealership in Lexington, Mo. Bernard Motors, Inc., was incorporated April 14, 1949, with Mr. Nee and Mr. Quirk J. Bernard, of Kansas City, Mo., and their wives, as sole owners.

Quirk J. Bernard, Kansas City, Mo., partner with Mr. Nee in this Ford agency was regional director, Kansas City, Mo., for the Liquidator of War Assets from 1948 through October 1, 1950, and in such capacity was the official who signed the favorable contract with his partner's grain company. During World War II, Mr. Bernard was associated with the Idle Tire Storage Co. appraising and storing tires through Government contracts with the RFC and from August 1943 to February 1945 was a tire-rationing officer for the OPA.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, since that time I have been furnished with this additional information which I consider rather significant:

Mr. Ardeis H. Myers, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the partners in this unusually successful venture, has outstanding a proposed income tax assessment, including penalties, amounting to \$675,344.16, representing deficiencies in the years 1942 to 1946, inclusive.

A breakdown of these assessments is as follows:

1942.....	\$18,669.66
1943.....	103,210.65
1944.....	49,846.19
1945.....	307,085.37
1946.....	196,522.29
Total.....	675,334.16

This \$675,000 outstanding tax account has been allowed to gather dust first in the Kansas City collector's office under Dan M. Nee and now on the shelf here in Washington.

Failure to refer this claim to the Department of Justice for prosecution or collection has resulted in 3 years of the 5 years involved becoming noncollectible since the statute of limitations has expired.

Unless some action is taken prior to March 15, 1952, the assessment for 1945 will be cleared in the same manner.

I am not attempting to pass upon the merits or demerits of the proposed assessment of these taxes, but I point out that if the assessments were made and no action was taken because the Government did not believe they had a bona fide claim, they should have washed the slate on those years' assessments.

On the other hand, in view of the fact that there is nothing in the records

which indicates that the Government has changed its mind as to the validity of these assessments, some explanation should be forthcoming as to why they were allowed to elapse without any effort being made to collect.

I make this statement particularly in view of the fact that the record shows that this entire assessment of \$675,000 is still outstanding against Mr. Myers. What is more intriguing is the fact that the Treasury Department's records show that this same Dan M. Nee, who was Collector of internal revenue in Kansas City, during the years involved—1942-1946 inclusive—is now listed as the attorney representing Mr. Myers in his case against the Federal Government.

I felt that these facts were more than a mere coincidence in view of the fact that Mr. Myers and Mr. Nee are also partners in the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co., this partnership having been formed within a few months after Mr. Nee left the Government service.

The business activities of Mr. A. H. Myers, against whom this \$675,000 tax assessment is pending and one of the partners with Dan M. Nee, former collector, in the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co., are listed as follows:

A. H. Myers, about 50 years old and a native of Chillicothe, Mo., now lives in Kansas City and conducts various business enterprises, principally in Kansas City. For many years prior to 1942, he had various business interests at Chillicothe, among which were the Chillicothe Furniture Co. and the Consolidated Amusement Service Co. which distributed coin-operated amusement devices. During World War II he acquired an interest in, or owned, the Consolidated Amusement Service Co. at Waynesville, Mo., which also distributed coin-operated amusement machines. Waynesville is the town nearest to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. The Consolidated Amusement Service Co. of Waynesville may be doing business as a subsidiary of the Consolidated Amusement Co. or Consolidated Distributing Co., both of which have main offices at 1906-1910 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Myers presently has financial interests in the following companies:

Mid-West Storage & Realty Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo., president.

Consolidated Distributing Co., 1906-1910 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., treasurer. Mrs. A. H. Myers is vice president of this company, and Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the principal stockholders. Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Weiler are president and secretary of the company, respectively, and own the balance of the stock. The company wholesales coin-operated amusement devices in the Greater Kansas City area. Sales approximate \$300,000 a year; surplus is about \$75,000 on a capital stock investment of \$40,000; and the company reportedly has always made substantial profits.

Consolidated Amusement Service Co., Chillicothe, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Myers are partners. The company owns about 600 coin-operated music and pinball machines; monthly sales approximate \$5,000; and operations appear to

have been profitable. Consolidated Amusement Co., 1906-1910 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. This company started in 1937 as an operating company for the distribution of coin machines but now reportedly serves as a holding company for various Myers and Weiler enterprises. It buys and sells securities and makes investments. Estimated sales for 1949 were \$1,000,000.

A. H. Myers & Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City. This company was formed in 1937, is not incorporated, and does a general brokerage and investment business. Mr. C. G. Choquette is in some way associated in the business.

Myers Grain Co., Inc., Board of Trade Building, Kansas City. Fifty thousand dollars capital stock. Mr. Myers is a member of the Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade.

Clinton Automatic Music Co., Clinton, Mo.; Myers' interest not known.

Cretton Music Co., Kirksville, Mo.; Myers' interest not known.

No financial statements covering all of Mr. Myers' business activities were available. However, bank balances for the various businesses were reportedly adequate, loans were few, the businesses were considered profitable, some very profitable, and he has the reputation of being a person of very substantial means.

Mr. Myers had not been connected with any business which operated grain storage elevators prior to 1949.

Mr. President, I may say that this record of Mr. Myers' activities was taken from a report of the General Accounting Office as prepared by their auditors.

Following my previous remarks, the officials of that company claimed that the \$382,201.11 represented as the gross payments for the first 20 months was misleading, in that they claimed only a small percentage was net profit.

In answer to that erroneous claim, I have quoted further from the records of the General Accounting Office, whose auditors have checked the books of the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co.

Their report shows that at the end of August 1950, 11 months after its forming, the company had realized a profit, after all expenses, of \$94,226.55. This is represented by \$57,350.57 being carried as surplus, and \$36,875.98 being paid to officers and stockholders.

The General Accounting Office further pointed out that the profit in subsequent months would be at a substantially higher percentage basis, due to the fact that in the first few months all expenses of getting the property ready were charged off as current expenses.

While the net figures for the remaining 9 months are not available, this preliminary report clearly indicates that the venture was an unusually profitable one for a group which at the time of the leasing of the Government property never had a single dime of their own money invested.

We should remember that this property was leased by these gentlemen from the War Assets Administration, which agency was represented by Mr. Quirk J. Bernard, another business associate of Mr. Dan M. Nee, collector of internal revenue.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. NIXON. Does the Senator from Delaware recall the date when he first made charges on the floor of the Senate in regard to the collector of internal revenue at St. Louis, Mr. Finnegan?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think it was on May 7, 1951.

Mr. NIXON. The purpose of this question is to bring before the Senate the fact that the Senator from Delaware has indicated on several occasions in the past that when he speaks on matters of this sort, he speaks with authority, because today we read in the headlines about the very things the Senator from Delaware brought out on the floor of the Senate in the spring of this year.

I think the Senator from Delaware is to be congratulated again for digging up the facts, regardless of whom the facts may hurt, regardless of whether the person involved is in one political party or in the other, and in presenting them to the Senate today.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator from California for his remarks.

I think it is fair to say that the one reason why the statement made on the floor of the Senate on May 7, 1951, was not contradicted and one reason why it has been supported is that at that time I was quoting from files which had been gathering dust in the Treasury Department. All the information which I called to the attention of the Senate on May 7, 1951, regarding Mr. Finnegan was in the files of the Treasury Department at that time and was there at the time when the grand jury first met in St. Louis in March 1951. However, the information was not presented to the second grand jury until I presented it here on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. NIXON. That is the point, namely, that files which are gathering dust in a Government agency are not serving the purpose they should serve, namely, exposing corruption where it exists, so that action can be taken to counteract it.

I think the action of the Senator from Delaware in bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate, so that action eventually was taken regarding it, is the way for us to proceed at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Unfortunately that is true. Apparently the only way for us to bring such matters to the attention of the public generally, and also to the attention of the Senate is to present them here on the floor. For some reason we find considerable reluctance on the part of the administrative agencies downtown to expose graft or corruption when it is found to exist in their departments.

That is the great charge against the present administration, namely, a refusal to let the facts be known. Any attempt to cover up corruption in any administration only makes the cases more suspicious. The people have a right to know what is going on.

Mr. NIXON. Ordinarily when matters of this type are brought to the attention of any administration, a basic decision must be made, namely, wheth-

er to handle the matter quietly and to allow the official involved to resign without any fanfare or publicity, and thereby hide the facts which were the cause of his separation from the Federal service, or to expose the matter in such a way that the public will get the facts, and so that at least we can make sure that such activities will not be countenanced in the future.

It seems to me that too often in the past the current administration officials—with some exceptions, let me say—have followed the procedure of allowing the person concerned to resign, and, in fact, sometimes complimenting him, without allowing the real facts causing his resignation to be known.

In this instance, when the man resigning has had the charges made and proved against him, it seems to me that the public is entitled to know what the facts are, because only in that way shall we prevent a repetition of such things in the future. Will the Senator from Delaware agree as to that?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; I agree. In connection with the statement I have just made, I point out again that I am not attempting to pass on the merits or the demerits of the particular tax assessments. That is not my responsibility. The point is that these assessments were recommended by the Government examiners. If, after reviewing the assessments, it was found that the assessments were wrong, the Treasury Department owed the individual concerned the duty of acknowledging that the assessments were wrong, and should then have canceled them. However, so far as we know, that has not been done, and now when we find the same collector, under whom the assessments were proposed, now registered as the counsel for this taxpayer—naturally it looks questionable. What made this case even more suspicious was the fact that a few months after the collector of internal revenue resigned we find him not only engaged in business with but actually registered with the Treasury Department as counsel for the same taxpayer in his case against the Government. This cannot help but raise the question in our minds as to when Mr. Nee began representing this client. How close were their relations before Mr. Nee left the service and did this taxpayer get the same treatment other taxpayers received?

The Treasury Department has a responsibility to the American people to investigate, and to tell us exactly what happened and what they are going to do about it.

The questionable activities of just a few men are bringing discredit upon this whole revenue department and, in fairness not only to the American people but also to the thousands of honest employees in the service, the situation must be exposed and corrected.

We must restore the confidence of the American people in their Government and that cannot be done by covering up the corruption.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have listened with interest to the distinguished Senator from Delaware. Judging from his speech and from the various

things we read in the newspapers, one would get the impression that Government officials are all a bunch of crooks and grafters. I wish to say that, in my opinion, Federal officials today are just as honest as were the Federal officials in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932. It was only a very short time ago that, under a Republican administration, a member of the Cabinet was sent to the penitentiary.

I am a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, of which for 2 years I had the honor to be chairman. When one reads, once in a while, about a mink coat, and such incidents are advertised morning, noon, and night, one is apt to draw an unwarranted conclusion regarding all Government officials.

Mr. President, it is my belief that some of the people who are committing crimes charged to persons connected with the Government, are not public officials. I recently picked up a newspaper from which I shall read briefly in order to show how very insignificant, comparatively speaking, is the number of public officials who are involved in wrongdoing. They represent about one one-hundredth of 1 percent of a total of about 2,500,000 Government employees. Those we read about in screaming headlines in the newspapers represent about that percentage of the total number of Federal employees.

The article to which I have referred is not one which I read in great headlines, though, in my opinion, it is a thousand times worse than some of the cases involving Government employees.

The article reads:

SEVENTH PITTSBURGH AREA BANKER IS SEIZED AS THIEF

PITTSBURGH, September 29.—The Pittsburgh office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today announced that a new arrest has brought the number of bank embezzlement cases in this area in the last year to seven with total alleged thefts of more than \$3,000,000.

The new arrest was that of Samuel Paul Lewis, 62, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Indiana, Pa., who was arraigned here today before United States Commissioner Edward Snodgrass on a charge of violating the Federal Reserve Act.

Lewis, married and father of two adult children, was committed to the Allegheny County jail when he was unable to provide \$15,000 bond. He had been employed by the bank for 40 years. Indiana is 45 miles east of here and is the county seat of Indiana County.

Fred Hallford, agent in charge of the Pittsburgh FBI office, said Lewis signed a statement admitting that since October 1947, he had taken \$48,479.39 in bank funds by withdrawing various sums from the accounts of numerous civic organizations for which he served as treasurer.

Hallford said Lewis insisted he returned all of the money.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM RESERVE MISSING

Lewis' accounts were put under FBI examination last week when Federal bank examiners reported disappearance of \$40,000 from the bank's cash reserve, Hallford said. This money still is missing. Hallford declined to say whether there is a connection between the \$40,000 shortage and the admitted account juggling.

Earlier this week, the FBI arrested Dennis Layfield, 44, a teller in the Wood County Bank of Parkersburg, W. Va., in connection with an embezzlement of \$364,000.

Other embezzlements in the area in the last year include the First National Bank, Cecil, Pa., \$1,400,000; Parnassus National Bank, New Kensington, Pa., \$600,000; First National Bank, also of New Kensington, \$550,000; McKeesport, Pa., \$50,000, and New Alexandria, Pa., \$23,000.

Mr. President, I have another article before me, telling about an embezzlement at New Kensington, Pa., in the sum of \$16,000. I also have an article which appeared in the Washington Evening Star of October 3, which says:

RACKETEERS ARE TARGETS IN TAX COLLECTION DRIVE

Special antiracket squads have recommended that the Government collect \$13,531,033 in back taxes and penalties from racketeers and gamblers.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I should like to finish reading this article.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Will the Senator give the dates of those articles?

Mr. LANGER. Yes. The first article is dated September 29.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. What year?

Mr. LANGER. This year. The date of the second article to which I referred was October 3, and the article which I am now reading into the RECORD is likewise dated October 3. I continue:

Announcing this yesterday, Internal Revenue Commissioner John B. Dunlap said 2,003 officers have been assigned to special squads established last April to check on the income tax returns of known or suspected criminals.

Naming no names, Mr. Dunlap said returns of 29,211 such persons are being checked.

Mr. President, I submit that, in simple fairness to Federal employees, it should be stated that many of them have proved their loyalty by working overtime, hours and hours and hours, and working Saturday afternoons without extra compensation. Yet every time a Federal employee is accused of stealing a small amount of money, we find the newspapers playing it up in big type clear across page 1.

I want the people of the country to know that the senior Senator from North Dakota believes that those who are today holding Federal positions are as honest, in proportion to the number employed, as they have ever been at any time in the history of the United States of America. I do not have to go back to the time of General Grant, under whose administration, as everyone knows, graft was rampant, when Indian trading posts were sold in much the same way that one would sell a horse or a hog. When we consider that there are 2,500,000 Government employees, it is natural to expect that there will be some delinquents. Even Christ had his Judas. The result of these publications in the press is that today little children in school believe the charges of corruption which repeatedly come to their attention. These charges of corruption are doing more harm than good.

I might add that it is very significant that in this morning's Washington Times-Herald—and I say to my Republican colleagues that certainly the Washington Times-Herald cannot be charged with being friendly to the administration—there is a statement to the effect that if the Republicans are going to rely in the next election upon charges of corruption, they will not get very far, and if they want a real issue they should look to the expenditure of money for foreign nations.

I now yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from North Dakota how many persons are working as employees of the United States Government.

Mr. LANGER. In the neighborhood of 2,500,000.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. What is the population of the State of North Dakota?

Mr. LANGER. The population is 621,000.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The population of South Carolina is 2,000,000. I imagine that now and then a few thieves are found in the State of North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. We occasionally find a man who will sell a mortgaged horse, or who will slaughter a young calf. Once in a great while we might find a man who holds public office and has stolen some money, but in the past 35 years no one has been arrested or convicted of stealing any money while holding a public trust. The Senator from South Carolina is chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and he is in charge, to a large extent, of 2,500,000 Government employees. I am sure he will agree that the reputation for honesty on the part of these 2,500,000 employees compares very favorably with that of a like number of employees in any other line of endeavor.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think the Senator is correct. The Post Office Department spends approximately \$2,250,000,000 a year. Does the Senator recall what bondsmen pay to the Post Office Department each year?

Mr. LANGER. I do not.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it not on an average of \$78,000 a year?

Mr. LANGER. I do not have the figures in mind at this time.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That amount of money is paid out each year in connection with persons who have mishandled money in some way. There are more than 600,000 postal employees who pay premiums to bonding companies amounting to \$1,311,500 yearly. The bonding companies have had to make good an average of \$78,000 yearly.

Mr. LANGER. We do not condone the taking of a single penny on the part of any public official.

I admire the way in which the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] has fearlessly picked out a man who has been found to be corrupt. I do not want the people of the United

States to get the idea that the public servants of the United States Government at this time are in any respect worse than others.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 36, beginning in line 15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and expenses, defense production activities," on page 37, line 11, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$39,450,000" and insert "\$40,557,175."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment on behalf of myself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to the amendment of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 37, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$40,557,175" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40,025,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment has to do with another relatively small cut in terms of what in normal times we would think of as a large Federal appropriation. In the light of this bill perhaps it is relatively small. It would result however, in a saving of more than half a million dollars, which is not to be sneezed at.

The amendment would accept the House version, so far as the Office of Technical Service, the Office of Transportation, and the Office of International Trade in the Department of Commerce are concerned. In addition, the Senate would concur in the House action in refusing the request of the Industrial Evaluation Board.

These agencies, in my opinion, are excellent examples of agencies which are riding on the coattails of defense. Each of these offices claims it has additional burdens as a result of the defense effort. As an example of their claims I should like to quote a statement of the Industrial Evaluation Board:

There is no program more important to the defense of this country than the interdepartmental industrial security program.

Of course, by a peculiar coincidence, the Industrial Evaluation Board turns out to be the keystone of this program.

This statement appears rather surprising, in view of the Army, Navy, Air Force, FBI, CIA, and the Atomic Energy Commission. It develops that the program is only 7 months old. Its purpose is to decide which plants are most vital and which agencies should furnish special security guidance and direction.

These are typical examples of why it is costing so much to fight the war.

Most of these items have been dealt with adequately. A little further in the bill, under the Defense Transportation Administration, the committee has recommended

\$2,543,750. Of course, we must provide for defense transportation at this critical time, but why should the Department of Commerce want now, for the Office of Defense Transportation, \$75,000 more?

As the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has indicated, these are supplemental appropriations. The regular appropriations, in most instances, have been made in regular appropriation bills. Under the guise of aiding the defense effort these various agencies are asking additional appropriations. This is, as I said, a small cut, but I believe we can save that amount of money by accepting the House appropriation on this particular item, which certainly is sufficient to cover the basic work with which they are entrusted.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, one of the very interesting things in this particular appropriation bill is the International Trade Office, which is asking for \$225,000. The Export Control Department of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has a regular appropriation of \$5,388,000, and the same department has \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses. But this particular agency, the International Trade Agency, wants \$225,000 in this bill. Let me read from the side slip to show what functions this agency performs:

The Office of International Trade is assigned responsibility by the DPA for representing 65 foreign countries and areas by the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration allocating committees.

In other words, when a school board requests an allocation for material to build a school in the United States and wants an allotment of so much steel, immediately someone in the agency will say, "I am an American citizen; I work for the United States Government, but I want to put in an allotment for steel for Egypt." In other words, Mr. President, the foreign countries are going to have a representative in our Government watching out for their interests, when our own States and our own municipalities are asking for an allotment of a certain amount of material. I do not understand why we should be doing that kind of thing, appropriating \$225,000 for looking after the interests of all the world when we are naturally supposed to look first after the interests of the American people. If the other countries need material, certainly they will have representatives, through their foreign offices, through their Embassies in this country, who can say, "We need and would like so much steel."

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Michigan is correct. I think we should stop and think of the fact that in the last decade we in the United States have poured out to the peoples of other nations almost \$100,000,000,000. We certainly ought not to go to the expense of setting up within our own Government a division which will represent foreign governments, when they are contesting with vital projects in our own country, such as school districts or defense plants or something of that kind.

The point of the Senator from Michigan is well taken.

Mr. FERGUSON. Could we not do without that item of \$225,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to say a word about it before we do without it or with it.

Mr. FERGUSON. The item is on page 171 of the slip sheets.

Mr. McKELLAR. I see it. Yes, it is on page 171. The funds requested were \$275,000. The amount granted was \$225,000. My good friend the Senator from New Hampshire, talks about the way foreign people are getting our money. I wish he had voted with me on that subject. I voted to cut down allotments or gifts or whatever they may be called to foreign governments. As I recall, and if I am mistaken, I hope the Senator will correct me, the Senator from New Hampshire voted for very large appropriations—appropriations 100 times as large as this one. The last one I believe was \$7,500,000,000. We are pouring out great sums of money to foreign countries. I believe in building up our own country. I have always taken that position. The Senator from New Hampshire knows I have taken it in the committee. I have taken it on the floor of the Senate. I have voted for every proposal to cut the amounts.

I voted for the proposal to cut the amount in question from \$275,000 to \$225,000. I think that is the proper amount. We cannot do ourselves any good by destroying the industries of our own country while building up the industries of other countries. It is impossible for us to do ourselves any good by so doing. It ought not to be done. I am opposed to it. At the same time I think we should give other countries what it is right to give them.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator from Tennessee feel that a foreign nation should have in a Federal department a representative who is employed by the United States Government and is paid by the United States Government but who represents the foreign nation?

Mr. McKELLAR. No, sir. I not only do not believe in that—

Mr. FERGUSON. Well, that is what this proposal would do.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not believe in representatives of foreign nations being paid by our country, and I do not believe in American representatives being paid for lobbying in our own country. I do not believe in lobbying. That ought to be done away with. When a lobbying bill was before the Senate I voted against lobbying. I do not recall how other Senators voted. I am against lobbying in America. I am against lobbying in every other nation in the world. This item is not one for lobbying. This is included:

For expenses, except as hereinafter provided for, necessary to enable the Department of Commerce—

Not foreign countries—

to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance

at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;

One of the objectives is to prevent the entrance of foreigners who land on the Mexican side of the line. They are called wetbacks. They get into our country by means of use of fictitious names and by false statements, falsehoods told directly to our agents. They ought not to do that. I am opposed to it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that that particular item is covered in the appropriations for the Immigration Service and the Department of Justice rather than in this particular item?

Mr. McKELLAR. That may be true, yes. But this is true about this item: It has already been cut down 10 percent by an amendment of the Senator himself.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator did a good job with that amendment, and I take my hat off to him for the good work he did. But that does not mean that we should not appropriate the necessary funds for running our own Government. It is easy enough to vote for the appropriation of billions of dollars—not millions of dollars, but billions of dollars, in one case \$7,500,000—to other countries. But when we talk about \$24,000—was that the amount referred to a while ago?

Mr. FERGUSON. It was \$27,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Twenty-seven thousand dollars—my good friend from New Hampshire thought we ought to save that, beyond all question.

It is easy enough to vote for \$7,500,000,000. We voted that sum of money to go to 54 nations of the world. But when it comes to America, which happens to be our home, and which I hope we will not do anything to hurt, it is proposed to refuse to give money which is needed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will decide—

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senate will adopt the committee amendment. It ought to adopt the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot quite follow the Senator's argument that there is anything wrong—

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not say it is wrong. I say it is unnecessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Well, unnecessary. Put it that way then.

Mr. FERGUSON. Not illegal.

Mr. HAYDEN. If certain foreign governments need, for example, steel produced in the United States, or any other like commodity, is it not better to have the Department of Commerce, which is engaged in the supervision and encouragement of trade between nations, to check the requests, put them together, and take them to the Defense Production Administration rather than to have each individual foreign country make its

own application without any checking on the part of the Department of Commerce? How does the Senator think we could obtain the most efficient distribution of materials?

Mr. FERGUSON. I think a foreign government should go to the Department in the regular manner and present its claims for allocation, just as in the case of American citizens.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is what is done.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire implies that the foreign government should bypass our Department of Commerce, and make its requests directly to the Defense Production Authority. I so understood the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. An appropriation of \$225,000 is asked for three-quarters of a year to provide representatives for 65 foreign governments. That is what the appropriation is for.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand; but how do they proceed, if the Department of Commerce is not allowed to represent them? If the Senator had his way, the 65 foreign governments would each be presenting their claims.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the way it should be.

Mr. HAYDEN. The claims should be screened and worked over by the Department of Commerce, and should receive the approval of the Department before being submitted to the Defense Production Authority.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan feels that we should not set aside \$225,000 for the purpose of employing representatives of foreign governments. They ought to come here in the regular way, and our Department ought to handle each one of the claims. There should be no special representation.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is nothing in the record to show that the entire sum of money is to be spent for that purpose. That is only one function.

Mr. McKELLAR. There are 54 countries using our money and doing the spending. I do not know how much they give us back, but I take it there is not very much that we get back.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, am I correct in understanding that this item is for export-licensing control?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. CASE. Is it for examination of requests by foreign countries?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; and for the representation of such requests before the Defense agency. We provide representatives for the foreign nations.

Mr. CASE. Are we afraid that they will not ask for enough?

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me describe the situation which I found to exist in Korea. I inquired in Korea how we decided to spend our ECA aid money. I was told that it was rather difficult at times to find projects. The man with whom I was discussing the question gave me an example of how he found a project. This was before the Korean war. He said, "I stood on the street one night and I saw that the people were lined up waiting for busses and streetcars. I

came to the conclusion that they needed more and better transportation in Seoul, Korea, and I put that in as a project."

I told him that if he were to come to the city of Detroit or to other cities in Michigan and stand on the street during the rush hours in the evening, he would have to come to the conclusion that we needed more transportation. Practically every city in the United States needs more transportation. I do not understand why we are paying men to go into other countries to try to find projects. That is what this appropriation amounts to.

Mr. CASE. That suggests something to me, if the Senator will permit. I notice a series of increases to various departments, and the provision made for some departments which were not carried in the House bill. There is the Department of the Interior, the Federal Security Agency, and the Department of Agriculture. The language in all these cases seems to be the same. Is the Senator suggesting that that is the reason for the various proposals?

Mr. FERGUSON. No. The reason varies. I could not say that the various items follow a pattern. However, after this bill was passed by the House, or after it was taken up in the House, the departments thought of other items, and naturally they came to the Senate and asked that such items be included.

Mr. CASE. The reason for my asking the question is that a few years ago, when we were in about the first or second year of the Marshall plan, the Department of Agriculture provided a man, and the Department of State took him and another man and created a special mission which it sent to England, to persuade the British to increase their requests for tobacco. We spent a great deal of money trying to persuade the British to increase their requests for tobacco, presumably so that the British, in the first place, might get more tobacco taxes, and in order that they might obtain more dollars. If the defense production activity of the Department of Commerce is for the purpose of persuading other countries to increase their requests, it represents a striking parallel to the situation which I have described.

Mr. FERGUSON. The purpose of the appropriation is to provide representatives for the foreign countries. I assume that at times they might try to persuade the foreign countries to increase their requests, as was done in the case of the ECA.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire will be agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of Senators to the hearings. I read from page 846 of the hearings:

Chairman McKELLAR. The next item in this part of the appropriation bill is the Office of International Trade. How does that come in there? It was approved by the budget for \$275,000, but the House committee and the House struck it out. What about that?

Secretary SAWYER. That is an item which involves the job given to the OIT, the Office of International Trade, in connection with mobilization. They have been assigned the

task of representing these various claimant countries as they call them in connection with the allocation of critical materials.

I digress long enough to say that the critical materials referred to include tin, aluminum, copper, and other materials which are necessary to carry on war.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to yield to my friend in just a moment. Continuing the reading from the hearings:

They have been assigned the task of representing these various claimant countries as they call them in connection with the allocation of critical materials. They represent 65 countries or something like that, who are after some of the materials that we produce here. The decision as to how much they get or whether they get any, and when they get it, depends on the investigations and recommendations that are made by this group. They are not the only ones, of course, who make recommendations, but the primary responsibility falls on them. That is a very important job at this time.

Chairman McKELLAR. Now, let me ask you: Have our defense forces the same particular business?

Secretary SAWYER. No.

Chairman McKELLAR. Does the Department of State?

Secretary SAWYER. No.

That is the testimony. We reported this bill on the basis of the testimony which was given before the committee. We did not dispose of it on the basis of our own views, but on the basis of testimony. I think we have reported a proper bill. I am very sorry that my two good friends and other Senators who have interrupted, and whom I esteem and love very much, object to this item. I had hoped that they would not object. I wish to do them the courtesy of saying that they stated at the time the bill was reported that they were going to object. They stated that they objected to certain items, but I did not know that these were the items about which they were talking. However, they have the right to object.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Am I correct in understanding that, with respect to all these items, they are not items for procurement of defense materials, but are for the employment of people?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. BRIDGES. They are for the employment of people or for personal services in presenting the claims of foreign countries for critical materials which we have, as against our own domestic allocations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Secretary Sawyer, who is a very fine man, testifies exactly to the contrary. He testifies that the purpose of the appropriation is the procurement of materials.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I do not like to differ with my distinguished friend from Tennessee, but I should like to read from the testimony of Secretary Sawyer:

That is an item which involves the job given to the OIT, the Office of International Trade, in connection with mobilization.

They have been assigned the task of representing these various claimant countries as they call them in connection with the allocation of critical materials.

Not the critical materials which we are buying from them, but our own critical materials.

They represent 65 countries or something like that, who are after some of the materials that we produce here.

Mr. President, we have poured out several hundred billion dollars in the last decade. Now we have reached the point where the United States Government is being called on to put on the payroll, for the taxpayers to pay, individuals whose business it is to represent foreign countries engaged in obtaining critical materials which we produce here. We have never done anything like this before.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. CASE. These people go from department to department to get permits, or whatever is necessary, to obtain such critical materials for the foreign governments they represent, in competition with our domestic requirements, and our small-business men, who do not have any procurers on the payroll of the Government.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct. The testimony appears at page 46 of the hearings on the supplemental appropriations bill. That is exactly what they are doing.

Mr. CASE. Is it not true that in the Department of Commerce, as well as in other agencies of the Government, some of the personnel is being laid off under the application of the 90 percent amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. CASE. In order to save the jobs of some people we are asked to provide money to put them back on the payroll in the guise of expediting the defense activities?

Mr. BRIDGES. I might be so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, it might be. Anything might be. I should like to read from the testimony.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. We all agree that Mr. Sawyer is a man of truth and courage. Mr. Sawyer testified:

The question is, How do we get the information, and who represents these various other nations in the committee; that is, the requirements committee in DPA that makes these decisions? This appropriation is requested because of the additional work that is entailed in that claimant-agency function performed by OIT. That is then a very brief statement. There are others here who can give it to you in detail if you desire.

He goes on to say further:

My comment, of course, is that I think the committee misunderstood, because I think they are essential, and I think they are very closely connected with the defense effort.

He goes on to say that he has gotten more tin, more aluminum, more copper,

and more of the other scarce materials it is necessary we have at this time. The foreign countries use these men, it is true; but the persons we are discussing are men who are striving to build up materials for our defense effort.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wish to say, with respect to these claimants upon our domestic supply of essential materials, that it may be appropriate to note that recently the superintendent of schools in California came to see me in Washington because of the desperate situation with which the people of California are confronted in getting a limited amount of steel for school construction. In a great many areas in my State, which has had the largest population growth of any State in the Union, there are schools which are operating on a basis of two and sometimes three shifts a day in order to try to meet the educational requirements of the children within the areas. School districts have voted bonds, they have the money, but they cannot get the necessary steel and other materials with which to construct the school buildings.

As a matter of fact, in some areas where defense plants are erected—and I mention this fact because it ties in definitely with the defense program—employees are needed to run such plants. The employees who come to operate the plants have children. They flood into such areas. The school districts want to get the materials necessary to enable them to construct schools, and they find it impossible to get the necessary supplies and materials. There are school children today in many areas in California who are meeting in living rooms in private homes, in lodge halls, and in civic halls, as well as part time in school rooms, while other children use the same school rooms at other times.

Certainly I believe the demands made upon us by other countries should be very carefully screened, and their demands should go through the same process that our people must go through, instead of having special people employed to plead their case.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from California. He has pointed out a very great weakness. In the State of New Hampshire, in the State of California, and in many other States of the Union, there are small school districts which take care of American boys and American girls who are deserving of education. Perhaps a school in one of these districts has burned down, and the school district cannot get the structural steel which is necessary to rebuild the school. Does the United States of America provide personnel to represent that school district to present its case for critical material? No. In the pending bill we are providing for individuals to represent 65 foreign countries, to present, as against the little school districts in New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, and every other State, their demands for critical material. It is an

unheard-of step, and it is a step which I do not like to see taken.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I note in the testimony that Mr. Sawyer says that the appropriation is for representation on the part of those "who are after some of the materials."

It seems to me that the people of other countries are forever after things in this country, and that they are getting preferential treatment over Americans. Any Senator can testify from his own experience how many people come to see him every week, like suppliants with hats in hand, for a little extra copper, cobalt, steel, iron, and other critical materials which are indispensable to their business. We know from the operation of the controlled materials plan the great weight that is falling on business today.

It seems a little strange to appropriate money from the people's Treasury to pay representatives from abroad who come over "after some of the materials." Surely out of the compassion of our souls we ought to have something left over for our own people.

Mr. BRIDGES. I point out that the Department of Education undoubtedly consolidates the figures which are coming in from the school districts. However, that is wholly different from presenting claims, as is proposed here, for 65 foreign countries, in opposition to claims of our own individual citizens, for portions of the very scarce critical materials we have in this country.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Earlier in the afternoon, when the Senator from New Hampshire was occupying the floor, I confessed a little frustration over the size of the amounts with which we deal here, for the figures in the appropriation bills which come before us simply baffle description.

I just came from the House side, and I hope it is no transgression of the rules for me to observe that in the House a second supplemental appropriation bill was just reported, and another one is still in the making.

The supplemental appropriation bill to which I refer carries \$4,400,000,000, which is about \$700,000,000 below the Bureau of the Budget estimates. Here is a sample, then, it seems to me, of the looseness with which we are spending money today. The blame must necessarily be on the estimate maker and at the other end of the avenue, because the appropriations have become so astronomical that I think Congress does not have the capacity to deal with them, unless, as I pointed out in connection with the Defense Establishment appropriation bill, we have a very large staff which virtually will live in the Bureau of the Budget and in the divisions of the executive branch, to find out what is going on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator

from New Hampshire to the committee amendment on page 37, in line 11.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on that question, I ask for the yeas and nays, for this issue is a vital one.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hennings	Millikin
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Benton	Hill	Moody
Brewster	Hoey	Mundt
Bridges	Holland	Murray
Butler, Md.	Humphrey	Neely
Cain	Hunt	Nixon
Carlson	Ives	O'Connor
Case	Jenner	Robertson
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Cordon	Kefauver	Smathers
Dirksen	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Dworschak	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Eaton	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Ellender	Lehman	Sparkman
Ferguson	Magnuson	Stennis
Frear	Malone	Thye
George	Maybank	Underwood
Gillette	McCarran	Watkins
Green	McFarland	Wiley
Hayden	McKellar	Williams
Hendrickson	McMahon	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] on behalf of himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to the committee amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have the amendment read?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, line 11, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$40,557,175" and insert "\$40,025,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely desire to say that this amendment would cut out items which the House committee rejected.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, since I have just entered the Chamber, may I ask the Senator from Michigan what the items are?

Mr. FERGUSON. The four items are, first, Industrial Evaluation Board, \$196,100; second, Office of Technical Services, \$36,075; third, Office of Transportation, \$75,000; and fourth, Office of International Trade, \$225,000.

Mr. AIKEN. Do these items represent work which cannot be performed in any other way?

Mr. FERGUSON. Three of them have regular appropriations. The item covering the Industrial Evaluation Board, \$196,100, is one which has no appropriation at the present time.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the purpose of having an Industrial Evaluation Board?

Mr. McKELLAR. The purpose of it is simply that we may have our own agents giving attention to the stockpiling

of certain scarce materials, such as copper and steel.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan feels that it is for the purpose of evaluating a plant from the viewpoint of security. Every industrial plant of which the Senator from Michigan has knowledge is security-minded in its own right, and if not, the various military services which let contracts to the plant would certainly indicate whether there ought to be plant protection.

Mr. AIKEN. Did the Senator say that it was not considered by the House?

Mr. FERGUSON. The House considered it, but turned it down.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. McCARRAN. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to know if this amendment covers all the four items, Industrial Evaluation Board, Office of Technical Services, Office of Transportation, and Office of International Trade, or does it cover only one item.

Mr. FERGUSON. It covers all four items.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASMORE] are absent on official business.

The Senators from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT and Mr. McCLELLAN] are unavoidably detained on official business at one of the Government departments.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—40

Aiken	George	Mundt
Bennett	Gillette	Nixon
Brewster	Hendrickson	O'Connor
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Schoeppel
Cain	Holland	Smith, Maine
Carlson	Hunt	Smith, N. J.
Case	Ives	Smith, N. C.
Connally	Jenner	Thye
Dirksen	Johnson, Colo.	Watkins
Dworshak	Knowland	Wiley
Eaton	Langer	Williams
Ferguson	Malone	
Frear	Millikin	

NAYS—32

Benton	Johnston, S. C.	Moody
Chavez	Kefauver	Murray
Clements	Kerr	Neely
Cordon	Lehman	Robertson
Ellender	Magnuson	Russell
Green	Maybank	Smathers
Hayden	McCarran	Sparkman
Hennings	McFarland	Stennis
Hill	McKellar	Underwood
Humphrey	McMahon	Young
Johnson, Tex.	Monroney	

NOT VOTING—24

Anderson	Flanders	McClellan
Bricker	Fulbright	Morse
Butler, Nebr.	Kem	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Kilgore	Pastore
Capehart	Lodge	Taft
Douglas	Long	Tobey
Duff	Martin	Welker
Eastland	McCarthy	Wherry

So the amendment offered by Mr. BRIDGES for himself and Mr. FERGUSON was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Defense Transport Administration—Salaries and expenses," on page 37, line 17, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,543,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 17, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, defense production activities

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed four) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$6,701,625.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and myself, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 38, line 4, it is proposed to strike out the figure "\$6,701,625" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,250,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the amendment provides a saving of \$1,451,625. It would represent Senate approval of the action of the House committee. A careful study of the House committee's report on these figures is most persuasive. The House committee report notes, for example, that the committee is not impressed with the need for 54 new positions to coordinate, at the Secretary's level, the defense activities of the Department of the Interior. Neither am I impressed. I agree with the House committee. After the House floor action, which denied all funds for the Interior Department, the Department officials did not trim by one cent their budget request before the Senate committee. They asked full restoration of the budget estimate.

Bear in mind that the Department of the Interior have had their entire appropriation in the regular appropriation bill. This is a supplemental appropriation bill of the same year for which we have already appropriated money.

Their presentation was filled with generalities about their responsibilities under the Defense Production Act. It is the same argument as that put forth by every department coming before Congress. Every one of them received their regular appropriation. Every one of them asks for additional hand-outs because of some special work they are supposed to do in connection with the defense effort. It is another example of a regular agency of the Government which is called on to do special work in an emergency. Instead of everyone pitching in to work a little harder or to spend a little volunteer overtime on the job, the departments take the easy way out. They ask Congress to give them additional funds so they can hire additional persons to do additional work, probably putting them on the permanent pay roll of the Government.

This department is no different from many of the others. The pattern is the same that will be found all the way through the Government.

The amendment would eliminate \$1,451,625. It can be argued that the Department should have this money. Most departments and agencies can find a way to spend money. But it does not make sense to me that every department of the Government should have this sudden call to aid in the defense effort. They all claim to be a little different from anyone else, a little more important, and particularly when it comes to the desire to hire additional personnel.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. Is it not a fact that a good many of the departments rate their heads by the number of employees that they are able to muster? In other words, when an office with two stenographers or five stenographers or employees of some

other designation adds to the number beyond a certain point, the head of the office gets a raise in his own rating?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. One of the factors in determining promotional ratings in the Federal Government is too often the number of employees which a supervisor or a department or division head has under him.

Mr. MALONE. Is there anything in the evidence before the committee, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, to indicate that any of the additional work assigned to the Department would be slighted in the least if the Department did not receive the appropriation at this time?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. I do not think there is anything to indicate that it would be slighted. The testimony is filled with generalities. I think with the tremendous sums they have in the regular appropriation they would be able to absorb some of this new work without detriment to the routine work they are supposed to do.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. What did the Department of the Interior claim this money was needed for—for what specific purpose?

Mr. BRIDGES. It covers a wide area of activities. But it is primarily for coordination and administrative purposes. For instance, in the office of the Secretary, it is indicated that the budget estimate contemplates reviews of the determinations of bureaus to a far greater extent than is necessary for the making of policy and for adherence to established policy. For instance, it affects various divisions of the Department of the Interior, such as the Defense Electric Power Administration, the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, the Defense Minerals Administration, the Defense Fisheries Administration, the Petroleum Administration for Defense, and it adds a little to their regular appropriations. They are claiming that additional burdens have been placed on them as a result of the defense effort.

Mr. WATKINS. The item has no relation to any one specific job, except as the Senator has indicated, has it?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. Take the item of the Defense Fisheries Administration. I read from the House committee report:

The amount of \$100,000, a reduction of \$150,000 in the budget estimates is recommended. The committee is apprehensive in approving even this amount and will in the future expect a better justification for the program being placed in the defense category.

That is the way the House committee handled the matter. It allowed something, but even so, the committee stated it did not think the amount allowed was properly justified.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. As I understand, the principal justification for this additional money is that it is needed by reason of the burdens imposed upon the Department because of defense activities.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. Senators must bear in mind that, as the Senator from Utah well knows, we have given the Department of the Interior its regular appropriations covering all the various divisions, and their regular activities. This is a supplemental appropriation, on top of the requirements which were presented in the regular way.

Mr. WATKINS. It has nothing to do with any new reclamation projects, new buildings, or new activities with respect to wildlife, or anything of that sort?

Mr. BRIDGES. Not in a direct way. It has more to do with the divisions to which I have referred.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Do I correctly understand that the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire contemplates appropriating the amount allowed by the House committee?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. The House gave nothing for these items. The House rejected them.

Mr. BRIDGES. The House did not allow anything, but the House committee did. We are urging the House committee figures.

Mr. McCARRAN. So I understand.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think it should be made very clear that what the amendment would do would be to allow the figure approved by the House committee. As shown on page 4 of the Senate committee report, beginning with "Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Defense Production Activities," the House committee allowed \$5,250,000. The Senate committee voted to allow \$6,701,225. So the amendment would allow exactly what the House committee thought the Department was entitled to. Of course, the House allowed nothing, but we are not asking the Senate to do what the House did. We are asking the Senate to do what the House committee would have done. The House committee would have allowed \$5,250,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Would the Senator from New Hampshire be willing to modify his amendment by making the item for the Defense Minerals Administration \$1,655,750 instead of the House figure?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. This is a new agency. Let me read what the House committee said about it:

The responsibilities of this administration under the defense-production program are both varied and important, principally because of the fact that it deals with scarce and critical metals and minerals, the prime responsibility being to increase the production of these items. It was testified that expansion in the mineral industries has ex-

ceeded \$1,000,000,000 as a result of encouragement or actual assistance.

Since the estimates for this activity were formulated and presented to the Congress it has been decided to transfer to the National Production Authority certain functions budgeted for this activity. While the extent of reduced requirements has not been finally determined, indications are that they will be substantial. A further reduction can be achieved by lesser transfers to the Geological Survey and reduced administrative personnel. In the light of these considerations, the amount of \$1,300,000 contained in the bill should prove adequate.

That is the amount which this amendment would give to the new agency for the next 9 months. It would be allowed \$1,003,000. That certainly should enable the agency to get started and do a good job.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not so critical of what the Senator says, but I am thinking about the testimony before the Senate committee of Mr. Jess Larson, who will have charge of this function. It seemed to me in the committee, and it seems to me now, that the amount allowed by the House should be increased. The Senator will remember that in the committee we allowed \$1,655,750. I am particularly interested in that one item. With respect to the other items, I think the department could get along very well, but I should like to see that particular item increased to what the Senate committee allowed.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate the fact that the Senator is talking about a very important item. Minerals are of great value and importance to our defense. However, the Senator from Michigan feels—and I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire is of the same opinion—that while we recognize the importance of the item, this is a new agency, and that if it had \$1,003,000, it could get along.

There are some other items of great significance. To illustrate how these various agencies are pyramiding, the amount recommended by the Senate in the regular appropriation for the Department of Commerce was \$40,557,175. It now asks for \$500,000. The regular appropriations for the Interior Department are about \$60,000,000. It now asks for \$5,000,000 in this particular bill.

With respect to the Office of the Secretary, I find this language in the report of the House committee:

The committee is not impressed with the need in this office for 54 positions to coordinate at the Secretary's level the defense production activities of the Department. It would seem that the Budget estimate contemplates reviews of Bureau determinations to a far greater extent than is necessary for the making of policy and for adherence to established policy. The amount of \$250,000, a reduction of \$120,000 in the estimates, is approved.

In other words, the House committee felt that 54 additional positions were too many, and that the number should be reduced.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice that the Senator from Michigan lays a great deal of stress on the development of mineral produc-

tion in the United States. Does not the Senator from Michigan feel that mineral production would be considerably encouraged if American producers were permitted to charge the same prices for their output as foreign producers are permitted to charge?

Mr. FERGUSON. There can be no doubt about that.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Michigan knows that foreign copper is permitted to be sold for four or five cents a pound more than domestic copper. A similar situation prevails with respect to foreign lead and zinc. Foreign minerals are sold at higher prices than domestic minerals. I, for one, have never been able to understand why our domestic producers have been held down on the price of minerals, while the American people who own mines in other countries have been able to charge four or five cents a pound more. I believe the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] pointed out that at one time foreign zinc and lead were permitted to be sold at 10 cents a pound higher than the same metals produced in the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. No one can understand the logic of that situation. The Senator from Vermont is exercising his logic; therefore he cannot understand it.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Michigan know how much of this appropriation is intended to encourage the development of mineral production in the United States?

Mr. FERGUSON. One million three hundred thousand dollars. That is what the House committee allowed, and that is what would be allowed by this amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Still, even that appropriation cannot be effective so long as the prices of American minerals are so far below the prices which we set on foreign production.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is correct. It is very difficult to tell the American producer, "Go out and find this material. We urge you to find it. That is what this \$1,300,000 is for. When you do find it we will pay the foreign producer more than we pay you." I am not surprised that American explorers for such materials do not try to go to foreign lands to produce the material, rather than here, because they would get much higher prices.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Michigan may recall that the Senator from New Mexico pointed out that at one time the person in one of the temporary agencies of our Government who was fixing the price of foreign minerals was financially interested in foreign production.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to explain to the distinguished Senator from Vermont that there is apparent confusion as to why that should be. It would not exist under a Republican administration, but under a Democratic administration the foreign producers get a preference of all the way from 1 to 10 cents a pound, depending on the material, and it is charged to the good-neighbor policy,

just as gold mines remained open in other countries during the war, while our mines were closed and labor was put out of work.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to ask the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who are very much interested in mineral production, whether if our amendment were amended so that instead of appropriating \$1,300,000, the amount were changed to \$1,500,000, it would be satisfactory to them?

Mr. WATKINS. I would suggest that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire ask the question of the senior Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BRIDGES. Because of the interest of the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Utah in this matter, and since the Senator from Nevada has suggested the restoration of \$375,000, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Nevada, whether if our amendment were to appropriate \$1,500,000 for the Minerals Division, instead of \$1,300,000, the amendment would be satisfactory to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. McCARRAN. It would be satisfactory to me.

Mr. WATKINS. It would be satisfactory to my State. We want it understood that we are vitally interested in what the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has said about prices for metals. One reason the metals are not being produced in this country is that the situation a few years ago was such that many of our mines closed down and exploration and development practically ceased. The operators could not get sufficiently high prices to take care of the costs involved. The mines consequently were forced to close.

As I understand, the spread in prices between imported and domestic minerals is such that it does not encourage our domestic producers. They resent it very much. They cannot take a gamble, which must be taken, on the present prices.

Furthermore, recently the labor unions have been insisting upon a higher wage scale, and the copper producers in my State in part granted their demands. It has increased the costs to an all-time high. I am not arguing that the workers were not entitled to more pay. I do not know anything about the merits of the question. However, the situation has conspired to slow down domestic production, domestic development, and domestic research with reference to the minerals needed in our defense effort.

As I understand, the amount of money proposed would take care of the administrative features largely, and it would have nothing to do with the money being paid to the metal producer.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. The Department can set up an agency which will do a good job if it gets busy.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. The whole thing adds up to this: While we are appropriating money for the Department of the Interior to encourage the development of

mineral production in the United States, the controls agencies of the Government actually are putting penalties in the form of reduced prices, on the production of domestic minerals. It does not add up. It does not make sense. It ought to be corrected. It is terribly wrong. As the Senator from New Mexico told us 2 or 3 months ago, at least one of the key men in the control agency that was responsible was interested in the development of foreign mines. Whether there are any more of that stripe in the Government, I do not know. It does not make sense.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Apropos of what the Senator from North Dakota, the Senator from Vermont, and the Senator from New Hampshire have been discussing, while it does not tie in directly with the amendment, I wish to point out that same policies of this administration have practically destroyed the gold-mining industry in the State of California. Historically California has been one of the great gold-mining States. The gold-mining industry and the workers in the gold-mining industry found that they were squeezed between two forces. On the one hand there was the fixed price of gold at \$35 an ounce. On the other hand the policy of the administration had caused the costs of commodities and wages to go up. The price of gold was not allowed to go up. In foreign countries, however, producers were not faced with that problem. Their mines were allowed to take advantage of the world market. While it may be that some argument could be made to the effect that because of monetary policies it would not be wise to permit two different prices for gold to exist, I can never see the logic of not permitting the American mining industry to take advantage of the world gold price, which would have furnished employment to miners in California and in other gold-producing States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not also true that we have been financing the deficits in other countries through the manipulation of gold prices—\$35 an ounce in this country and as high as from \$70 to \$77 in other countries?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I believe that is correct. I will say also that I noted the other day that the Federal officials had uncovered some kind of ring which had been buying gold in this country at \$35 an ounce and selling it abroad at a much higher figure. I believe in due time the proper committees of the Senate ought to very carefully investigate the gold transactions between the Treasury of the United States and foreign countries, by which we have permitted gold to go out of our Treasury into foreign countries. It should be determined whether those governments as governments have sold gold on the market at prices higher than the price permitted by the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree that such an investigation should be made.

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask the Senator from North Dakota whether the proposed modification of the amendment would be satisfactory to him.

Mr. LANGER. It would be satisfactory. I thank the Senator, and I wish to call his attention to a provision that the head of the strategic minerals production program is to develop new sources of materials. In North Dakota and in South Dakota there are large deposits of manganese. It has been questioned whether it would pay to develop those deposits in very large quantities. We believe it would pay to do so, instead of importing manganese from Russia. The amendment in its present shape is very satisfactory to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to quote further from Mr. Chapman's testimony:

Chairman McKELLAR. The House struck out from lines 10 to 14 on page 27 of the bill which would have appropriated \$5,250,000 for this purpose.

Secretary CHAPMAN. That is right.

Chairman McKELLAR. And you want it restored?

Secretary CHAPMAN. That is right, Senator. The problem is this: The House naturally expects, and they want to save money. I appreciate that. I am not averse to it.

Chairman McKELLAR. You ought to be careful.

Secretary CHAPMAN. We have to be careful.

Here is the problem we are faced with. The Congress felt that we could absorb this out of our regular appropriation. My regular appropriation was cut from the requested amount very considerably. It was about \$53,000,000. With that amount of a cut, Senator, from my regular budget, I can only say this to you: Sure, if I should have to absorb, I would, but here is what would happen. It would end in inefficiency in my office, and it would cost the Government and the taxpayers much more than the amount of the money requested for our defense activities, because of the bungling inefficiency that would result from the reductions in staff and functions if we lose this money.

If I am forced to do it, of course I will do it, but I want you to know what the consequences of paying for defense activities out of our regular appropriations are going to be.

So the question is whether we are to accept or reject the testimony of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that the money the Government spent a year or 2 years or 3 years ago resulted in the development of large mines which pay income taxes amounting to much more than the appropriation?

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course.

Mr. LANGER. As I recall, 6 or 7 years ago in the State of Idaho alone by means of the expenditure of approximately \$150,000, important tungsten mines were discovered.

Mr. McKELLAR. And they have been invaluable.

Mr. LANGER. Yes; they have been invaluable during the war, and they have brought to the Government millions and millions of dollars in income taxes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and they are also invaluable in times of peace.

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. In this case some Senators urge that we disregard the expert testimony. Of course, the majority of the Senate can do as they please. However, I say that the amendment now proposed to the committee amendment should be rejected in common honesty and common justice. I leave the matter to the Senate, Mr. President.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota raises a question about minerals and mines. Upon the suggestion of the Senator from North Dakota, the Senator from Nevada, and the Senator from Utah, we are giving increased appropriations to the new agency, the Defense Minerals Administration. The House voted for that agency \$1,300,000, but we would add \$200,000 to that amount, and would give the Defense Minerals Administration for the next 9 months \$1,500,000.

Mr. LANGER. How much are we cutting the appropriation?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we are not cutting it. Quite to the contrary, we are increasing it all along the line. There seems to be a combination of a certain number of Democratic Senators and a certain number of Republican Senators, and they are destroying the cuts which the committee has voted.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the budget estimate was \$1,790,000. We are recommending that the agency have \$1,500,000, which is \$290,000 below the budget estimate.

Mr. LANGER. We are cutting the appropriation \$290,000; is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; but the agency has only 9 months in which to spend the appropriation, and the agency is really just beginning.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to point out a fundamental fact which apparently is overlooked, namely, that during the war there was created an independent agency with respect to defense production; and at the beginning of the present conflict in Korea, when it became evident that there must be some regulation and some aid to industry in order to promote the war effort, it was decided that instead of setting up an independent agency, the various regular departments of the Government would be delegated certain powers with respect to the matters over which they normally have jurisdiction in time of peace. For that reason, the Department of the Interior was given the function, which now goes under the name of the Defense Solid Fuels Administration. It relates to coal throughout the United States. It has authority to allocate coal cars and to allocate materials to aid in coal mining, instead of having an independent agency do that.

There is, likewise, the Defense Electric Power Administration, which is engaged in allocating materials to promote the production of electric power and to allocate the power itself.

Then there is the Defense Minerals Administration, about which we have talked, and in which those of us who live in the West are particularly interested.

Then there is the Defense Fuels Administration, which has to do with gas and oil.

Because the Department of the Interior in normal times knows about those subjects and because there are in the Department men who are qualified to pass upon them, it is proper that those functions should be assigned to that Department. As a result, the job is being done for about one-third of what it cost to do it during the war, and the work is done better, because there is no conflict between a standing Department and an independent agency.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. In the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Arizona, would the reduction of this amount by \$290,000 hurt the Government?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think there would be difficulty in the West if the amount requested were not allowed, insofar as the Defense Minerals' Administration was concerned, because the amount requested was a reasonable sum in the first place.

If Senators think the agency can get along satisfactorily with a smaller appropriation, and if Senators think the agency can process as promptly, with a reduced number of employees in Washington, the applications of Senators' constituents for materials with which to carry on mining, Senators can vote to reduce the appropriation. However, I think they will make a mistake if they do so.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. In the past, has not the difficulty frequently been in getting the top men to make the decisions, rather than in not having a sufficient number of employees?

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that point. However, the pending motion is to reduce the number of top men who can make the decisions.

Mr. WATKINS. It seems to me that the point is that only the top men can make the decisions; in fact, frequently the Secretary of the Interior himself is the only one who can make the decisions. Under such circumstances, if the agency is given an additional \$10,000,000, the decisions will not be made any more promptly.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this appropriation is for the agency which makes the decisions. If we reduce the funds available to that agency, there will be a lag in the making of the decisions. That is my opinion.

Mr. WATKINS. I point out that there has been a lag in connection with such matters, sometimes to the extent of a year or more, not by reason of a lack of help, but because the Secretary cannot make up his mind.

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be. However, the Senator from Utah should remember that the pending proposal is to reduce the budget estimate. I think we should accept the budget figure. In the

conference we can adjust these matters. However, if the Senator from Utah thinks we can now properly arrive at a smaller amount, I wish to assure the Senator that the amount of the appropriation will be smaller when the bill comes from the conference; the Senator from Utah can be sure of that.

Mr. WATKINS. I want to see the West properly taken care of so far as our critical-minerals defense program is concerned, but I have a strong feeling that if those in the administration who are interested have a desire to correct some of the deficiencies, they can do it. They can get by on the amount of money now proposed.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator bases his statement on a strong feeling. I am basing what I say on testimony taken before the committee, which showed that the kind of organization provided for is essential in order to carry on the necessary functions with respect to solid fuels, with respect to oil and gas, and with respect to metals and minerals. This organization should be maintained, and they ought to have a chance to do the work which is assigned to them.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Did not the testimony given before the committee include not only that of Mr. Chapman, but the testimony of some of the outstanding mining men of the United States?

Mr. HAYDEN. It did; but, if the Senator will read their testimony, he will find that the men who came before the committee, the men in charge of the solid-fuel mining, knew how that business was handled. They came from the industry. There were men who appeared before our committee who were in charge of oil and gas, and who knew about that business. They came from the industry. They were not departmental stooges who happened to be around at the time. The Department brought in some of the men from each of the industries. It is now proposed that the number be cut down. That would result in the Department not having adequate assistance. I think it would be a mistake.

Mr. LANGER. The testimony of these men resulted in the committee's arriving at the number 54, did it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire modify his amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. I modify the amendment to read "\$5,450,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment as modified.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. As modified, on page 38, line 4, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike "\$6,701,625" and insert "\$5,450,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. PAS-TORE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

The Senators from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT and Mr. McCLELLAN] are absent on official business at one of the Government departments.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea."

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Alabama would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], are absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] who is detained on official committee business is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea" and the Senator from Alabama would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—42

Bennett	Hendrickson	Mundt
Brewster	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Bridges	Hoey	Robertson
Butler, Md.	Holland	Saltonstall
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Schoeppel
Cain	Jenner	Smathers
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Case	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. C.
Cordon	Knowland	Stennis
Dirksen	Magnuson	Thye
Dworshak	Malone	Watkins
Ferguson	McCarran	Wiley
Frear	Millikin	Williams
George	Moody	Young

NAYS—20

Chavez	Hill	McMahon
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Monroney
Connally	Kefauver	Murray
Eaton	Langer	Neely
Ellender	Lehman	Russell
Hayden	McFarland	Underwood
Hennings	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—34

Aiken	Green	Morse
Anderson	Humphrey	Nixon
Benton	Hunt	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Kem	Pastore
Byrd	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Kilgore	Sparkman
Douglas	Lodge	Taft
Duff	Long	Tobey
Eastland	Martin	Welker
Flanders	Maybank	Wherry
Fulbright	McCarthy	
Gillette	McClellan	

So the modified amendment offered by Mr. BRIDGES for himself and Mr. FERGUSON to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1950

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House bill 5504, to amend section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 to increase the amount available for the construction of access roads certified as essential to the national defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 to increase the amount available for the construction of access roads certified as essential to the national defense, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is a privileged matter.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, a similar Senate bill has already been unanimously reported and unanimously passed the Senate. The House bill is different in very small particulars. The Public Works Committee has been polled today and has unanimously approved the consideration and passage of the House bill. It has to do with access roads to defense installations, and it should be enacted at once. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the Senator asking unanimous consent to consider the bill up at this time?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senate has already passed its bill, and this is a similar bill which has come from the House. It is a companion measure, changed in a small degree. The committee has seen the changes and has accepted them because the access roads are very urgently needed. Yes, the request is for immediate consideration of the House bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senate has already passed its bill, and the Senate committee has accepted the amendments of the House. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Is it not correct that the House version is a little more modest than is the Senate version?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is correct. The Senate committee would have preferred its own bill. The House bill is more modest in the amount authorized.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5504) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 4, to insert:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses, defense production activities

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Federal Security Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 13, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, defense production activities

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$4,174,414, to be derived from funds appropriated for the current fiscal year by section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)).

MR. BRIDGES. Mr. President, under the heading of the Department of Agriculture, there is a question raised among Members of the Senate as to why

the Committee on Appropriations did not make a deeper cut. I realize that the amount provided is "to be derived from funds appropriated for the current fiscal year by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended." In other words, it is a little different from some of the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, but among the requests made is one, for instance, by the Office of Information, for \$110,000 more. The President has issued his secrecy order, and governmental agencies are limited as to the information they can give out. Why are departments asking for more personnel to put out more information when the President of the United States clamps down on the giving out of information, under the guise of secrecy, and stops the flow of information? That just does not make sense. So far as I am concerned, I shall offer an amendment to eliminate the additional funds requested for the Office of Information.

Then we come down to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. I do not know why \$150,000 more is needed for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Then we have the Office of the Solicitor. Very adequate funds were provided in the regular appropriation bill for plenty of attorneys in the Solicitor's office, and I do not think \$80,000 more is needed for that office.

The Secretary of Agriculture is very well equipped with assistants, and he has a very excellent establishment, and I do not think, because he has certain duties aimed in the direction of the defense effort, he should ask for \$60,000 more.

Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and myself, I move to reduce the item on line 20, page 38, from \$4,174,414 to \$3,500,000, which is a cut of \$674,414.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], offers an amendment which the clerk will state.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 38, in line 20, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,174,414" and to insert "\$3,500,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. I may point out that in the committee the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] asked a question of Mr. Webster as to why the Department needed more help and more money for information purposes. Mr. Webster answered as follows:

Mr. WEBSTER. I probably made the point on the bulletins, but here is one that has not been revised since 1936, and it is one in very great demand, and when you look through it you find pictures of horse-drawn machinery and things like that.

It is just too bad if a bulletin like that has not been revised since 1936. Sometimes a bulletin of the nature referred to is useful. I do not think we need to scrap all the bulletins of that character, and limit bulletins to tractors and other machinery. I was brought up on a farm and lived for a long time on a farm and have no objection to pictures of horses being around. Perhaps the Department

of Agriculture is getting too modern so they object to pictures of wagons and other machinery drawn by horses. There are many other things along that line to which I could call the Senate's attention. I have talked to some Senators who are very much interested in agriculture, who serve on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, and they agree with me that at least in some of these items we can well make a cut.

I do not think there is any need of going into the matter further. In my opinion this is the same pattern followed by so many of the departments which secure their regular appropriations and then come to Congress, using the excuse of the defense effort to secure additional appropriations.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may say that I believe the Senator from New Hampshire is correct in some of his statements, especially when he says that some agencies use a supplemental bill to make up for what they failed to obtain in the regular appropriation bill. But let us be fair. Is it not true that the Department of Agriculture is the one department that is receiving less money than heretofore, so far as appropriations are concerned?

Mr. BRIDGES. No, I would not say that. I am sorry I do not have the figures at hand. I think the Department of Agriculture has had its appropriation reduced this year. I would not say that it is the only department by a long shot.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But is it not a fact that the Department of Agriculture of its own volition in making application for budget approval of money for the Department is the Department that did some cutting?

Mr. BRIDGES. I would not say it was the Department that made some cutting. It made some cutting, but I would not say the Department of Agriculture was the only one that made some cuts.

I will ask the Senator from Tennessee if he will accept the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, I will not accept it. The Senator will recall that practically every member of the committee voted for the committee amendment as it appears in the bill. I was one of the few—I believe I was at times the only member of the committee who voted for a lesser amount. But when we get to the floor of the Senate we find a very different situation. The Senator from New Hampshire seems to have more Democratic votes than I have with me. So I will just take what comes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] on page 38, line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 39, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Salaries and expenses, defense production activities

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Labor to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,451,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 9, to insert:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
Salaries and expenses, defense production activities

For expenses necessary to enable the Housing and Home Finance Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$774,225.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 18, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
Salaries and expenses, defense production activities

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Justice to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$226,625.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Economic Stabilization Agency—Salaries and expenses," on page 40, line 12, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert "\$123,940,750."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 40, line 12, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$123,940,750," and insert in lieu thereof "\$121,106,750."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the amendment would permit a saving of \$2,834,000. It would reduce the funds provided to the Wage Stabilization Board and the Salary Stabilization Board of the Economic Stabilization Agency to the amount approved by the House committee. The Wage Board would get \$14,000,000 and the Salary Board would get \$1,000,000.

Both these agencies are relatively new. They began to function within the last 6 months. I believe it is obvious that they would be flooded with requests for action during the first months of their existence. However, I do not believe an estimate for a long fiscal period of 9 or 10 months should be based on the early experience.

It should be noted that both Boards are recruiting personnel. The reductions I propose would not result in any-

one being discharged or laid off. There would be no reduction in force.

All the amendment would do would be to place a checkrein on the too rapid expansion of the Wage Board and the Salary Board.

At the time testimony was received the Wage Board had 940 employees and was shooting for an employment of 2,170. The Salary Board had 94 employees and they were asking for 523.

Both of these boards are the type of new Government activity which mushroom overnight. I believe it is easier to thwart the too rapid growth of such agencies rather than to try to cut them down after they have grown too large.

Neither of the cuts proposed are very drastic. I believe they are fair and reasonable. They would be in consonance with the recommendations of the House committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. What the amendment proposes is to go back to what the House committee recommended for these two agencies. We are using the House committee figures, are we not?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], to the committee amendment on page 40, line 12.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. Does the Senator from New Hampshire have any up-to-date data on the condition of the docket of these agencies?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not have any data. I had something at the time of the hearings. I assume these agencies had an accumulation at the start, but one could not project the same number over the period of a fiscal year that they had when they first came into operation or existence.

Mr. FERGUSON. The amendment would give the Wage Board \$14,000,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Does the Senator feel he can give the Senate assurance that there would not be a pile-up of cases that would handicap defense production?

Mr. BRIDGES. No, I would not do that, because no one can give assurance, as the Senator well knows, as to what someone else will do. I would let the agencies have essentially what they asked for. It would be an economic trimming, but not basically disturbing the work. I think they could do the work efficiently and well with what the amendment proposes to give them. I hope so, but I could not give the Senator a guarantee, as he would not be able to give me one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to the committee amendment on page 40, line 12.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I give notice that I shall move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the committee amendment on page 38, line 4, was agreed to, whereby the figure "\$6,701,625" was changed to "\$5,450,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Is that a committee amendment?

Mr. KILGORE. No, it is not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, can we not finish with the committee amendments? We had unanimous consent earlier today to finish the committee amendments first.

Mr. KILGORE. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that the bells in my office failed to ring when a vote was taken on that amendment. The Senate has been voting on various amendments, and I was not present because the bells did not ring in my office.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can enter his motion to reconsider. It will come up later.

Mr. KILGORE. Very well.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Services Administration—Emergency operating expenses," on page 40, line 16, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$9,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 20, to insert:

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for organizing, and developing the program of, the Small Defense Plants Administration, established by section 714 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$462,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Civil Defense Administration—Operations," on page 41, line 23, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "\$10,755,000" and insert "\$11,635,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal contributions," on page 42, line 4, after the numerals "1950", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$14,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 5, to insert:

CIVIL DEFENSE PROCUREMENT FUND

For additional working capital for the "Civil Defense Procurement Fund", \$5,000,000; and said fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Emergency supplies and equipment," on page 42, line 13, after the numerals "1950", to strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$60,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 17, to insert:

PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

For financial contributions to the States pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 for engineering surveys to establish availability of shelters in existing structures in critical target areas, \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 43, to insert:

EMERGENCY AGENCIES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. The appropriations and authority provided in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, approved June 2, 1951, under the heading "Expenses of defense production" and "Federal Civil Defense Administration", shall be available from and including April 1, 1951, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period April 1 to June 1, 1951, inclusive, in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading, on page 43, line 12, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XI" and insert "XII."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments," on page 43, line 20, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 63 and", and in line 22, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$13,791,464" and insert "\$13,860,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 13, to change the section number from "1102" to "1202."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading, on page 45, line 7, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XII" and insert "XIII."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Reductions in appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury," on page 45, line 15, after the word "Congress", to insert "except that the rescission proposed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs under 'Construction' shall be \$4,240,000 instead of \$4,340,000 as set forth in said document."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading, on page 45, line 19, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XIII" and insert "XIV."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions—Departments, agencies, and corporations," on page 45, line 22, to change the section number from "1301" to "1401."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 5, to change the section number from "1302" to "1402."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 9, to change the section number from "1303" to "1403."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 23, to change the section number from "1304" to "1404."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 4, to change the section number from "1305" to "1405."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 13, to change the section number from "1306" to "1406", and on page 49, line 43, after the word "reduced", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That section 409 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to the administrative expense limitations fixed by the act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 11, to change the section number from "1307" to "1407."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 18, to change the section number from "1308" to "1408."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 1, to change the section number from "1309" to "1409."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, after line 10, to strike out:

SEC. 1310. Immediately upon the enactment of this act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided*, That any position made vacant by call to military service or by transfer to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary basis. All transfers (except at the same or lower grade and salary), reinstatements, or promotions to positions in the Federal Civil Service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees at the same grade and salary made on a temporary basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this act. Nothing in this paragraph shall operate to impair the permanent status of employees who are changed to a temporary or indefinite basis or to alter their retention status under reduction-in-force procedures from that in existence prior to September 1, 1950.

(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide for reemployment rights in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in and outside the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such act without having served at least 1 year in the next lower grade.

(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous December 1.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 1410. Immediately upon the enactment of this act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided*, That any position vacated by a permanent employee called to military service or transferred to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis. All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all permanent employees who are transferred from one agency to another shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the positions is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission.

All transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this act: *Provided*, That such employees shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred.

(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for permanent employees in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such act without having served at least 1 year in the next lower grade: *Provided*, That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service and the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service may by regulation provide for promotions of two grades in 1 year (1) to positions not higher than GS-5; (2) to positions not higher than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals; (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee has completed a training period under a training program approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4) of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no position in the normal line of promotion in the grade immediately below that of the position to be filled: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to any case involving an employee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade position on a competitive civil service register, or being advanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted or separated because of reduction in force.

(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30.

(e) The provisions of this section, other than the proviso to the first sentence of subsection (a) and other than the last sentence

of subsection (a), shall not be applicable to positions in the field service of the Post Office Department.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will some Senator explain the lengthy change relating to the Civil Service regulations?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the language which appeared in the House bill is known as the Whitten amendment. Representative WHITTEN, who was responsible for it, is entirely agreeable that this arrangement be made so that we can take the matter to conference. It is a legislative provision on an appropriation bill. So our committee asked the Committee on Civil Service of the Senate to go into the matter, and the language presented here was offered to us by the chairman of that committee, after consulting with other members of the committee. We are taking the subject to conference with the House, and I am sure that out of the conference will come a satisfactory piece of legislation.

Mr. CASE. As I understand, the language is intended to work out the problems which have arisen in connection with the Whitten amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LANGER. It is a modification of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 51, after line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 18, to change the section number from "1311" to "1411."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 57, line 25, to change the section number from "1312" to "1412."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 8, to change the section number from "1313" to "1413."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement in connection with the change in the section number from 1313 to 1413, on page 58, line 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is only to change the section number.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. I wish to speak at this time in connection with the change in the section number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall be very brief. I wish to refer to the hearings before the Appropriations Committee. I refer to the testimony of Mr. Fleischmann and Mr. Wilson. I shall not go into all the details, but I read from page 242 of the side slips. This is from the statement by Mr. Fleischmann:

The Defense Production Administration is primarily a high-level policy agency, as distinguished from a typical or routinized operations agency, and the loss of such extensive knowledge and reliable judgment would be an irreparable loss to the defense production program. The degree to which the Defense Production Administration controls the American industrial economy, incident to the military preparedness program, of necessity requires the services of indus-

trial specialists and executives who are thoroughly familiar with the vast complexities of industry and the latest technological developments. This type of personnel can not be obtained unless higher than average Government salaries are paid.

I may say that I talked with Mr. Fleischmann today. He states that the vast majority of these employees are new people who are coming to Washington to try to help in the defense effort.

Mr. Wilson appeared before the committee. The hearings are quite extensive. I shall not bother Senators with the details, but on page 746 Mr. Wilson said:

In my opinion, section 1313 of H. R. 5215 would also impede the progress of the mobilization effort. Although the section does not apply to new agencies created under the Defense Production Act, it would limit the payment of salaries by mobilization agencies created within old-line departments to the average rate provided in the appropriations of the Department.

I am told that the majority of the new positions have been filled by newcomers, and not by transfers, although there have been some transfers.

Under this section the National Production Authority would be required to maintain the average salary rate of the Department of Commerce, that is, \$4,391, whereas the average rate in the National Production Authority is now \$4,914.

What he will have to do is to release the high-priced employees who come to Washington, and the war-mobilization plan will be injured.

After talking with Mr. Wilson twice today, and with Mr. Fleischmann, I called this subject to the attention of Senators. I am not one of those who believe that Government agencies should transfer people at higher salaries, with the new employees coming to Washington. According to Mr. Fleischmann's testimony, and according to the testimony of Mr. Wilson before the committee, they both say that this section, applied to the National Production Authority, would hurt the defense effort. The higher-paid employees would have to be released to bring the average pay down.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate what the Senator is discussing, and I know how Mr. Wilson feels. But would it not be possible to adjust the matter in conference?

Mr. MAYBANK. It cannot be in conference unless some language is changed.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am sure that the difficulty could be adjusted in conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not wish to differ with the Senator from Michigan. However, if we adopt the House language and there is no conference, we shall lose many of the better employees in the National Production Authority. Mr. Wilson would have to let some of the higher paid employees go in order to bring the average wage down. That is what was stated before the committee. I do not believe the Senator from Michigan was present in the hearings. The hearings cover many pages. In the side slips, the

only reference to the subject is in the last paragraph of the statement by Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator realizes that there have been transfers.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from South Carolina does not approve of those transfers, as the Senator from Michigan knows. I do not believe we should have to release the better qualified employees who are brought here at higher salaries. I do not believe that the agency should be forced to take in clerks merely to bring the average down. The result would be that we would lose the best men. Among those who would suffer would be Senators, if a rule or regulation were adopted which would prevent capable business people from being employed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The senior Senator from South Carolina has said what will happen if we do not do something to give the conferees the right to compromise. So I have prepared an amendment which would put the subject in conference. I ask the chairman of the committee, after he has had an opportunity to examine the amendment, if he will take the amendment to conference. I think it will offer a basis for compromise in the free conference. I believe that the amendment would take care of the situation to which the senior Senator from South Carolina has just referred.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have worked hard on this program. I have been in constant touch with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Fleischmann. They tell me that if the Defense Production Administration is denied the opportunity to employ the proper type of people, the war program will suffer. The efficiency of the organization will be impaired. In the end, it would do injury to all of us. I know that the Senator from Michigan does not intend any such result.

I do not ask for any relaxation of the rule with reference to transfers from one Government department to another, at higher salaries. That is wrong. I believe the level may have to be raised even a little higher.

I have discussed the matter with various Senators. I discussed it with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and other members of the Appropriations Committee. I did not have a chance to discuss it with the distinguished chairman of the committee. The chairman of the committee and I were present at the hearing. I do not know who else was there. However, Mr. Wilson has talked with me twice about the subject since then. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and the chairman of the committee were present at the hearing. I have stated what will happen, Mr. President.

I have not seen the amendment which my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] intends to offer, but I do know what the effect will be from the testimony before the Appropriations Com-

mittee. I believe I know what the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from New Hampshire have in mind. I know they do not intend to hurt the top people, because it will be necessary to exempt certain professional groups.

Mr. FERGUSON. There may be some positions that would have to be adjusted.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. I want to see that done.

Mr. FERGUSON. But the mass transferring from one agency to another and the paying of higher salaries is not proper.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Michigan knows that I opposed such a proposal in the independent offices bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate it.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is essential that something be allowed to go to conference so that the chairman of the committee may be able to work with the National Production Authority and Mr. Wilson, so that some capable people can be brought in. I do not mean that the regular agencies are not capable of doing a good job.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Once in a while I become annoyed with the idea about capable people being brought in and how we may lose them. Mr. President, once they get into Government they never quit. They may fade away once in a while, like some soldiers, but they never quit. I have tried to do a little adjusting in committee, as the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] know, with reference to people who actually work for the Federal Government. No adjustments were made. I do not believe the Government will suffer one bit if we do not pay any particular attention to the so-called indispensable people either in NPA or any other agency.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor. I yielded for a question.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator. How is Uncle Sam going to lose anything? Is the Government to quit functioning if the amendment of the Senator from Michigan prevails?

Mr. MAYBANK. I want to say to my distinguished friend from New Mexico that I am here to tell him exactly what Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fleischmann have stated and what the testimony was before the committee. I do not know what kind of people they are trying to get. They are not going to bring them in from the State of North Dakota, New Mexico, or South Carolina—I see my good friend the senior Senator from North Dakota—but at least we will have to raise the level if they are to function efficiently. That is all I have to say. So far as I am concerned, I have done my duty.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That being the case, inasmuch as we are investigating the adjustment and raising of salaries of people who actually work for the Federal Government, does not the Senator from South Carolina feel that we should

wait until the survey has been made before we consider the indispensability of the people whom he has in mind?

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me answer the Senator from New Mexico in this way: There is no examination or investigation being made of those people, except perhaps by the Civil Service Committee, and I understand that the junior Senator from South Carolina has an amendment which I shall be pleased to hear and read in a moment. However, I wanted the Senator from New Mexico to know that what I have stated is what Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fleischmann have stated to me. After all, we have entrusted them with the war program. I might point out to the Senator, for example, what might happen if this amendment is not changed. Mr. Disalle who heads the OPS would not be affected and so he could hire the top people away from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fleischmann. I am sure that is not the intention of any Senator.

I believe the Senator from Michigan is correct when he says that there should not be any general raise. All I want is some change in the language so that the members of the conference committee can work out a proper amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Supposing we provide that there shall be a variation of 5 percent in the employees. Would that be satisfactory?

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not know what the effect would be.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to answer the Senator from Michigan first. As a matter of fact, I do not know. I believe there should be some language in the bill on the basis of which the conferees could work out a satisfactory provision. I have nothing further to say.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the language were changed so as to provide for 5 percent—

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not know whether that would be satisfactory to Mr. Wilson.

Mr. FERGUSON. The subject would be in conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fleischmann do not want to have anything done which would hurt the war effort. Certainly they are not political appointees. Both of them have phoned me twice since the hearing. I listened to their testimony. I did not hear all the testimony, but I was at the hearing when Mr. Fleischmann testified. When we came to this point late at night I told the members of the committee that I would bring it up on the floor of the Senate. I do not know whether 5 percent is the answer. I hope language will be put into the bill which will leave the conferees free to act in a way that will not hurt the war effort.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Why does the Senator from South Carolina believe that only Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fleischmann are in-

terested in the war effort? What about the rest of us?

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me say to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico that I know every Government agency is interested. A short time ago I voted for the appropriations for the Department of Commerce, as did the Senator from New Mexico. The Senator from New Mexico is aware of the fact that I voted for the Department of Labor-FSA appropriations. Mr. Wilson made the statement to me because his nomination was acted on by my committee. The watch-dog committee of the Banking and Currency Committee has been trying to keep up as best it could. Perhaps we have not done as good a job as many Senators believe we should have done. I am not bragging about anything we have done. I merely wished to call the attention of the Senate to the situation in which I find myself.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. With the further indulgence of the good Senator from South Carolina, if the only two people who are interested in the war effort—

Mr. MAYBANK. I never said such a thing.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If the only two people are Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fleischmann, we are in a terrible fix.

Mr. MAYBANK. I never said that. The Senator from New Mexico should not say I said it. A short time ago I voted for appropriations for Mr. Sawyer's department.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But the Senator from South Carolina has been talking about how much it will hurt the war effort.

Mr. MAYBANK. Because the agencies referred to must bring in new employees. The old-line agencies already have their people. I am aware of what the distinguished Senator has in mind. All agencies are working for the war effort. Let us take the Department of Agriculture, for example. No one is doing more than Secretary Brannan. I voted for the appropriation for the Department of Commerce only a few moments ago.

Mr. Fleischmann and Mr. Wilson must bring new people into the Government. I hope they will bring in the best people available.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I believe that what we want to do is to treat all agencies alike, whether they are a department or an independent agency. If we pass the bill in its present form we will find that a department would be cut down, but that an independent agency, like OPS, would keep its salaries up. OPS could go to the National Production Authority and get all of its best employees, which I think is wrong. For that reason I have an amendment which I believe will clarify the situation. It can be taken to conference and worked out in conference as the conferees see fit to do. All I am asking is that we provide something which can be worked on in the conference.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair state that the amendment of

the Senator from South Carolina is not now in order. At this time the Senate is considering committee amendments and amendments submitted to them.

Of course, the Senator's amendment will be in order later on.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I understand, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 13, to change the section number from "1314" to "1414."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, after line 17, to insert:

SEC. 1415. (a) No part of the money appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, by this or any other act to the Department of Labor or the Federal Security Agency which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such Department or such agency, respectively, during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by a similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio, or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar materials,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) No provision in any act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the amount of any appropriation made to any Department, agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate persons engaged in the performance of functions described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, if the aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal year by such Department, agency, or corporation in the performance of such functions does not exceed four at any time.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 3, to change the section number from "1315" to "1416."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will now proceed to state the committee amendments which previously have been passed over.

The first committee amendment previously passed over was, under the heading "National Science Foundation, salaries and expenses," on page 20, in line 1, to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$6,300,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, to this committee amendment, I call up the amendment which I have had the honor of submitting in collaboration with some of my colleagues.

I wish to say a few words on this subject. I apologize for being late in reach-

ing the Chamber, but I have been in committee meeting all day.

The effect of the amendment which I have offered, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], to the committee amendment, is to increase the over-all appropriation for the National Science Foundation from \$6,300,000, as recommended by the committee, to \$10,000,000. This is \$2,600,000 less than the amount requested by Dr. Conant and Dr. Waterman, who, as all of us know, had charge of this matter for the Foundation.

As one of the original sponsors of the bill establishing the National Science Foundation, I have watched its early organization and development with more than an ordinary amount of interest and care. I am proud of the Foundation, and I am confident that it is destined to play a highly significant and fundamental role in the strengthening of the national security and welfare of the United States.

Mr. President, the idea of the National Science Foundation arose from a report made by Dr. Vannevar Bush, whom all of us know, and who was largely responsible for our program and scientific experimentation during World War II. It was under him and his colleagues that the atomic bomb was developed. So no one can fail to be impressed by the significance of his work and the experience behind his recommendations. When he turned over his work at the end of the war, he recommended that something of this sort be set up, and after some years of study, the bill was finally passed creating the National Science Foundation.

There is no necessity for me to dwell at length on the functions of the National Science Foundation, because we have reviewed its functions before in some detail. Let me now quote briefly from the testimony of two of America's most distinguished and capable scientists, who appeared before the Appropriations Committee several weeks ago. I had the privilege of being there with them. A number of other able men were there, but I shall quote brief excerpts from the testimony of Dr. Conant, of Harvard, and Dr. Oppenheimer, director of the Institute of Advanced Study, at Princeton. Dr. Oppenheimer, as all of us know, played a major role in the development of the atomic bomb. At this time I shall present only part of their statements, so as not to delay my colleagues.

The excerpt from Dr. Conant's testimony is as follows:

I am James B. Conant, president of Harvard University. I reside in Cambridge, Mass., and I am appearing before you this afternoon in my capacity as Chairman of the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation. I speak for the entire Board when I urge upon you gentlemen the necessity for a congressional appropriation of \$12,600,000 for the fiscal year 1952.

Mr. President, I call my colleagues' attention to the fact that my amendment

to the committee amendment proposes that \$10,000,000 be appropriated for this purposes, or \$2,600,000 less than the amount Dr. Conant requested.

I read further from Dr. Conant's testimony before the committee:

This is the amount of money required to be available during the coming 9 months for the National Science Foundation to get under way; and we, the members of the Board of the Science Foundation, together with scientists all over the United States, feel it is of the utmost importance for the National Science Foundation to get going at once.

REASON FOR FOUNDATION

Why do we think so? Because Congress having created, we believe very wisely, this new agency, must provide it with the necessary funds to operate or it will be equivalent to a signal to scientists all over the United States that Congress is not interested in scientific activities—

In what we might call between the war periods.

I read further from Dr. Conant's testimony:

This might be called the psychological aspect of the situation or the morale aspect. Important as this is, it is, of course, secondary as compared with the necessity of getting the National Science Foundation started in order to contribute by this mechanism to the national defense. I use the words "national defense" advisedly, and in so doing assume that we are in for a long-drawn-out struggle, without breaking out into a global war, and, nevertheless, which will require partial mobilization and armament for years to come. In this process of arming the free world, science and technology play an enormous role. This requires no emphasis. You gentlemen, I am sure, are quite as well aware of it as I am. The point I should like to emphasize is that the development of new weapons and new industries to produce new weapons depends on (a) having a supply of well-trained scientists and engineers, and (b) having new scientific discoveries.

I may say in passing, having been connected with Princeton University for many years, where a great deal of technical research is being carried on, and where much of it was carried on during the late war, that my colleagues there are greatly concerned about the failure to develop new scientists to take the places of those who have retired or concluded their careers.

Mr. President, I also have before me a brief excerpt from the statement by Dr. Oppenheimer, whom I mentioned a few minutes ago. He is director of the Institute of Advanced Study, and represented the National Academy of Sciences before the committee. Dr. Oppenheimer, who during the war was the great atomic scientist, made the following statement as part of his testimony before the committee:

The only argument that has been alleged against this appropriation that I know about is that the work of the Foundation in the near future will not contribute in a substantial way to defense.

RESULTS OF PROGRAM AFTER TRAINING COMPLETED

On this I regard myself as something of an expert.

It will not contribute in the next 6 months or a year; in fact, it will not have occurred, but it will not be very long. The fellowship program will start to pay off as soon as the men have their training.

Again I emphasize that this program provides both for basic scientific research and also for the development of trained scientists to carry on the scientific research.

Dr. Oppenheimer further said:

The name attached to one of the vital components of the first atomic bomb was the name of a young man who took his degree with me at the time of Pearl Harbor. That kind of thing will happen over and over again.

The fellowship program is to increase the number; above all, to increase the quality of the work that is being done and, believe me, the quality needs increasing, and we cannot spend the money we are spending wisely without inventiveness, without the kind of hard thinking that only the training that you get in deep and troublesome problems will provide.

The other side is that research grants that the Foundation makes may never have anything to do with defense. That is really an attempt to hit the jackpot, but if they do, what they are likely to produce is out of all proportion to the money that is spent. The atomic bomb is an example of that. So is penicillin, so are innumerable things which I know.

That was a part of the statement made by Dr. Oppenheimer before the committee.

Mr. President, I commend the wisdom of my distinguished colleagues on the appropriations committee for restoring at least \$6,000,000 of the \$13,700,000 cut made by the House in the 1952 budget figure for the National Science Foundation. I am convinced that the House committee did not have the proper testimony presented to it or did not understand what was involved when it appropriated only \$300,000 for the National Science Foundation for this year.

This recognition by the Senate committee of the vital importance to our national security of a strong program of research in basic science and a substantial addition to our pool of scientific manpower is judicious and timely. My only concern is that the restoration recommended by the committee does not go far enough.

With the \$6,300,000 recommended, the National Science Foundation will be able to initiate the two important programs for basic research and training of scientific manpower which have been planned and are ready to go. This much is good. My proposal, to appropriate \$10,000,000, rather \$6,300,000, is better. It is better because it will provide for additional basic research in the sciences, for which plans have been carefully drawn, and which is critically needed to keep our Nation in the van in competition with our enemies. It is better because it will provide additional trained scientific workers for the laboratories and industries upon which our security depends, and which are now facing a shortage of workers unparalleled in our Nation's history.

I wish to emphasize that point. We hear from all sources that we are lacking in trained, scientific workers.

Specifically my amendment to the committee amendment would provide \$2,000,000 more for basic research in such crucial fields as that of solar energy,

genetics, radiation chemistry, metallurgy, meteorology, and many other fields basic to our defense, our health, and our prosperity. It would also provide \$1,700,000 which would finance 750 additional fellowships in the sciences.

The record clearly shows the Nation's need for many times the amount of basic research and many times the number of trained scientific workers provided for in the Science Foundation program.

The \$14,000,000 program requested by the President was itself a modest one, falling far short of the actual need, but designed to be within the capabilities of a new organization in its first full year of operation. Firm plans have now been made for carrying out a program of this scope. The only real reason that has been advanced for reducing the program to less than half is, of course, our economy program, with which I am in deep sympathy. But I think we must be very careful not to permit ourselves to be carried away and to provide inadequately for activities which are so vital, and which may well save us billions of dollars and millions of lives.

Every additional dollar appropriated for the Science Foundation program represents an additional blue chip in the deadly game we are playing for supremacy in the scientific and technical struggle in which we are now engaged. The stakes are high. We dare not underplay our hand.

I may say when I first discussed this matter with Dr. Bush years ago I asked him what it would take to carry on the work. He said, "Ultimately the cost might get very high up into the millions." He said he thought we would need in the beginning \$25,000,000 in order properly to organize this work, so we would be doing an effective job in the basic sciences. I then took it up with some of the manufacturers of the country who have scientific research laboratories, and their scientific men said, "We will take care of applied science, but we must get your help to work in the area of basic science."

So, Mr. President, I submit this amendment and urge that it be adopted. In connection with it, I offer as exhibits, and ask unanimous consent that there be attached at the end of my statement, a memorandum prepared for me at my request by Dr. Waterman, who is the Director of the National Science Foundation; an editorial from the New York Times of September 24, 1951, on this subject; and, at the request of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], an address which he would have made had he been on the Senate floor today, and which I also ask to have incorporated in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the exhibits were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION APPROPRIATION—EFFECT OF ACTION BY SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Effect of Senate committee action is to reduce the major program on support of basic research by 60 percent of the amount requested in the National Science Foundation appeal to the Senate. This reduces corre-

spondingly the effort on the part of the Federal Government in providing for essential basic research to maintain maximum progress on the scientific front in the present emergency.

The effect on the major program for the training of scientific personnel—graduate fellowship program—is to reduce it by 46 percent, from 2,040 to 1,150 fellows. A smaller reduction in this program would be made than in the case of support of basic research since steps to increase the output of highly trained manpower are urgently needed, as stressed by the Director of Defense Mobilization (see accompanying statement by Mr. Wilson). In the face of increasing demand for scientific personnel, the output of engineers is expected to drop by 1954 to one-third of the 1950 output, while that for physical scientists will drop to 38 percent.

Support of research policy development and services will be reduced by only about 5 percent since this must be a continuing activity of the Foundation in which it may develop national science policy and support such essential services as interchange and dissemination of scientific information, support of the National Scientific Register, and support of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT INCREASING APPROPRIATION FROM \$6,300,000 TO \$10,000,000

Increase of appropriation from \$6,300,000 to \$10,000,000 will enable the Foundation to increase support of basic research to 57 percent of the estimate originally submitted to the Congress. This would be an increase of 70 percent over that provided in an appropriation of \$6,300,000. In view of the pressing needs for basic research both in following highly significant leads in science and in solving bottlenecks in defense research, this additional support is especially needed. Typical planned projects of this important nature now awaiting activation are briefly outlined in the accompanying paper, research programs of great promise and urgency in the national interest.

By this increase the foundation will be able to augment its fellowship program by the addition of 750 fellowships (from 1,150 to 1,900) and thus make further, much-needed contribution to the output of trained scientists beginning with the fiscal year 1954. It should be understood that the fellowship program in this appropriation would go into effect in the academic year 1952-53, beginning next September. The appropriation is required now in order to initiate the notices of the program, the receipt of applications, their analysis and final selection during the current fiscal year. On this schedule it is clear that there is ample time to carry through the selection process and the awarding of fellowships during the current fiscal year.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS OF GREAT PROMISE AND URGENCY IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

In fulfilling its aims of providing support for basic research in the sciences, the foundation has planned definite programs in the fields of the mathematical, physical, engineering, biological, and medical sciences. These programs list specific objectives to be achieved within each of these scientific areas.

The general fields of interest to the National Science Foundation in its research program correspond to the universal needs of mankind for food, shelter, health, fuel, power, travel, communications, and defense. Research which can contribute to these major problems is in the national interest and should receive special attention. Fundamental research in the major areas of science inevitably has a most important bearing on one or more of these problems. Furthermore, basic research alone promises the spectacular advances which have oc-

curred in the past. Several examples are given below to illustrate the manner in which studies of most promise in the above respects have been identified.

Basic research for defense

In the field of the physical sciences, basic research offers the only means of completely successful achievement in the following problems: The perfection of a fully effective guided missile, the design and performance of planes and missiles in supersonic flight and at very high altitudes, the development of substitutes for critical materials such as wool, electric insulating materials, quartz and such metals as cobalt, nickel, manganese, and tungsten. Especially needed are substitutes for critical materials to stand up under the high-temperature performance of jet engines. Basic research in modern physics and metallurgy will furnish the leadership which development must have in this area. One of the most important developments now under way has resulted from the study of the properties of the metal titanium. This metal compares favorably with steel in strength. It can withstand high temperatures and also successfully resist corrosion. In order to capitalize upon its development, basic research is the present bottleneck, since feasible and economical quantity production of the metal depends upon fundamental studies of the chemistry of the metal.

Solar energy

One of the most important objectives of a modern nation is the availability of power. The world sources of power are chiefly three: Fuel, water, and recently, atomic or nuclear. With the exception of water power, these supplies were formed and stored up in the far distant past. The location of fuel, whether coal, oil, or uranium is restricted geographically and limited in amount. One of the major problems of science has always been research into means for storing solar energy. Very significant and impressive advances have been made in recent years in understanding the steps of this process in living plants. Still more recent researches have shown that solar energy may be trapped in the test tube by means of known chemical and enzyme systems, although still in the presence of living cell particles. The means by which these green particles absorb the energy to activate the rest of the system is still the most important and mysterious part of the process. Research on this will be strongly supported and encouraged by the Foundation for an understanding of its action holds major promise in the eventual exploitation of solar energy. Success in this undertaking would ultimately mean that mankind will be able by the use of synthetic materials to store energy and power from the sun. This offers the possibility that in time the human race may, if it wishes, become independent of the bygone stores of fuel. The magnitude of this accomplishment may be realized from the fact that, when the sun is overhead, each square mile of the earth's surface receives about 4,500,000 horsepower.

New sources of food

A similar case may be made with regard to new sources of food. The present food of mankind is derived from plants and animals, the latter depending in turn ultimately on plants. Much of the life in the oceans feed upon the omnipresent algae which grow in water under the influence of the sun. Under controlled conditions in the laboratory, progress in research on the growth of algae in water has already produced nutritious crop yields several times those of the best farm crops. This is now an experimentally demonstrated fact and it remains for the National Science Foundation to lend its full support to research aimed at bringing these results of basic research to the point where they can be used to increase our food supply.

Protein synthesis

Again, research in protein synthesis has reached a state where the leading investigators agree that a determined, cooperative attack may be successful. Protein is the universal substance in living creatures which enables them to utilize the energy which they receive in the form of nourishment. Protein is the common source of serums for combating disease. At present these serums are generally taken from animals inoculated with the disease. Unfortunately, protein obtained in this way includes components, of the nature of impurities, which may produce dangerous secondary reactions in human patients. If artificially produced proteins can be made in the laboratory, they may be made pure and free from these undesirable toxic effects. Not only that, but the synthetic production of protein would immediately open a vast field closely related and necessary to the field of development or artificial foods and fuels.

While the above constitute a few of the most important areas in which basic research can play an outstanding role, it should be stressed that these present potentialities are the outcome of years of fundamental research on the part of scientists and research men generally. Thus, fundamental studies in all the sciences continually build a potential for successful application. The outstanding discoveries which have come about in this way are the means by which man has brought about a fuller life and increasing power over his environment.

Both in the support of progress on this all-important scientific frontier and in the prompt capitalization on the findings of research, as a Federal agency the National Science Foundation is in position to take the lead in insuring a vigorous national effort in research and prompt, efficient cooperation and emphasis on the part of the country's leading scientists and their institutions.

SHORTAGE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

(Statement by Charles E. Wilson, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization)

This Nation is confronted with a serious shortage of scientifically and technically trained personnel.

The supply of scientific and engineering graduates in 1951 is less than half of that needed to fully man our economic and defense programs. Present indications are that the number of scientifically trained graduates will steadily decrease at least until 1954 while the demands of essential civilian and defense program, in the same period, will continue to increase.

We can and we must do something about this shortage.

First, Government, industry, and educational institutions must make the most effective possible utilization of those persons who have received scientific and technical training.

Any failure to utilize such personnel in the most effective possible manner plays into the hands of those who want to see our defense mobilization program fail. All departments and agencies of the Federal Government must set the example in this respect.

Second, our educational institutions can develop counseling program which will result in a larger number of men and women being trained in these fields.

Students with aptitudes for such training can and should be shown that by obtaining scientific and technical training they can prepare themselves for satisfying employment and, at the same time, make a major contribution to the preservation of our way of life. If this demonstration is made, they will respond. More women, for example, should be enrolled in scientific courses and

in engineering schools than is the case today. Their services are needed and will be utilized.

Third, industry and government should develop both on-the-job training programs and cooperative training programs with institutions of higher learning and other educational institutions which will result in employed persons receiving scientific and technical training.

Where persons now employed possess the aptitude for such training methods must be developed which will result in utilizing what will otherwise remain a hidden source of potential scientific and technical manpower.

I appeal to our educational institutions and to administrators in Government and industry to take every available measure to help alleviate the shortage of scientific and technical personnel. This must be done if our defense program is to succeed.

[From the New York Times of September 24, 1951]

THE SCIENCE FOUNDATION

"An example of a wide misunderstanding of advances in pure science" is the way in which James B. Connant of Harvard characterizes the action of the House of Representatives in pruning to \$300,000 the request for \$14,000,000 which was made by Dr. Alan T. Waterman and which was designed to enable the National Science Foundation, of which he is the director, to begin work. Apparently the reams of testimony printed in the report of congressional committees that have questioned scores of scientists on the part that scientific research can play in war and peace did not sink in. If Congress needed any evidence to convince it of the importance of fundamental research it had only to reconsider the history of the atomic bomb, of radar, of the proximity fuse, of supersonic flight, of rockets, of penicillin, and other antibiotics and of the basis already laid for bacterial warfare. Most of the astounding technologic advance made in the last generation must be credited to men who had no other thought than that of adding to the sum total of human knowledge.

The foundation's officers are in part responsible for this failure of Congress to appropriate the little money requested. They have been inactive. They have done little more than restate the principles set forth in the act that created the foundation. Their inertia is excusable because they wanted to feel their way and to let policies evolve with experience. Yet we badly need an agency that will formulate a scientific policy for the Nation. We need, too, a thorough examination of American science to discover how a national science foundation can fill gaps in our theoretical knowledge and so aid the physical sciences, biology, medicine, and education. We need finally, a fostering of education to overcome a critical shortage of men and women trained in science, engineering, and medicine.

The sum of \$300,000 appropriated by the House is so pathetically inadequate that the foundation can do nothing but mark time for another year unless the Senate heeds the protests and admonitions of scientific bodies. Meanwhile these same bodies could do much to overcome both congressional and public apathy by vigorously explaining how dependent we are on theoretical scientists for new knowledge.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS IN SUPPORT OF EFFORT TO INCREASE FUNDS FOR NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FROM \$6,300,000 TO \$10,000,000

I am joining the effort of Senators SMITH of New Jersey, SMITH of Maine, IVES, LEHMAN, and McMAHON to increase the funds for the

National Science Foundation from \$6,300,000, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee in the supplemental appropriation bill, 1952, to \$10,000,000. I support this move for the same basic reasons that I am continuing to support a bill to provide Federal aid to medical schools; namely, in order to avoid a ruinous deficit in future years of trained scientific manpower and of basic scientific knowledge.

When the Department of Defense appropriations bill was under consideration by the Senate, I proposed a reduction of \$70,000,000 in the funds provided for research and development, a reduction amounting to roughly 5 percent of the \$1,472,000,000 provided in that bill for research and development purposes. At that time, I noted the action of the House in reducing the funds for the National Science Foundation from a budget request of \$14,000,000 to a token amount of \$300,000, and stated my belief that our efforts were getting badly out of balance if we were unwilling to invest \$14,000,000 for the training of scientific personnel and the development of basic scientific information, while at the same time we were unquestioningly devoting 100 times that amount for the development of more effective instruments of destruction. Although the \$70,000,000 reduction was included in the Senate version of the defense appropriations bill, the conferees rejected the reduction in toto, and restored the full amount of nearly \$1,500,000,000 for research and development. I regret that the conferees did not see fit to arrive at a compromise, effecting at least a 1-percent reduction in the total amount which would have left the research funds for defense 99 percent intact, and would have enabled us to transfer one one-hundredth of these funds to the National Science Foundation.

Despite the action of the conferees, I persist in my belief that our research efforts will be badly out of balance if we fail to provide at least the \$10,000,000 called for in the Smith amendment, which in itself is \$2,600,000 less than the revised budget request for the National Science Foundation.

I have done everything I could to reduce the amount of our spending, and to increase the revenues to be brought in by the current tax bill in order to reduce the pending deficit. I realize full well that the increase of \$3,500,000 which is proposed by the Smith amendment will add, although infinitesimally, to the budget deficit in prospect for the current fiscal year.

But, in this respect, I am concerned with a deficit which could be just as serious, and just as difficult to correct as the budget deficit. I am referring to the prospective deficit of trained scientific personnel and of basic scientific knowledge which Congress has sought to avail by the creation of the National Science Foundation, to administer scholarship and fellowship aid to help in the training of future scientists; and financial help for basic scientific research.

It is true that the scholarship and fellowship program will not provide us with large numbers of fully trained scientists next month, or even next year. No one can predict when the program of basic research will bear fruit, or in what forms. By its very nature the specific aims of basic research are not definable. But in using these facts to show that the National Science Foundation has little relation to the security of this country, the House Appropriations Committee has, I believe, indulged in the same fallacy entertained by some who are opposed to the bill for aid to medical schools because they say it will bring no immediate, tangible results.

That fallacy, in my opinion, rests on the assumption that the emergency for this country is a matter of limited duration—of, say, 1, 2, or 3 years—and that anything which does not produce tangible results immediately cannot properly be associated with

the emergency. If one carries that argument to an extreme, one might say that there is no use in contracting for large planes or aircraft carriers which will not be delivered for 2 years; or that there is no use doing research on atom-power airplanes since they will not be available for combat for, say, 10 years, and the emergency may be over before they can be brought into use. We do not say that, because we know that our failure now to plan for the future, by placing contracts or conducting research, will result in a deficiency in future months.

Exactly the same reasoning applies to the groundwork proposed in the program of the National Science Foundation toward the future provision of scientific personnel and information. While the deficits may not make themselves immediately apparent, they will do so at some future time, when it will be too late to make up for the deficiencies. One of the most serious mistakes we can make would be to let Russia get ahead of us in basic scientific discoveries.

The announcement of a second atomic explosion in Soviet Russia, definitely identified for the first time as the explosion of an actual atomic bomb, gives us the disquieting warning that our superiority in the field of atomic knowledge is growing narrower with each month. To me this indicates the urgent need of intensifying our explorations in other fields, in the hope that as our margin of superiority in one field lessens, that margin may grow in other fields.

What is being asked by the amendment offered by Senator SMITH is an increase of about \$4,000,000—one-third of 1 percent of the total budget for research for the military departments which we appropriated almost without question. To deny this small increase for the National Science Foundation seems to fall into the category of "wasteful economy." I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Will the Senator from New Jersey send his amendment to the desk?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The amendment lies on the table.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, first I wish to say that I am thoroughly familiar with the arguments made by the able Senator from New Jersey, who had such a large part in what I feel was very sound and constructive legislation in establishing the National Science Foundation. I speak as one who supported that legislation, which was sponsored by the Senator from New Jersey, among other Senators. I also speak as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and as one who urged that the amount allowed by the House of Representatives of \$300,000 be increased to \$6,300,000. But, Mr. President, I must resist the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey and other Senators to increase that sum to \$10,000,000.

I hardly need remind the Senate that we are living on borrowed money at the present time. The President has presented a budget to the Nation of approximately \$71,000,000,000. The total tax intake into the Federal Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30 last was \$50,300,000,000. That was the highest take in the entire history of our country, and exceeded by \$4,500,000,000 the high-water mark in tax receipts during World War II, which was for the fiscal year 1945.

Moreover, we have just passed a tax bill in the Senate calling for approximately \$6,000,000,000 in new taxes. The

House bill provided for about \$7,000,000,000, and the bill is now in conference. The President, it will be recalled, requested about \$10,000,000,000 in new taxes.

It seems to me, Mr. President, in the light of the fact that the House of Representatives allowed only \$300,000, and the fact that the Senate Appropriations Committee increased the amount to \$6,300,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the House figure, those who have favored this legislation—and I was one of them—should be willing to accept this figure. For us at this time to support increasing the figure allowed by the Senate Appropriations Committee would, as I point out, merely add to the borrowings which the Federal Government will have to make.

I hardly need remind the Senate that the country is going to have to do some substantial refinancing this very year. For the past 9 months the redemption of Federal bonds has been higher than the sale of Federal bonds, and I do not believe that under the circumstances we have any right to borrow money to increase this appropriation of \$6,300,000 to \$10,000,000. I think the amount allowed is very liberal, under the circumstances.

For these reasons, even though I sympathize with the point of view of the Senator from New Jersey, and while I supported the legislation which he sponsored and which was passed by the Senate a year or so ago, and also supported the \$6,300,000 figure in the Senate Appropriations Committee, I would not feel justified, under the circumstances, in increasing it another \$4,000,000.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I desire first to express my deep appreciation of what the Senate Appropriations Committee did. The only point I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues is that it seems to me we have not provided adequately for the scope of this operation. We must get enough of the right kind of scientific research carried on—the kind of research we finally carried on during the latter years of World War II. We all know the enormous amount that had to be appropriated when the emergency came, in order to make the basic discoveries to make the atomic bomb possible. It seems to me that now is the time for us to encourage scientific work, to make further discoveries, and to work along the lines which these eminent scientists recommend. We are fortunate that many of those who helped in that vital period, such as Oppenheimer, Compton and Conant are still with us and are still pressing for adequate research.

It seems to me we should take on such an investment. We are only asking for \$3,700,000 more than the Senate committee reported, as compared to the billions of dollars we have been compelled to vote for recently. Of course, I realize that since \$300,000 was appropriated by the House there is danger that there may be a cut in the figure I propose anyway when it gets to conference. I am

alarmed that if we are not careful we will not have enough of an enterprise going so that really constructive work can be done this year. But I do not want the committee for one minute to fail to understand my deep appreciation for the attention they gave and the help they have given in the appropriation they have suggested.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think the entire committee is mindful of the importance of scientific research. A great deal of it is being done, and has been done by our great colleges and universities, and by many private firms in their laboratories; and certainly we want to encourage the younger men coming into the scientific field. As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy I think that I am alive to the importance of this field, but I feel that under all the circumstances the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee in increasing the House amount from \$300,000 to \$6,300,000 for the purpose of getting this program started was a fair and equitable allocation of funds. As soon as the condition of the Federal Treasury will warrant, I shall be prepared to support an expanded program; but I do not feel justified, in view of the fact that we are living on borrowed money, in increasing the appropriation by another \$3,700,000.

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I think the Senator from California has the floor. Mr. President, do I have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the only comment I desired to make on this subject was that the Senate Appropriations Committee did a very fair job. Let me say to the Senator from New Jersey that the committee expressed very deep sympathy with the objective he seeks. They gave fair consideration when they raised the figure from \$300,000, which the House allowed, to \$6,300,000. They were very generous, they were very fair. They showed their entire sympathy for the objective he seeks, and I hope that he will be content to rest on that figure rather than at this time ask for a larger amount, because I do not know of a single item that received more generous treatment from the Appropriations Committee than did the appropriation for the National Science Foundation.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I was a member of the subcommittee and was present at most of the hearings in connection with the development of this particular item in the appropriation bill. I received communications from President J. L. Morrill, of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Lloyd H. Reyerson, of the University of Minnesota; and Dr. C. H. Bailey, of the Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota. I have received other communications, such as

one which I have received from Dr. E. W. Davis, of the University of Minnesota.

Mr. President, this is October, and Congress will reconvene immediately after the first of next year. I feel that the committee definitely recognized the need and made a very substantial increase in raising the fund from \$300,000, which the House had allowed, to \$6,300,000, as provided in the Senate committee bill. If Senators will go through the record which was made in the subcommittee they will find that I said at the time of the hearings that I thought it necessary to appropriate a larger sum than that which had been appropriated by the House. I thought it was highly desirable, if necessary, to reduce the military appropriation in order to make possible an appropriation for basic research and scientific study in order that we might train youth to be qualified to do the scientific research necessary to supplement and aid the Armed Forces in their development.

The reason why I speak on the question at this time, Mr. President, is that I believe that the Appropriations Committee recognized the urgency and the need for a larger amount than had been allowed, and increased the House figure from \$300,000 to \$6,300,000. If that is insufficient, we can reexamine the question in framing our appropriation bill in 1952. The \$6,300,000 will permit a beginning, so that the universities and colleges can proceed to develop their programs, and we can have an explanation of what they have developed when Congress reconvenes in 1952.

So, Mr. President, even though I have a great admiration for the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and a great deal of confidence in his judgment and recommendations on this question, because he himself is an educator, as well as an able legislator, I regret that I cannot accept his proposal at this time. I believe that if we reexamine the question in 1952, when we have a new appropriation bill before us, we can immediately act and make available funds which will carry the program forward in an adequate manner.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I am fully convinced of the importance of the work of the National Science Foundation. I was one of the original cosponsors, and was one of the Members of the conference committee which ironed out the differences between the House and the Senate. I think the passage of the National Science Foundation bill was one of the very constructive things in which I have taken part since I came to the Senate.

The bill provided for the creation of a board for scientific research, study, and education which has never been equaled in this country. We established last year a board of 24 of the leading scientists of the United States, persons chosen because of their competence, because of their expert knowledge, their experience, and their scientific know-how, to conduct the work of this institution. They were drawn from all over the country, from many different fields of scientific study.

The purposes of the National Science Foundation are briefly stated as follows:

To develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences.

I do not think anyone could possibly question the value of scientific research. Some of the great advances which have been made in this country and in other countries have come into being exclusively because of research work and the advancement of scientific knowledge through expert channels.

The distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] have referred to the fact that the appropriation carried in the Senate bill increases the House appropriation by \$6,000,000. I realize that is a great sum. Those who talk about an increase in the appropriation by \$6,000,000 remain very silent as to the fact that \$6,300,000, while a large sum, is \$7,700,000 less than the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, and is \$8,700,000 less than the amount asked for by the great board of scientists who compose the National Science Foundation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Why should the Budget Bureau have any more information as to the needs for 2 months' work by this particular agency than has the committee which listened to the testimony?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am not able to answer that question.

Mr. CHAVEZ. What is there about the Budget Bureau that makes it so infallible in its judgment as to how much money is needed?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am not going to get into an argument with the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is not an argument; it is a question which I am asking the Senator.

Mr. LEHMAN. While I certainly do not claim that the Budget Bureau is infallible—we have found very frequently that it is not infallible—I do think that the staff for educational work is taken into account by the Appropriations Committee and by every other committee of the House and Senate, and certainly it is at least a reasonable guidepost as to the amount of money which is needed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The House acted to the extent of \$300,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is all they appropriated. I do not know their reasoning, of course.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Witnesses appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations, and the impression made on the House by the Budget Bureau was that \$300,000 was sufficient. The Foundation did better in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Mr. LEHMAN. I realize that, but the amount is still \$8,700,000 less than the amount asked for by the distinguished board of 24 of our leading scientists.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I happen to know some of them. I happen to know a most charming scientist from my State who is a member of the board. So the Sena-

tor is not telling me anything about how charming they are and how fine they are. I believe in Dr. Conant, and I believe in the program. But I think if they cannot get along with \$360,000 from the middle of October to the 1st of January, they will need to be investigated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should say in answer to the Senator from New Mexico, as one who is interested in this proposition, that when the Bureau of the Budget submitted their figures to the House, with the support of the National Science Foundation, there was very little evidence presented to the House because the Board had been appointed just a very little while before by the President. The President delayed appointing the Board. So the Board did not have any detailed plans. They fixed an amount but they did not have any particularly good justification for it. When they came before the Senate committee, they had had more time to operate, and the director and the executive committee had done more work and they gave a more recent statement of their figures.

The Senator from New Mexico was present, as I was, at the committee hearing. I personally had hoped that this amount would be increased more than the committee increased it. In fact, I presented an amendment to make the figure \$8,000,000. Finally, by way of compromise, the amount was fixed at \$6,300,000. As I said, the Senate committee did have a better justification than the House. I hope the conference committee will sustain the action of the Senate committee, and I hope that, perhaps, in a subsequent supplemental appropriation bill, more funds will be provided for this institution, because I believe, as does the Senator from New York, that it is a very fine and necessary agency of Government.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the Senator from New York is not so well qualified as is the Senator from New Mexico to pass on the charm of the members of the Board, but he is well qualified to pass on their competence. The Board is composed of many of the leading scientists of the country.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly there cannot be the slightest question in regard to the importance of research work at any time. Beyond that, I say that there never has been a time when that need is so absolutely overwhelming as it is at this particular time. I think the Members of the Senate overlook the fact that every great advance we have made in medical science, in physics, in chemistry, yes, in defense, has been due to research work, carried on by competent, expert men and women in the United States and in other parts of the world.

The Senator from California, for whom I have very great respect, mentioned the fiscal situation of the Government, and I agree with him very definitely that we have great problems to face, including, unfortunately, that of

engaging in deficit financing, largely because things have happened with which the Senator from California and my other colleagues on the floor well know I have not been in sympathy. We have appropriated within the last 2 or 3 weeks \$60,000,000,000 for defense, yet the Senate is unwilling to increase this appropriation by \$3,500,000, although the appropriation may lead to developments in the scientific field which will be of outstanding importance, not only in our fight against disease, but also in our efforts to strengthen our defenses. Certainly many of the weapons which have been used for our defense have been developed through scientific research.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to say that whatever our individual opinion may be, the only way in the world that this matter can be settled is by vote of the Senate. Senators are ready to vote. Why can we not vote? Senators may vote in any manner they wish, of course. We can vote by a standing vote; we can vote by taking the ayes and noes, or we can vote by the yeas and nays. Let us vote on the question and get through with it. I appeal to the Senator to let us vote on it, and vote now.

Mr. LEHMAN. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that I am not going to detain the Senate, and I take this opportunity of congratulating him on having done a magnificent job. I certainly would have felt derelict in my duty as a Senator of the United States had I not, on the floor of the Senate, expressed myself as to the importance of the undertaking we are considering.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure of that. I am not criticizing the Senator for doing so.

Mr. LEHMAN. I also have made it clear that I hoped that at this time the Senate would increase the appropriation to \$10,000,000, and in the coming years increase it to the limit allowed by the act, \$15,000,000.

I shall not detain the Senate longer. I think my colleague from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and I have expressed ourselves as forcefully as we can, and as clearly as we can. Of course, as always, we must willingly and gracefully accept the judgment of the Senate on this matter until we can bring it up again, which we may be able to do on another occasion.

I simply wish to read one sentence from a letter which I have received from Mr. Charles Dollard, president of the Carnegie Corp. of New York. I may say that this is only one of many scores of letters I have received on the same subject. He says:

Every study which has been made since the war, beginning with Vannevar Bush's report to the President in the summer of 1946, has stressed the need for more scientists and has pointed out that the necessary increase in the flow of trained talent cannot be achieved without some Federal subsidy.

In conclusion, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at

this point in my remarks a letter which I wrote to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], under date of August 25. In this letter I pointed out the need for a large appropriation, and made a plea for an appropriation in the full amount requested by the Director of the Foundation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 25, 1951.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: I have been quite concerned over the action by the House on the 1952 budget request for the National Science Foundation, in H. R. 5215. As approved by the House, the Budget request was reduced from \$14,000,000 to \$300,000, a reduction of 98 percent.

For many years, as governor and Senator, I have been deeply interested in scientific research. New York State, like Tennessee, contains many of the Nation's finest laboratories—government, academic, and industrial. I followed closely and supported the National Science Foundation legislation during its long consideration by the Congress up to its final approval in May 1950. In the face of the great need for more basic scientific knowledge there is no question in my mind that the modest sum of money requested for the Foundation can be wisely spent.

The House action on this appropriation reflects, I believe, the deep concern of its Members over the enormous cost of Government during the present emergency and a determination to reduce this cost on all activities that are not essential in this crisis. This is a concern that we all share. But in this age of technological warfare, basic research and science are critical resources, as vital to our national security as weapons and airpower. Indeed, new and more effective weapons depend upon the fresh ideas which come primarily from research laboratories.

Moreover, I am convinced that basic research saves money. A research project costing \$50,000 can frequently save \$5,000,000 in fruitless and aimless attempts to find solutions to technical or scientific problems on a trial-and-error basis.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, I am further interested in the activities of the Science Foundation in their relation to scientific advances which promote and safeguard the health of this Nation. The Science Foundation plays an important role in the entire structure of national health and medical research. I strongly urge you and the members of your committee to review the action taken by the House and to restore all the funds necessary for the National Science Foundation to carry on its vital functions.

To cut these funds for the support of scientific research and for the training of young scientists—the major functions of the foundation—is to strike a crippling blow at the base of the structure of national technological progress.

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Health.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments under the heading "National Science Foundation" previously passed over.

The first amendment passed over was on page 19, line 19, after the word "in-

cluding" to insert "award of graduate fellowships."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on the same page, line 23, after the word "vehicles", to insert "expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 20, line 1, to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$6,300,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Presiding, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I understood we were debating my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from New Jersey is now in order. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. LEHMAN, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. IVES, and Mr. DOUGLAS) offer an amendment to the committee amendment on page 20, line 2, to strike out "\$6,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] for himself, and other Senators to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the committee amendment is agreed to.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment passed over.

The next amendment passed over was on page 22, after line 18, to insert:

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

The third proviso of Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress, under the head "Maritime activities, operating-differential subsidies", is hereby amended by striking out "fifteen hundred and twenty-two" and inserting in lieu thereof "seventeen hundred and twenty-four."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This amendment was previously passed over on request of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I make the point of order that this amendment is out of order, in that it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, this is an amendment which was inserted in the original independent offices appropriation bill. The original appropriation bills covers 1,522 contracts which could be subsidized. This amendment would increase the number by 200. I respectfully submit that it seems at least open to consideration that a portion of the original appropriation bill could be amended by a supplementary appropriation bill which in substance increases the number of contracts, or brings under the law an additional number of the same type of contracts as are covered in the original appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment in question appears to be legislation on an appropriation bill, and therefore the point of order is sustained.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I did not make the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] made the point of order.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to speak just a moment on the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall not take long. I have no disagreement with the ruling of the Chair. I merely wish to point out to the Senate that this is another vote to shrink the American merchant marine, at a time of stress, at a time when we need every ship and every bottom we have.

The purpose of the amendment is to correct a situation which occurred in connection with the original appropriation bill. The House of Representatives—in particular, one Member of the House—insisted that there be some new voyages. The Maritime Board has already arranged for 1,522 contracts. Those are legal contracts, covering a period of years, in which the maritime operators can sue the Government.

The original bill provided that there should be some new voyages, to which no one has made objection. That would provide for new operators who wanted to enter a particular world trade route. This amendment would correct that situation and add 200 voyages, to take care of independent operators who wish to make application. If we cut the number down to 1,522, as the Senator from Delaware apparently wishes to do, we further shrink the American merchant marine.

This subject was discussed previously, and the Senate voted down the proposal. The action of the Senate is to shrink the American merchant marine. It does not accomplish anything. It merely makes more of a monopoly of the subsidized lines. It does not allow any new independent operators to make application.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In all probability the present law will not allow the Government to live up to its existing contracts in the next fiscal year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Admiral Cochrane testified time and time again before the Appropriations Committee as to what the situation would be. The 1,522 voyages do not even cover the contracts which are now in existence, under which the Government is legally obligated.

Again I say, if Senators do not want a merchant marine, let them say so, but why should we always stab it in the back with such tactics as this?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I always enjoy hearing the Senator from Washington. However, I wish he would turn the record over. I have been in the Senate for 5 years, and I have heard the same record over and over again.

There is a duly constituted committee before which this proposal can be placed.

All the Senator from Washington has to do is to introduce his proposal as a bill, and if it has any merit it can be reported from the committee. If it cannot be reported favorably from the committee, and cannot stand on its own merits, it has no place in an appropriation bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, that is not correct. The legislation is in existence providing for this activity. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 provides that the Government shall make contracts on application for subsidies over certain trade routes, subject to certain regulations. That provision is now in the law. We do not limit the number of voyages by law. We merely say that the Maritime Administration can go ahead and make contracts. The appropriation limits them because of the amount of money available. This subject does not come before our committee. It is not a matter of legislation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I point out once again that the Presiding Officer has ruled that this amendment constitutes legislation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think there is no question about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in connection with the committee amendment on page 19, line 8, a mistake was made in the figures earlier in the day. It was all my fault. It was not the fault of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], or the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. However, a mistake was made, and I ask unanimous consent, first, for the reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment as amended on page 19, beginning in line 7, was agreed to. If the committee amendment as amended is reconsidered, I shall ask unanimous consent to strike out the figures "\$3,750,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,250,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think I understand what the Senator from Tennessee is attempting to do. I assume that that was what he meant to do at the time.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was what I meant to do at the time, but I became confused. I wish to correct the figure.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have no objection to the Record being corrected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have no objection, because I feel that that is what the Senator intended in the first instance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment as amended on page 19, beginning in line 7, was agreed to, is reconsidered; and, without objection, the figure "\$3,750,000" will be stricken out, and the figure "\$4,250,000" inserted in lieu thereof.

Without objection, the amendment is agreed to; and, without objection, the committee amendment as amended is agreed to.

Mr. MOODY, Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] and myself, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 42, beginning in line 13, was agreed to, in order that I may offer an amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. President, I told the Senator from Michigan that I would not object to the amendment, but would take it to conference, without obligation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this is an item having to do with medical supplies. The committee went over the item very carefully. There is included in the bill a figure of \$60,500,000 for medical supplies. If we provide a greater figure than that, we shall be competing with medical supplies for private individuals, and we shall force prices up. I do not believe that the program can consume or utilize effectively, at reasonable prices, more than a \$60,500,000 item for medical supplies.

Therefore I will have to object to the unanimous consent request. The committee has raised the item above the House figures. It gave very careful consideration to all the items. We provided a start in all directions. It should be encouraging to the Civil Defense Administration—much more so than the House action. Much as I dislike to raise objection to the request of the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY], I must object, because I believe we have considered the subject very carefully.

Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] has the floor.

Mr. MOODY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question. As the Senator from New Hampshire has pointed out, this subject was very carefully considered by the committee. The committee has raised the amount by some \$32,000,000. While the Senator from California would personally have preferred to see some other increases made in certain sections of the civil defense program, I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire that the facts presented by the civil defense officials were not sufficient to justify the appropriation of additional amounts at this time.

I should think that the better procedure, inasmuch as there is still to be reported another supplemental bill, would be for the Civil Defense Administration to prepare its facts very carefully, take the Senate bill as it is now about to pass the Senate, with the \$32,000,000 in increases which we have provided, examine its program, and come with all the basic facts to both the House and the Senate committees. It may be that at that time they can justify certain additional increases in this category; and I am inclined to believe that

they probably will be able to do so. They may feel that there are other elements which are more important for the general civil-defense program.

I certainly desire to do everything possible to encourage the States and cities which have carried on this program, and not make them feel that the Federal Government is not alive to the problem of civil defense.

I believe, however, that in justice to the over-all program, the Civil Defense Agency would be better advised to make a new presentation on the next supplemental bill.

Mr. MOODY, Mr. President, it may well be that the Civil Defense Agency should make another presentation. I am convinced that they should do so. However, I submit that there are certain basic facts in the situation which are perfectly clear whether they submit any further information or do not.

One of the facts is that Congress has appropriated nearly \$60,000,000,000 for military equipment, and is about to appropriate \$60,000,000 for the stockpiling of basic medicines which would be vitally needed in taking care of the American people in the event of an atomic bomb raid.

A single raid with 50 atomic bombs on American cities, which I am informed is within the present capability of Red Russia to carry out, would produce casualties of 3,000,000 dead, according to official estimates, and 3,000,000 injured. I am informed officially today that there is not in existence in the United States a sufficient amount of the type of medical supplies necessary to take care of casualties which would be produced by even a 2-bomb atomic raid.

If the Senator from New Hampshire wishes to object, that is his prerogative. But there are 54 target areas in America which have been selected by our experts on this subject as areas that should be particularly protected. The amount of \$60,000,000 will not begin to provide for their protection.

Like every other Senator on the floor, I pray that America will never be subjected to an atomic bomb raid. However, the best invitation for an atomic raid on our cities is not to be prepared for it. At a time when we can and should appropriate \$60,000,000 for military equipment, we ought at least to have a minimum amount of medical supplies available to take care of the casualties which would be inflicted in such an attack.

The degree and scope of the casualties which would be inflicted in a single atomic raid on American cities is not remotely comparable with the casualties which we suffered at any time during any war. There has been a strange complacency on this subject in places where there should not be such complacency. I believe the Senate should act, and not keep postponing action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico will state it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Floor amendments are now in order, are they not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, between lines 21 and 22, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph as follows:

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount to be used for continuing public assistance to Indians in New Mexico as set forth in the Santa Fe agreement, \$79,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. President, I am submitting the amendment on behalf of the New Mexico Department of Public Welfare.

There are approximately 40,000 to 45,000 Indians in New Mexico. The Department estimates that there are 28,000 Navajos and 15,000 Pueblo and Apache Indians. Under the Navajo-Hopi bill which was sponsored by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and enacted several years ago, the welfare needs of the Navajo group are met without any undue hardship on the Department of Public Welfare. For non-Navajo Indians, the Santa Fe agreement has been in effect since 1949. Under this agreement the United Pueblo Indian Agency which supervises the affairs of the 19 Pueblos in the State and that of the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache reservations, paid one-third of the budgeted assistance needs of the non-Navajo Indian.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951 the Office of Indian Affairs failed to provide funds for relief needs of the Pueblo and Apache Indians. This throws the entire responsibility upon the New Mexico Department of Public Welfare which is operating under a more restrictive budget this biennium than previously, since the Department's State appropriation was cut by \$371,000. The loss of this amount of State money represents a loss of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 "matching" Federal funds.

While the amount which will be required to take care of non-Navajo Indians is a relatively small item in our budget, being less than 3 percent of the total assistance fund budget, it is recognized that every additional expenditure which the Department has to assume makes it necessary to spread the amount of funds available extremely thin.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, 566 cases including 946 non-Navajo Indians received public assistance in New Mexico totaling \$152,631. The Indian Service provided one-third of this amount or \$51,484, and the Department of Public Welfare paid \$101,147.

In addition to meeting full public assistance needs for a growing caseload of Non-Navajo Indians the Department is raising standards for all Indians since under previous policies we have found some discriminatory practices which we consider it advisable to discontinue. This will increase grants for Indians by approximately one-fourth.

Under these circumstances the Department estimates that expenditures for non-Navajo Indians during the fiscal year 1951-52 will be approximately \$290,000, of which amount \$102,000 will be required from State tax resources and \$188,-

000 will be paid from Federal funds, as shown in the table which I ask to have printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

New Mexico Department of Public Welfare—comparison of public assistance expenditures for non-Navajo Indians in New Mexico in year 1950-51 with estimated expenditures for year 1951-52

Category and year	Expenditures ¹		
	Total	Federal	State
All categories, 1950-51.....	\$101,146.50	\$78,361.15	\$22,785.35
Percent.....	100.0	77.5	22.5
Estimated all categories, 1951-52.....	\$290,000.00	\$188,000.00	\$102,000.00
Percent.....	100.0	64.8	35.2
Increase.....	\$188,853.50	\$109,638.85	\$79,214.65
Old-age assistance, 1950-51.....	66,426.00	50,103.00	16,323.00
Estimated, 1951-52.....	164,000.00	101,800.00	62,200.00
Aid to dependent children, 1950-51.....	28,653.00	23,679.65	4,973.35
Estimated, 1951-52.....	98,000.00	68,000.00	29,400.00
Aid to needy blind, 1950-51.....	5,376.00	4,042.75	1,333.25
Estimated, 1951-52.....	15,000.00	9,500.00	5,500.00
Aid to the disabled, 1950-51.....	1,691.50	535.75	155.75
Estimated, 1951-52.....	13,000.00	8,200.00	4,900.00

¹ First payments to Indians under new program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled in January 1951.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, instead of asking for the \$102,000, they have estimated that the \$79,000 is needed in order to have the Federal Government do its share under the agreement it made with the State of New Mexico to take care of the Indians. All of them are being taken care of now, just as anyone else is; but there is an agreement by which the Federal Government will pay a certain amount to the State of New Mexico. The \$79,000 is needed in taking care of 15,000 Indians throughout the State.

I hope the chairman of the committee will accept the amendment and at least will take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 58 it is proposed to strike out lines 8 to 12, inclusive.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, following this amendment I have an amendment relating to the Civil Service Commission, where there are about 14 employees who would be affected, in connection with the Civil Defense activities.

I should like to ask that the amendment be taken to conference and be considered there.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the amendment is submitted only for the purpose of having the matter taken to conference, I shall have no objection. However, I have strong objections to making such a change to any great extent, so that raids can be made on various other departments. I object to making it possible for such raids on other departments to be made.

When the bill reaches the conference, I hope something can be worked out.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think the Senator refers to the wrong amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina will suspend for a moment; evidently there is confusion as between the two amendments. Perhaps the clerk read the wrong amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, at this time I ask that the amendment which has been stated, namely, to strike out lines 8 to 12, inclusive, on page 58, be acted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina on page 58, in lines 8 to 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, now I ask that my other amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina propose another amendment at this time?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes; I have another amendment, Mr. President. I offer it, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 25, after line 8, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 704. The provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 shall not apply to those persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation and issuance of material relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this is the amendment about which I talked with the chairman of the committee. The amendment affects only 14 persons in the Civil Service Commission. Theoretically it would be possible to reduce that number somewhat, but we must have those employees in order to make up the Federal

Register and also to classify the employees in connection with the defense activities.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator's colleague, the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who is the chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, whether this amendment was considered in the committee, and whether it is the one in which there were three provisions, the first of which was accepted, and the second of which applied to the Federal Register alone.

Mr. MAYBANK. This is a different amendment, and applies only to the Federal Register.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is this amendment satisfactory to the distinguished Senator?

Mr. MAYBANK. I should not say that it is satisfactory to me; the Senator should address his question to the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say that I am willing to take the amendment to conference for further consideration.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I feel that this matter should be studied. I am not familiar with the effect of the amendment on the other agencies. That is the trouble; when we vary in the case of one agency, the result can be to make complications in the case of the other appropriation bills.

However, if the chairman of the committee indicates that he will take the amendment to conference, I suppose it can be worked out there.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, as I said a moment ago, this division of the Civil Service Commission employs only 14 persons to do this work. Their work is required, first, in connection with recruitment today largely for defense activities; and, second, in connection with the compilation of the Federal Register of the United States, in accordance with the law passed by Congress. That work must be done, and that is what the amendment is to care for.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I merely wish to make clear that I agree with my colleague, the junior Senator from South Carolina. In the Appropriations Committee what we did was to make an exemption in the case of the Federal Register.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] on page 25, after line 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, in connection with the amendment just agreed to, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the

RECORD a brief statement which I now send to the desk.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

I would like to say a few words regarding the provision in this bill and a similar provision in the independent offices appropriation bill, section 604, in the availability of funds for publicity and public relations work. This section was introduced by Senator BYRD and is familiar to all of us. The section lists many positions by title and also covers those same functions performed under any other job title. I am heartily in favor of the objectives of this section of the bill. However, I am concerned over the fact that because of its very specific language it could be construed in such a manner that it will injuriously affect one agency of Government in performing duties imposed upon it by law, and in carrying out other activities which have a direct bearing on national defense work. I refer to the Civil Service Commission.

As chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Civil Service, I am familiar with the duties performed by the Commission's Information Division. The Division has a total of 14 employees engaged in information work, including one stenographer and one messenger. A large part of the work performed by the Division deals with two activities: (1) Recruiting, which today is largely for defense positions, and (2) compiling the Official Register of the United States.

Most of the work of this Division is directly related to the preparation of informational material regarding personnel needs of the Federal Government in shortage categories. It also prepares material on the employment of the physically handicapped and the employment of veterans.

I have received word from most of the leading veterans' organizations whose members have been greatly benefited by the work of this division, relating to opportunities affecting veterans, expressing concern over the situation created by this particular provision.

Press releases issued by the Commission deal largely with critical needs for particular kinds of employees and not with matters of propaganda or what is ordinarily referred to as publicity.

The compilation of the Official Register is not an activity created by the Civil Service Commission. It is imposed on the Commission by Congress. Congress has directed what the contents and size of the volume shall be. Only recently, Congress completed action on new legislation requiring that it be published not later than December 31 of each year. Obviously, the preparation of this volume has nothing to do with what we ordinarily have in mind by public relations work. I do not believe that Congress had this project in mind when it passed the recent legislation, yet it will be affected by this provision of the bill.

I do not believe that the Congress intended that the Commission should be handicapped in the issuance of its recruiting information, or in the preparation of the Official Register of the United States.

I therefore wish to introduce an amendment to the bill providing that the provisions of section 604 should not apply to the Civil Service Commission with respect to two activities: (1) the preparation and issuance of material relating to the recruiting of personnel for Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I realize that earlier today the Senator from New Hampshire objected to a request for unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 41, in lines 23 and 24, relating to the Federal Civil Defense Administration, was agreed to.

I wish to ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which that amendment was adopted, in order to be able to offer an amendment to increase by \$1,500,000 the amount of the appropriation for the executive direction of the Civil Defense Administration.

As the Senator from New Hampshire knows, in the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee our task has been to keep in touch with the Civil Defense program. The immediate urgency in connection with that program, so we have been advised, is for that agency to have in the national organization sufficient personnel to be able to carry out the program of cooperation and contact with the States and the local communities.

This item was reduced from \$7,121,000 to \$3,600,000 by the House of Representatives, and no additional amount was allowed by the Senate committee.

Of course, it is true that another presentation of this matter could be made in connection with another supplemental appropriation bill. However, in order to carry out the program at this time, the agency needs very badly to have personnel with which to cooperate with the States.

This item also includes the cost of their publications and their information service. With the additional amount, they can carry on their program; and they can wait until a later date to request funds for medical supplies and other things which will be necessary.

So, Mr. President, in order to be able to offer this amendment, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 41, in lines 23 and 24, was agreed to, be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 41, in lines 23 and 24, was agreed to?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, first let me say that, as the Senator from Tennessee well knows, I believe in civil defense, and I was one of those who in the committee proposed the readjustment of the House figure. We went over the matter very carefully; and I think we made the proper provisions in the proper places, and I consider the amounts to be fair.

I do not believe there is any reason at this time or that there is any evidence before us which would warrant our reopening this matter.

Therefore, at this time I am reserving the right to object. If other Senators wish to speak on this matter, I shall be glad to have us hear from them before I insist upon my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the junior

Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I feel that I shall have to object. This matter was gone over as carefully as was any other provision of the bill.

So far as I know, this is the first time I have seen the amendment now proposed to the committee amendment.

Has the Senator from New Hampshire seen the amendment to the committee amendment before? I have never seen it. It has never been presented to me in any way.

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I feel that I have to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to say to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] that the Senate will later have under consideration another appropriation bill which will be before the committee within a short time and if the Senator wishes to be heard, we shall be glad to hear him.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understood that earlier in the day the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] gave notice that he would move to have an amendment reconsidered. I now ask whether a motion to lay that motion on the table will be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the motion will not be in order until the matter is brought up.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has not been brought up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been brought up. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill, H. R. 5215, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that had there been a record vote, I would have opposed and voted against the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to call the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee to the fact that the entire matter of providing for civilian defense in my judgment

has been too slow and has not been adequate. I selected one item from the bill this afternoon, because I thought that was the one most acutely in need of action, namely, the shortage of medical supplies, the shortage of blood plasma, which would cause a very real and very terrible crisis in the cities of America if, unfortunately, a raid should occur.

I am sure that, among his many duties, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has some time in which he may go into this matter. I should like to urge him, in the additional bill which is to be brought up, to consider the broad program of civilian defense and to consider it in its entirety, because in my judgment the consideration has been inadequate thus far. I made some study of the program abroad, particularly as to what is being done in England, to prepare for such an eventuality. I feel that the situation deserves the attention of the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be most happy to give it my very best attention.

TINA BENTSEN

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably without amendment the bill (S. 2231) to effect entry of a minor child adopted or to be adopted by a United States citizen, and I submit a report (No. 932) thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the bill which the Senator from Texas desires to bring up is one which he discussed with me, as acting minority leader. As I understand, it involves the question of the adoption of a two weeks' old baby by a Representative and his wife, and it is desired to get the baby to this country. A nurse is available at the present time for the purpose. For that reason, and under the extraordinary circumstances, I said that so far as I was concerned, as acting minority leader, I would not object.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will not object to bringing a baby into the country, of course. But I simply do not want the unfinished business displaced. Let us have that well understood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2231) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Tina Bentsen, shall be held and considered to be the natural born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., citizens of the United States.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN from the Committee on the Judiciary:

William Amory Underhill, of Florida, to be an Assistant Attorney General to fill an existing vacancy; favorably;

Cornelius J. Harrington, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois to fill a new position; adversely (Ex. Rept. No. 3); and

Joseph Jerome Drucker, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois to fill a new position; adversely (Ex. Rept. No. 4).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

REGULAR AIR FORCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Reginald Carl Harmon for appointment in the permanent grade of major general in the Regular Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the United States Air Force are confirmed en bloc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rear Adm. Murrey L. Royer to be Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Department of the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

NOMINATION OF CHESTER BOWLES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the majority leader inform the Senate when he plans to bring up the nomination of Mr. Chester Bowles to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India?

Mr. McFARLAND. It is our hope that we may bring it up immediately following the disposition of the bill to provide additional judges, which I hope will

not take very long. I know that both Senators from Tennessee are anxious to have that bill disposed of, and as soon as we can do so, we will bring up the nomination of Mr. Bowles.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So it is the plan of the majority leader to proceed on the bill to provide additional judges, and, immediately following the disposition of that bill, to go into executive session for whatever debate there may be and for action on the nomination of Mr. Bowles.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will that be tomorrow?

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope it will be tomorrow. I cannot guarantee anything.

Mr. McKELLAR. We cannot take up the nomination of Mr. Bowles tomorrow, unless we finish with the bill to provide additional judges; but I hope we may finish that tomorrow.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Marine Corps are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, as I have previously indicated, the Armed Services Committee is scrutinizing military nominations, particularly those of general and flag rank. I shall therefore make some brief remarks concerning the pending military nominations, which include 89 of general or flag officer rank. This does not mean 89 new generals or admirals, nor does it mean there are that many promotions within the general or flag officer grade. Actually, if these pending nominations are confirmed, then 19 colonels of the Air Force, 12 colonels in the Army and 1 colonel in the Marine Corps will be promoted to brigadier generals, and 1 brigadier general in the Army will become a major general, 1 rear admiral in the Navy will become a vice admiral, and 9 brigadier generals in the Air Force will become major generals. The remaining nominations deal with permanent promotions, rank after retirement and specific assignments, all of which require Senate confirmation.

Sometime ago, the Armed Services Committee in considering the requirements for senior officers by the military services temporarily limited the numbers of generals and admirals of the military forces pending further study by the Department of Defense and the Committee. These nominations come within the limits set by the committee. When confirmed the Army will have a total of 493 generals on duty. The committee has set a maximum limit of 496. The 493 on duty is 6 more than have been on duty in recent months.

The Navy has a total of 266 admirals on duty, and this number will not be changed by the pending nominations. The committee has set a maximum limit of 280 admirals for the Navy. That simply means that there are as many going out of service in this group as there are coming in.

The Marine Corps has a total of 52 generals on duty, which number will not

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5215

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 8, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June
6 30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$136,650.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the Office of Civil Defense, including personal services without reference to the civil service laws as related to recruitment; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; (1) ~~\$234,000~~ \$600,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1952.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(2) SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount (effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this Act) to increase the basic salary of parliamentarian from \$8,000 to \$12,500 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; and for the basic salary of assistant parliamentarian to be selected by the parliamentarian, \$5,940; \$7,120, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 hereby is amended accordingly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(3) For payment to Eleanor M. Fellows, widow of Frank Fellows, late a Representative from the State of Maine, \$12,500.

(4) For payment to Winifred Gillette, widow of Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

(5) For payment to Ruth M. Vaughn, widow of Albert C.

1 *Vaughn, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylv-*
 2 *ania, \$12,500.*

3 (6) *For payment to Ida Stefan, widow of Karl Stefan,*
 4 *late a Representative from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.*

5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

6 Special and select committees: For an additional amount,
 7 fiscal year 1951, for "Special and select committees";
 8 \$50,000.

9 Stationery (revolving fund): For an additional amount
 10 for stationery, first session, Eighty-second Congress, includ-
 11 ing an additional stationery allowance of \$300 for each Rep-
 12 resentative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of
 13 Puerto Rico, \$132,400, to remain available until expended.

14 (7) *For payment to James C. Davis, contestee, for expenses*
 15 *incurred in the contested election case of Lowe versus Davis,*
 16 *as audited and recommended by the Committee on House*
 17 *Administration, \$1,275.*

18 (8) *For payment to Thomas B. Curtis, contestee, for expenses*
 19 *incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis,*
 20 *as audited and recommended by the Committee on House*
 21 *Administration, \$1,460.*

22 (9) *For payment to Raymond W. Karst, contestant, for*
 23 *expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus*
 24 *Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on*
 25 *House Administration, \$1,889.*

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS,

AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$27,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$46,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", not to exceed \$75,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals, 1951".

PROPERTY CLAIMS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Property claims of alien enemies, 1950", shall remain available until June 30, 1952.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$34,404.

(10) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed fifty additional passenger motor vehicles.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

(11) BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$400,000, for construction of a complete Federal jail at Anchorage, Alaska, on a site to be selected by the Attorney General.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Support of United States prisoners", \$120,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Support of United States prisoners", \$330,000.

(12) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act", \$944,605, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Municipal Airport, Santa Fe, New Mexico, \$71,444; Malcolm-McKinnon Airport, Glynn County, Georgia, \$36,340; Municipal Airport, Lakeview, Oregon, \$16,627; Manteo Airport, Dare County, North Carolina,

1 \$29,458; *Municipal Airport, Shreveport, Louisiana*, \$238,-
 2 281; *Hyannis Municipal Airport, Barnstable, Massachusetts*,
 3 \$45,136; *Snohomish County Airport, Snohomish County*,
 4 *Washington*, \$38,886; *New Castle County Airport, New*
 5 *Castle County, Delaware*, \$27,060; *Municipal Airport*,
 6 *Watertown, South Dakota*, \$66,747; *Municipal Airport*,
 7 *Klamath Falls, Oregon*, \$4,017; *Cut Bank Municipal Air-*
 8 *port, Cut Bank and Glacier County, Montana*, \$32,836;
 9 *Municipal Airport, Long Beach, California*, \$200,679;
 10 *Municipal Airport, Lewiston and Fergus County, Montana*,
 11 \$58,558; *Simmons-Nott Airport, Newbern, North Carolina*,
 12 \$78,536.

(13) THE JUDICIARY

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

16 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees*
 17 *of commissioners", \$70,000.*

CHAPTER IV

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DAMAGE CLAIMS

22 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Damage*
 23 *claims", \$19,500, to be derived by transfer from the appro-*
 24 *priation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1951".*

(14) BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$500,000: *Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for advertising the savings bond program by press, radio, or television.*

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics", \$400,000.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$28,000,000: *Provided, That limitations under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1952, are changed as follows: Amount that may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, and contentment of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, increased to "\$350,000"; number of aircraft on hand, increased to "one hundred and thirty-seven"; and the number of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard who may be detailed for duty at Coast Guard Headquarters, increased to "seventy-five".*

1 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

2 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,
3 and improvements", \$2,875,000, to remain available until
4 expended; and appropriations granted under this head shall
5 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 (15) TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 (*Out of the postal revenues*)

9 (16) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 For an additional amount for "General administration",
11 \$1,315,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
12 "Postal operations".

13 (17) CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for Clerks,
15 first- and second-class post offices", \$600,000, to be derived
16 by transfer from the appropriation "Clerks, third-class post
17 offices, 1947".

18 TITLE (18) H III—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

19 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
20 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
21 authority available to such corporation or agency, and

1 in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commit-
2 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
3 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
4 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
5 grams set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1952 for
6 such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

7 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

8 Not to exceed ~~(19)\$16,500,000~~ \$17,750,000 (to be
9 computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstuc-
10 tion Finance Corporation shall be available during the current
11 fiscal year for its administrative expenses, including purchase
12 (not to exceed sixteen for replacement only) and hire of pas-
13 senger motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of
14 the Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
15 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
16 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or
17 fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the pur-
18 chase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices:
19 *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated
20 for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
21 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
22 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
23 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
24 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of
25 contracts or in the performance of legal services; and all

1 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government
 2 agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of adminis-
 3 trative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be
 4 made in accordance with generally recognized accounting
 5 principles and practices.

6 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Reconstruc-
 7 tion Finance Corporation Appropriation Act, 1952".

8 CHAPTER V

9 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

10 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 12 "Salaries and expenses", ~~(20)\$1,075,000~~ \$1,500,000; and
 13 appropriations granted under this head shall be available for
 14 expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the
 15 Secretary to carry out the functions of the Department of
 16 Labor under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1951
 17 (Public Law 78).

18 Farm labor supply revolving fund: For working capital
 19 for the "Farm labor supply revolving fund", which is hereby
 20 established to provide for payment of transportation, sub-
 21 sistence, and all other expenses, for which the United States
 22 is to be reimbursed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2)
 23 of section 502 of the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78),
 24 ~~(21)\$1,500,000~~ \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 25 pended: *Provided*, That said fund shall be credited with all

1 amounts received by the United States pursuant to said
2 paragraphs.

3 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
4 employment service administration: For an additional
5 amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensa-
6 tion and employment service administration", \$19,000,000.

7 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

10 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Pay-
11 ments to school districts", ~~(22)\$6,000,000~~ \$5,700,000.

12 CHAPTER VI

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

15 Management of lands and resources: For an additional
16 amount for "Management of lands and resources",
17 \$2,000,000 (23), *and the limitation under this heading in*
18 *the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the*
19 *amount available for personal services is increased by*
20 *\$656,000.*

21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 (24)HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

23 For an additional amount to be used for continuing
24 public assistance to Indians in New Mexico as set forth in
25 the Sante Fe agreement, \$79,000.

1 Resources management: For an additional amount for
 2 “Resources management”, \$300,000 (25), and the limitation
 3 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
 4 Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is in-
 5 creased by \$56,980.

6 (26)Construction: For an additional amount for “Construc-
 7 tion”, \$575,000, to remain available until expended; and the
 8 limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior
 9 Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for per-
 10 sonal services is increased by “\$142,950”: Provided, That
 11 no obligation shall be incurred under appropriations granted
 12 under this head for construction of school facilities at
 13 Ponemah, Minnesota, until school district number 45 of the
 14 State of Minnesota shall have deposited into the Treasury to
 15 the credit of this appropriation an amount equal to the pro-
 16 ceeds of the insurance collected on the destroyed Ponemah
 17 school plant (27): Provided further, That balances in prior
 18 year appropriations under this head for acquisition of land
 19 may be used for purchase in the name of the United States
 20 in trust twenty acres of land in Placer County, California,
 21 for the use of the Indians of the Auburn Rancheria.

22 (28)BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional
 24 amount for “Construction and rehabilitation”, \$2,285,000,
 25 to remain available until expended, of which \$285,000 shall

1 *be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitation*
 2 *under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropria-*
 3 *tion Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services*
 4 *is increased by \$465,500.*

5 **(29) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

6 *Surveys, investigations, and research: For an additional*
 7 *amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$150,-*
 8 *000, and the limitation under this head in the Department*
 9 *of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount*
 10 *available for personal services is increased by "\$108,930".*

11 **(30) FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

12 **(31)** *Investigation of resources: For an additional amount*
 13 *for "Investigations of Resources", \$150,000, and the limita-*
 14 *tion under this head in the Interior Department Appropria-*
 15 *tion Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services*
 16 *is increased by "\$22,500".*

17 **(32)** *Construction: For an additional amount for "Construc-*
 18 *tion", \$530,000, to remain available until expended; and the*
 19 *limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior*
 20 *Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for per-*
 21 *sonal services is increased by "\$67,425".*

1 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE
2 ISLANDS

3 For an additional amount, fiscal years 1946 and 1947,
4 for "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine
5 Islands", for payment of outstanding obligations, \$1,548.

6 CHAPTER VII

7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

8 (33) AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

9 *The funds provided in the Independent Offices Approp-*
10 *riation Act, 1952, shall be available to the Commission for*
11 *the employment of personnel in foreign countries without re-*
12 *gard to the limitations on the amounts available for personal*
13 *services contained therein and without regard to the pro-*
14 *visions of section 605 thereof.*

15 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

16 For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Com-
17 mission", (34)\$260,000,000 \$271,928,655 (35): *Provided,*
18 *That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Ap-*
19 *propriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Com-*
20 *mission for personal services is hereby amended to read, "of*
21 *which not to exceed \$9,642,111 shall be available for personal*

1 *services for that activity designated 'administrative services' "*:
 2 *Provided further, That section 605 of the Independent Offices*
 3 *Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not be applicable to the*
 4 *Commission.*

5 **(36)DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION**

6 *The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,-*
 7 *000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant*
 8 *to section 14 of the Act, is hereby decreased to \$500,000, and*
 9 *the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000*
 10 *to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of*
 11 *transporting to the United States displaced persons of Ger-*
 12 *man Ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,000,000.*

13 **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

14 **STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS**

15 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
 16 the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July
 17 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of
 18 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , \$790,216,500,
 19 to remain available until expended, of which \$200,000,000
 20 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
 21 heretofore granted under this head: *Provided*, That any funds
 22 received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of mate-
 23 rials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall
 24 be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure
 25 for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*,

1 That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limita-
 2 tion on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials
 3 which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of
 4 July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to
 5 stock piles established in accordance with said Act.

6 **(37)RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE**
 7 **MANSION**

8 *For an additional amount for "Renovation and modern-*
 9 *ization, Executive Mansion", \$261,000, to remain available*
 10 *until expended.*

11 **(38)OPERATING EXPENSES**

12 *For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,*
 13 *General Services Administration", \$3,080,000.*

14 **(39)EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES**

15 *For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-*
 16 *ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,*
 17 *maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improve-*
 18 *ments of public buildings and grounds to the extent that*
 19 *such buildings and grounds are under the control of the*
 20 *General Services Administration for such purposes as are*
 21 *provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as*
 22 *amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District*
 23 *of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations,*
 24 *and improvements necessary for proper use by the Govern-*

1 ment without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30,
 2 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased
 3 premises; moving Government agencies in connection with
 4 the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;
 5 furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and
 6 payment of per diem employees employed in connection
 7 with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the
 8 Administrator of General Services or his designee, not ex-
 9 ceeding current rates for similar services in places where
 10 such services are employed, \$35,692,350: Provided, That
 11 of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the
 12 General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid
 13 into other appropriations of the General Services Adminis-
 14 tration only for purposes of accounting: Provided further,
 15 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect
 16 the moving of Government agencies from the District of
 17 Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental
 18 functions.

19 **(41)EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND**

20 For an additional amount for the "General supply
 21 fund", established by section 109 of the Federal Property
 22 and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U. S. C. 219),
 23 for replacement of losses of inventory and equipment resulting
 24 from flood damage to the Federal Supply Center, Kansas
 25 City, Kansas, \$1,430,000, to remain available until expended.

1 (41)EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

2 For an additional amount for "*Expenses, general supply*
3 *fund*", \$256,000; and the limitation under this head in the
4 *Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount*
5 *available for personal services, is increased from "\$8,201,-*
6 *000" to "\$8,409,500".*

7 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

8 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

9 ALASKA HOUSING

10 For an additional amount for "*Alaska housing*",
11 (42)\$3,500,000 \$4,250,000, to remain available until
12 expended.

13 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "*Salaries and expenses,*
16 *Motor Carrier Claims Commission*", (43)\$100,000 \$124,-
17 000, of which not more than (44)\$66,500 \$82,000 shall be
18 available for personal services.

19 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
22 National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C.
23 1861-1875), including (45)*award of graduate fellowships;*
24 *services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*
25 *1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem*

1 for individuals; purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of
 2 passenger motor vehicles; (46) *expenses of attendance at meet-*
 3 *ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this*
 4 *appropriation*; and reimbursement of the General Services
 5 Administration for security guard services; (47) ~~\$300,000~~
 6 ~~\$6,300,000~~ (48), *to remain available until expended.*

7 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the operation and mainte-
 10 nance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by the
 11 Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended,
 12 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 13 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250
 14 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and pur-
 15 chase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only;
 16 (49) ~~\$30,154,000~~ \$31,800,000; including not exceeding
 17 (50) ~~\$1,856,000~~ \$2,184,000 for expenses of National Ad-
 18 ministration, Planning, Training, and Records Management,
 19 not exceeding (51) ~~\$6,454,000~~ \$7,598,000 for expenses of
 20 State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servic-
 21 ing, and not exceeding (52) ~~\$250,000~~ \$429,000 for expenses
 22 of special boards: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal
 23 year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the
 24 provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be
2 necessary in the interest of national defense.

3 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The appropriation under this head in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for the
7 repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equip-
8 ment of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and
9 appurtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and
10 approaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport,
11 O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National
12 Air Museum storage collections.

13 TARIFF COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$19,000, and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the
17 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount
18 available for travel expenses under this head, is increased
19 from "\$7,500" to "\$26,500".

20 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

21 NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

22 For an additional amount for "National service life in-
23 surance", \$116,775,000, to remain available until expended.

1 (53)SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

2 For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's In-
3 demnity Act of 1951, \$5,000,000, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

7 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

8 For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for
9 the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1,
10 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments,
11 \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
12 That appropriations and contract authorizations made avail-
13 able for the fiscal year 1951, under the head "Ship con-
14 struction", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
15 1951, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952:
16 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
17 for the purchase of vessels as authorized by law (46 U. S. C.
18 1242).

19 WAR-RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

20 For the war-risk insurance revolving fund, authorized
21 by title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended
22 (Public Law 763, approved September 7, 1950), the Sec-
23 retary of Commerce is authorized to transfer to said fund,
24 at such times as it may become necessary in order to place
25 into effect the insurance coverage authorized by said title,

1 and in such amounts as he may determine, not to exceed a
 2 total of \$10,000,000 from the "Vessel operations revolving
 3 fund".

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 Not exceeding \$1,750,000 of the unobligated balance
 6 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in the Inde-
 7 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, is hereby reap-
 8 propriated to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in
 9 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and the
 10 limitation under the latter appropriation on administrative
 11 expenses shall be increased by \$750,000, and the limitation
 12 under the latter appropriation on reserve fleet expenses
 13 shall be increased by \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the
 14 amount herein reappropriated for reserve fleet expenses shall
 15 be available during the fiscal year 1952 for bottom preserva-
 16 tion, supplies and materials, and contracts for their installa-
 17 tion, and shall be in addition to funds appropriated therefor
 18 for the fiscal year 1952.

19 (54) STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

20 *For an additional amount for "State marine schools",*
 21 *\$409,050: Provided, That the provision under this head in*
 22 *the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, which*
 23 *reads "and \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence*
 24 *of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per*
 25 *cadet" is amended to read "and \$749,050 for the pay of*

1 *seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month*
 2 *and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet mid-*
 3 *shipman”.*

4 **(55)**INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 **(56)**SEC. 701. *Section 404 of the Independent Offices Ap-*
 6 *propriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951),*
 7 *is hereby amended by inserting the words “principal or pri-*
 8 *mary” between the word “whose” and the word “duties” in*
 9 *the first sentence thereof.*

10 **(57)**SEC. 702. *Section 605 of the Independent Offices Ap-*
 11 *propriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951),*
 12 *is hereby amended by striking out the second proviso thereof*
 13 *and inserting in lieu of said proviso the following: “: Pro-*
 14 *vided further, That when the total number of personnel sub-*
 15 *ject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the*
 16 *total provided for in the budget estimates for 1952, this*
 17 *section shall cease to apply”.*

18 **(58)**SEC. 703. *The provisions of section 1414 of this Act*
 19 *and the provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices*
 20 *Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to persons employed*
 21 *by the General Services Administration in the performance*
 22 *of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in*
 23 *connection with the publication of the Federal Register.*

24 **(59)**SEC. 704. *The provisions of section 604 of the In-*
 25 *dependent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952*

1 *shall not apply to those persons engaged in functions of the*
2 *Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation*
3 *and issuance of material relating to the recruitment of per-*
4 *sonnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of*
5 *the Official Register of the United States.*

6 CHAPTER VIII

7 NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the National Security Train-
10 ing Commission, established by the Universal Military Train-
11 ing and Service Act, approved June 19, 1951, including
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess
14 of \$50 per diem; reimbursement of the General Services
15 Administration for security guard services; hire of passenger
16 motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
17 with the purposes of this appropriation; rental of office space
18 in the District of Columbia; and purchase and installation of
19 air-conditioning equipment without regard to the provisions
20 of the Act of October 26, 1942, as amended (40 U. S. C.
21 317); \$185,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emer-
22 gency Fund for the President, National Defense" shall be
23 reimbursed from this appropriation for allocations made
24 therefrom for expenses of said Commission.

1 (60)CHAPTER IX

2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 (61)MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING

6 RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS

7 *For an additional amount for "Maintenance and im-*
 8 *provement of existing river and harbor works", \$168,000,*
 9 *to remain available until expended.*

10 (62)FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

11 *For an additional amount for "Flood control, general",*
 12 *\$1,750,000, to remain available until expended.*

13 CHAPTER (63)~~IX~~ X

14 FOREIGN AID

15 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

17 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 19 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
 20 in connection with the government or occupation of certain
 21 foreign areas (except Germany and Austria), including,
 22 subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be pre-
 23 scribed by the head of the department or agency concerned,
 24 tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10 per day),
 25 travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized for like

1 United States military or civilian personnel), and fees in-
 2 cident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of
 3 such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions
 4 of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation;
 5 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 6 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per
 7 diem for individuals; translation rights, photographic work,
 8 education exhibits, and dissemination of information, includ-
 9 ing preview and review expenses incident thereto; purchase
 10 and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and
 11 maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurte-
 12 nances; contingencies for the United States commanders,
 13 commissioners, or other administrators of foreign areas, to
 14 be expended in their respective discretions (not exceeding
 15 amounts authorized or approved by the head of the depart-
 16 ment or agency concerned) ; such minimum supplies for the
 17 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to
 18 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the ob-
 19 jectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies, com-
 20 modities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the
 21 purposes of this appropriation; ~~(64)\$21,800,000~~ \$24,500,-
 22 000, of which not to exceed ~~(65)\$6,000,000~~ \$6,500,000
 23 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided,*
 24 That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act
 25 for the fiscal year 1952 for the military functions of

1 the Department of the Army shall apply to expendi-
2 tures made by that Department from this appropria-
3 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appro-
4 priation may be made outside continental United States,
5 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to
6 sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
7 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions
8 of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of
9 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
10 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
11 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
12 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
13 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*,
14 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes
15 of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas in such
16 manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of
17 the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in
18 the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:
19 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and
20 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
21 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made
22 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
23 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
24 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore ap-
25 propriated for government and relief in occupied areas and

1 not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termi-
2 nation of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as
3 may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political
4 and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
5 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
6 shall be entered into between the United States and the
7 recognized government or authority with respect to such area
8 containing such undertakings by such government or author-
9 ity as the President may determine to be necessary in order
10 to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of
11 such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall,
12 when applicable, include requirements and undertakings
13 corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified
14 in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947
15 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be
17 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regu-
18 lations as may be prescribed by the head of the department
19 or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges
20 from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports
21 in Japan and the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
22 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
23 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
24 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
25 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such

1 countries: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regu-
2 lations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
3 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
4 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other
5 general classification of commodities shipped to Japan or the
6 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
7 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
8 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
9 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may
10 transfer to any other department or agency any function or
11 functions provided for under this appropriation, and there
12 shall be transferred to any such department or agency with-
13 out reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation
14 from which procured, such property as the Director of the
15 Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily
16 to any function or functions so transferred.

17 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

19 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
20 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
21 States in connection with the government, occupation, and
22 control of occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and re-
23 lationships with the Federal Republic of Germany and the
24 Republic of Austria, under such regulations as the Secretary
25 of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United

1 States High Commissioner for Germany at a salary of
2 \$17,500; tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10
3 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized
4 for United States civilian personnel), health and accident
5 insurance, fees incident to instruction in the United States
6 or elsewhere, and hospitalization and medical care, includ-
7 ing travel of attendants, of such persons as may be required
8 to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; actual
9 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former
10 homes the remains of persons who may die away from
11 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
12 this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of
13 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
14 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort
15 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of
16 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States
17 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses
18 for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, mainte-
19 nance, operation, and distribution of educational, informa-
20 tional, reorientation, and rehabilitation materials and equip-
21 ment for Germany and Austria, including grants; medical
22 and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany
23 and Austria; expenses incident to the operation of schools
24 for American children who are dependents of Government
25 personnel; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and

1 order in occupied areas (including trial and punishment by
 2 courts established by or under authority of the President) ;
 3 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
 4 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
 5 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance
 6 of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices
 7 abroad; purchase (including one at not to exceed \$3,000
 8 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 9 transportation to occupied Germany or Austria of property
 10 donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen
 11 contingencies (not to exceed \$25,000) for the United States
 12 High Commissioner for Germany, to be accounted for pur-
 13 suant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes
 14 (31 U. S. C. 107) ; and representation allowances (not to ex-
 15 ceed \$35,000) similar to those authorized by section 901 (3)
 16 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ;
 17 ~~(66)\$25,750,000~~ \$26,750,000: *Provided*, That provisions of
 18 law including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the
 19 Department of State shall be available for application to
 20 expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided*
 21 *further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of
 22 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to
 23 carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned
 24 agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropria-
 25 tion: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appro-

priation may be made outside the continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*, That the Department of State is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, including unforeseen contingencies, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation (1) currencies deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic of Germany and in Austria by the Republic of Austria in accordance with section 115 (b) (6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and which may be made available by the Economic Cooperation Administration, (2) currencies otherwise deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic of Germany and which become available for use of the Government of the United States, its representatives or agencies in Germany, in such quantities and under such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Administrator for Economic Cooperation, and (3) other currencies derived from activities carried on under this appropriation, or presently in the possession of or under the control of the Department of State in Germany and Austria: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 407 of the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910), shall not apply to property transfers from the

1 Department of the Army to the Department of State in
2 connection with the assumption by the Department of State
3 of civilian occupation responsibilities in Germany and
4 Austria: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this
5 appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign
6 Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation
7 contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of
8 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President
9 assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obli-
10 gations of the United States in connection with the govern-
11 ment, occupation, or control of foreign areas in addition
12 to Germany and Austria, the authorities contained in this
13 appropriation may be utilized by the Department of State in
14 connection with such government, occupation, or control of
15 such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the De-
16 partment of the Army, under the authority of the Act of
17 March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes
18 subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the
19 United States Government serving in Germany and Austria,
20 payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the
21 same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department
22 of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively.

CHAPTER ~~(67)~~ XI

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including compensation of the Director of Defense Mobilization at the rate of \$22,500 per annum; printing and binding without regard to section 89 of the Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (44 U. S. C. 213); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; not to exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Director for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; ~~(68)~~\$1,850,000 \$1,711,250: *Provided*, That contracts under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

1 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Defense Production Ad-
 4 ministration, including employment of aliens, and expenses
 5 of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 6 appropriation, ~~(69)\$2,800,000~~ \$3,330,000 ~~(70)~~: *Provided,*
 7 *That transfers (not to exceed 10 per centum) between the ap-*
 8 *propriations "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Ad-*
 9 *ministration" and "Salaries and expenses, Defense Produc-*
 10 *tion Activities, Department of Commerce" may be made by*
 11 *agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and the Ad-*
 12 *ministrator of the Defense Production Administration with*
 13 *approval of the Bureau of the Budget.*

14 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

17 ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses, except as hereinafter provided for, neces-
 19 sary to enable the Department of Commerce to carry out its
 20 functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as
 21 amended, including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire
 22 of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and ex-
 23 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes
 24 of this appropriation; ~~(71)\$39,450,000~~ \$40,025,000.

1 DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Defense Transport Ad-
 4 ministration, including expenses of attendance at meet-
 5 ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,
 6 (72)\$2,750,000 \$2,543,750.

7 (73)DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

10 ACTIVITIES

11 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the
 12 Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-
 13 tion Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to
 14 exceed four) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employ-
 15 ment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
 16 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$5,450,000.

17 (74)FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

20 ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 22 enable the Federal Security Agency to carry out its functions
 23 under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended,

1 *including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with*
2 *the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000.*

3 **(75)DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

4 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

5 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION**

6 **ACTIVITIES**

7 *For expenses necessary to enable the Department of*
8 *Agriculture to carry out its functions under the Defense*
9 *Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$3,500,000, to be*
10 *derived from funds appropriated for the current fiscal year*
11 *by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended*
12 *(7 U. S. C. 612 (c)).*

13 **(76)DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

14 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

15 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION**

16 **ACTIVITIES**

17 *For expenses necessary to enable the Department of*
18 *Labor to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-*
19 *tion Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of at-*
20 *tendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this*
21 *appropriation, \$2,451,250.*

(77)HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Housing and Home Finance Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$774,225.

(78)DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Justice to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$226,625.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Economic Stabilization Agency, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to

1 exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to
 2 be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
 3 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
 4 thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of
 5 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 6 appropriation; ~~(79)\$75,000,000~~ \$121,106,750.

7 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

8 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Emergency operating
 10 expenses", ~~(80)\$10,000,000~~ \$9,250,000; and appropria-
 11 tions granted under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall be
 12 available to enable the General Services Administration to
 13 carry out its functions arising out of the Defense Production
 14 Act of 1950, as amended.

15 ~~(81)~~SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRA- 16 TION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 *For expenses necessary for organizing, and developing*
 19 *the program of, the Small Defense Plants Administration,*
 20 *established by section 714 of the Defense Production Act of*
 21 *1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meet-*
 22 *ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and*
 23 *purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor*
 24 *vehicles, \$462,500.*

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
2 OPERATIONS

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in
4 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act
5 of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Congress), including purchase
6 (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the
9 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees
10 occupying positions of critical importance from the
11 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at
12 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement
13 of the General Services Administration for security
14 guard services; and not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of
15 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
16 exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses,
17 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
18 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
19 thereon shall be final and conclusive; ~~(82)\$10,755,000~~
20 \$11,635,000.

21 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

22 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
23 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of

1 the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, ~~(83)\$4,500,000~~
 2 \$14,000,000, to be equally matched with State funds.

3 **(84) CIVIL DEFENSE PROCUREMENT FUND**

4 *For additional working capital for the "Civil Defense*
 5 *Procurement Fund", \$5,000,000; and said fund shall be*
 6 *available without fiscal year limitation.*

7 **EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**

8 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
 9 defense materials, as authorized by subsection (h) of section
 10 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 ~~(85)\$50,-~~
 11 ~~000,000~~ \$60,500,000: *Provided, That unobligated balances*
 12 *of funds appropriated for Federal contributions in the Third*
 13 *Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available*
 14 *for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment.*

15 **(86) PROTECTIVE FACILITIES**

16 *For financial contributions to the States pursuant to*
 17 *subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense*
 18 *Act of 1950 for engineering surveys to establish availability*
 19 *of shelters in existing structures in critical target areas,*
 20 *\$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.*

21 **(87) EMERGENCY AGENCIES—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

22 *SEC. 1101. The appropriations and authority provided*
 23 *in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,*
 24 *1951, approved June 2, 1951, under the heading "Expenses*
 25 *of defense production" and "Federal Civil Defense Admin-*

1 *istration'', shall be available from and including April 1,*
 2 *1951, for the purposes respectively provided in such appro-*
 3 *priations and authority. All obligations incurred during the*
 4 *period April 1 to June 1, 1951, inclusive, in anticipation*
 5 *of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and*
 6 *confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.*

7 CHAPTER (88)~~XI~~ XII

8 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND

9 JUDGMENTS

10 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
 11 determined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
 12 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
 13 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by
 14 United States district courts and the United States Court
 15 of Claims, as set forth in (89)*Senate Document Numbered*
 16 *63 and House Document Numbered 218, Eighty-second*
 17 *Congress, (90)\$13,791,464 \$13,860,400, together with such*
 18 *amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and*
 19 *when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settle-*
 20 *ments of the General Accounting Office or provided by law)*
 21 *and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*
 22 *as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:*
 23 *Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be*
 24 *paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against*
 25 *the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or*

1 otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifi-
 2 cally required by law or by the judgment, payment of
 3 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue
 4 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 5 Act.

6 SEC. ~~(91)~~1102 1202. Applicable current appropriations
 7 of the agency concerned shall be available for payment of
 8 claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise
 9 due, in the amounts stated below, from the following
 10 appropriations:

11 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

13 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
 14 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$84.40.

15 "Transportation of things", fiscal year 1948,
 16 \$34,015.64.

17 "Fuel", fiscal year 1948, \$21,082.30.

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
 21 forth", fiscal year 1949, \$1,324.20.

22 "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", fiscal
 23 year 1946, \$986.54.

CHAPTER (92)~~XII~~ XIIIREDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS
TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

Appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury, of the departments and agencies, available in the fiscal year 1951, are hereby reduced in the sums and in the manner set forth in House Document Numbered 182, Eighty-second Congress (93), *except that the rescission proposed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs under "Construction" shall be \$4,240,000 instead of \$4,340,000 as set forth in said document.*

CHAPTER (94)~~XIII~~ XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. (95)~~1301~~ 1401. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

SEC. (96)~~1302~~ 1402. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation con-

1 tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
2 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the United
3 States (including any agency the majority of the stock of
4 which is owned by the Government of the United States)
5 whose post of duty is in continental United States unless
6 such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a
7 person in the service of the United States on the date of
8 enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship,
9 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of
10 the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
11 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the
12 purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person
13 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements
14 of this section with respect to his status have been complied
15 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
16 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
17 be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more
18 that one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
19 penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
20 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That
21 any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the
22 provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the
23 Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens
24 of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those

1 countries allied with the United States in the current defense
2 effort.

3 SEC. ~~(97)~~~~1303~~ 1403. Appropriations of the executive
4 departments and independent establishments for the current
5 fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses
6 of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
7 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
8 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
9 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
10 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
11 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
12 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
13 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
15 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
16 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

17 SEC. ~~(98)~~~~1304~~ 1404. No part of any appropriation for
18 the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall
19 be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which
20 he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
21 to approve of the nomination of said person.

22 SEC. ~~(99)~~~~1305~~ 1405. No part of any appropriation con-
23 tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess
24 of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the

1 United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be
 2 purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest
 3 published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the
 4 date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess
 5 of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of
 6 the Lifetime Federal Digest.

7 SEC. ~~(100)~~¹³⁰⁶ 1406. Funds made available by this or
 8 any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal
 9 year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Govern-
 10 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
 11 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
 12 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
 13 examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in
 14 the field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of
 15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified
 16 in this chapter, all the provisions of which shall be applicable
 17 to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified
 18 in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*,
 19 That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative
 20 expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
 21 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
 22 correspondingly reduced (101): *Provided further, That sec-*
 23 *tion 409 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,*
 24 *1952, shall not apply to the administrative expense limitations*
 25 *fixed by that Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and*

1 *for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation*
 2 *for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof*
 3 *provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of*
 4 *the Treasury.*

5 SEC. ~~(102)~~~~1307~~ 1407. No part of any funds of or avail-
 6 able to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be
 7 used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for
 8 the purchase or construction of any office building at the seat
 9 of government primarily for occupancy by any department or
 10 agency of the United States Government or by any corpora-
 11 tion owned by the United States Government.

12 SEC. ~~(103)~~~~1308~~ 1408. No part of any appropriation
 13 contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expendi-
 14 ture by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to
 15 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
 16 against the Government of the United States or who is
 17 a member of an organization of Government employees
 18 that asserts the right to strike against the Government
 19 of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
 20 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
 21 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*
 22 *That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered*
 23 *prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has*
 24 *not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a*
 25 *strike against the Government of the United States, is not a*

1 member of an organization of Government employees that
 2 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
 3 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is
 4 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
 5 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
 6 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
 7 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
 8 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
 9 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
 10 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
 11 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
 12 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
 13 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
 14 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
 15 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
 16 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
 17 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
 18 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
 19 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

20 SEC. ~~(104)~~~~1309~~ 1409. No payment shall be made from
 21 appropriations in this Act or any other to any officer on the
 22 retired lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular
 23 Marine Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast
 24 and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period
 25 of two years after retirement who for himself or for others

1 is engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
 2 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department of
 3 Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 4 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

5 (105)SEC. 1310. Immediately upon the enactment of this
 6 Act and until termination of the national emergency pro-
 7 claimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

8 (a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of
 9 the executive departments, agencies and corporations shall
 10 make full use of their authority to require that initial appoint-
 11 ments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service
 12 shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order
 13 to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel
 14 of the Federal Government above the total number of perma-
 15 nent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided,*
 16 That any position made vacant by call to military service
 17 or by transfer to a national defense agency shall not be filled
 18 except on a temporary basis. All transfers (except at the
 19 same or lower grade and salary), reinstatements, or promo-
 20 tions to positions in the Federal Civil Service shall be made
 21 on a temporary or indefinite basis. All appointments, rein-
 22 statements, transfers and promotions to positions subject to
 23 the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condi-
 24 tion and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, trans-
 25 ferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position

1 is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate
2 departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service
3 Commission. All transfers of permanent employees at the
4 same grade and salary made on a temporary basis since
5 September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis
6 as of the effective date of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph
7 shall operate to impair the permanent status of employees
8 who are changed to a temporary or indefinite basis or to alter
9 their retention status under reduction-in-force procedures
10 from that in existence prior to September 1, 1950.

11 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the
12 transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense
13 activities and encourage the retention of employees in
14 defense activities, and shall provide for reemployment rights
15 in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

16 (c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use
17 of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in
18 and outside the competitive civil service and to require
19 correction of improper allocations to higher grades of posi-
20 tions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.
21 No person in any executive department or agency whose
22 position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
23 amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher
24 grade subject to such Act without having served at least
25 one year in the next lower grade.

1 ~~(d)~~ From time to time, but at least annually, each
 2 executive department and agency shall ~~(1)~~ review all posi-
 3 tions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or
 4 placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsi-
 5 bility of work or in a higher basic pay level, ~~(2)~~ abolish all
 6 such positions which are found to be unnecessary, ~~(3)~~ with
 7 respect to such positions which are found to be necessary,
 8 make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classi-
 9 fication grades of those positions which are subject to the
 10 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay
 11 levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-
 12 fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each
 13 department and agency shall submit a report to the Post
 14 Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations
 15 Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives con-
 16 cerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with
 17 information comparing the total number of employees on the
 18 payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary
 19 with similar information for the previous December 1.

20 *SEC. 1410. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act*
 21 *and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed*
 22 *by the President on December 16, 1950:*

23 *(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the*
 24 *executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make*
 25 *full use of their authority to require that initial appointments*

1 to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall
2 be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to pre-
3 vent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the
4 Federal Government above the total number of permanent
5 employees existing on September 1, 1950: Provided, That
6 any position vacated by a permanent employee called to
7 military service or transferred to a national defense agency
8 shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis.
9 All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service
10 shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all
11 permanent employees who are transferred from one agency
12 to another shall retain their status as permanent employees
13 in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic
14 pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from
15 which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, trans-
16 fers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification
17 Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to
18 each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or pro-
19 moted that the classification grade of the position is subject too
20 post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or
21 agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All
22 transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or
23 indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a
24 permanent basis as of the effective date of this Act: Provided,
25 That such employees shall retain their status as permanent

1 employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or
2 basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency
3 from which transferred.

4 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the
5 transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense
6 activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense
7 activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for per-
8 manent employees in the activities from which such employees
9 are transferred.

10 (c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use
11 of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the
12 competitive civil service and to require correction of improper
13 allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classi-
14 fication Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any execu-
15 tive department or agency whose position is subject to the
16 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted
17 or transferred to a higher grade subject to such Act without
18 having served at least one year in the next lower grade: Pro-
19 vided, That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the
20 competitive service and the head of the employing agency for
21 positions outside the competitive service may by regulation
22 provide for promotions of two grades in one year (1) to
23 positions not higher than GS-5; (2) to positions not higher
24 than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified
25 under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals;

1 (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee
2 has completed a training period under a training program
3 approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the
4 competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing
5 agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4)
6 of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no posi-
7 tion in the normal line of promotion in the grade immediately
8 below that of the position to be filled: Provided further, That
9 this subsection shall not apply to any case involving an em-
10 ployee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade
11 position on a competitive civil service register, or being ad-
12 vanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted
13 or separated because of reduction in force.

14 (d) From time to time, but at least annually, each execu-
15 tive department and agency shall (1) review all positions
16 which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed
17 in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of
18 work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such
19 positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect
20 to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such
21 adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades
22 of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of

1 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions
 2 which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later
 3 than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall
 4 submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Com-
 5 mittees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and
 6 House of Representatives concerning the action taken under
 7 this paragraph, together with information comparing the
 8 total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and
 9 their average grade and salary with similar information for
 10 the previous June 30.

11 (e) The provisions of this section, other than the proviso
 12 to the first sentence of subsection (a) and other than the last
 13 sentence of subsection (a), shall not be applicable to positions
 14 in the field service of the Post Office Department.

15 SEC. (106)~~1311~~ 1411. Appropriations and funds made
 16 available by this or any other Act for salaries, wages, or com-
 17 pensation, for the current fiscal year shall also be available for
 18 payment of any tax with respect thereto which is imposed on
 19 any department, agency, corporation, or other instrumen-
 20 tality of the United States, as an employer, by the pro-
 21 visions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

22 SEC. (107)~~1312~~ 1412. Personnel, and appropriations or

1 funds available for salaries and expenses to any department,
 2 agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the Gov-
 3 ernment, shall be transferred to any defense activity under
 4 the jurisdiction of such department or agency in such numbers
 5 or amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of respon-
 6 sibilities relating to the national defense assigned to such
 7 department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

8 ~~(108)SEC. 1313.~~ None of the funds provided by this Act
 9 shall be used to pay employees at an average rate in excess
 10 of that paid from the regular appropriations provided to the
 11 Departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation
 12 bills.

13 SEC. ~~(109)1314~~ 1413. Any funds provided by this Act
 14 shall not be available for the compensation of persons per-
 15 forming domestic information functions or related supporting
 16 functions in excess of 50 per centum of the amount provided
 17 herein.

18 ~~(110)SEC. 1414.~~ (a) *No part of the money appropriated for*
 19 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, by this or any other*
 20 *Act to the Department of Labor or the Federal Security*
 21 *Agency which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount*
 22 *required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate*
 23 *budget estimates for personal services submitted to the Con-*

gress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such Department or such agency, respectively, during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by a similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) No provision in any Act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the amount of any appropriation made to any Department, agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate persons engaged in the performance of functions described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, if the

1 *aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal*
 2 *year by such Department, agency, or corporation in the per-*
 3 *formance of such functions does not exceed four at any time.*

4 SEC. ~~(111)~~¹⁴¹⁵ 1415. This Act may be cited as the
 5 "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Passed the House of Representatives August 20, 1951.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments October 8 (legisla-
 tive day, October 1), 1951.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5215

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 8, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Ford.
Mr. Magee with Mr. D'Ewart.

Mr. BONNER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BAKEWELL changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 301, nays 19, answered "present" 1, not voting 107, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

YEAS—301

Abbott	Cunningham	Jarman
Abernethy	Curtis, Nebr.	Javits
Adair	Davis, Tenn.	Jenkins
Addonizio	Davis, Wis.	Jones, Ala.
Albert	Dawson	Jones, Mo.
Allen, Calif.	DeGraffenried	Jones,
Allen, Ill.	Denny	Hamilton C.
Andersen,	Devereux	Jones,
H. Carl	Dingell	Woodrow W.
Anderson, Calif.	Dollinger	Judd
Andrews	Dolliver	Karsten, Mo.
Angell	Dondero	Kean
Arends	Donohue	Kearns
Armstrong	Doughton	Keating
Aspinall	Doyle	Kee
Auchincloss	Durham	Kelley, Pa.
Ayres	Eaton	Kerr
Bailey	Elliott	Kersten, Wis.
Bakewell	Ellsworth	Kilday
Barden	Engle	King
Barrett	Evins	Kirwan
Bates, Mass.	Fallon	Kluczynski
Battle	Feighan	Lane
Beall	Fernandez	Lanham
Beamer	Fisher	Lantaff
Beckworth	Flood	LeCompte
Bender	Forand	Lesinski
Bennett, Fla.	Forrester	Lind
Bennett, Mich.	Fugate	Lovre
Bentsen	Fulton	Lyle
Berry	Furcolo	McCarthy
Betts	Garmatz	McConnell
Bishop	Gary	McCormack
Boggs, Del.	George	McGregor
Bolling	Golden	McGuire
Bolton	Gordon	McKinnon
Bonner	Graham	McMillan
Bosone	Granahan	McMullen
Bow	Granger	Machrowicz
Boykin	Grant	Mack, Wash.
Brehm	Green	Madden
Brown, Ga.	Greenwood	Mahon
Brownson	Hagen	Mansfield
Bryson	Hale	Marshall
Buchanan	Hall	Martin, Iowa
Buckley	Edwin Arthur	Martin, Mass.
Budge	Halleck	Meador
Burdick	Hand	Morrow
Burnside	Harden	Miller, Md.
Burton	Hardy	Miller, Nebr.
Camp	Harris	Miller, N. Y.
Canfield	Harrison, Va.	Mills
Cannon	Harrison, Wyo.	Mitchell
Carlyle	Hart	Morano
Carnahan	Harvey	Morgan
Case	Havenner	Morris
Chatham	Hays, Ark.	Moulder
Chelf	Hays, Ohio	Murdock
Chenoweth	Hedrick	Murray, Tenn.
Chipperfield	Herlong	Nelson
Chudoff	Herter	Nicholson
Church	Heseltun	Norblad
Clemente	Hill	Norrell
Clevenger	Hillings	O'Brien, Ill.
Cole, Kans.	Hinshaw	O'Brien, Mich.
Colmer	Hoeven	O'Hara
Cooley	Holmes	O'Neill
Cooper	Hope	Ostertag
Corbett	Horan	O'Toole
Cotton	Hunter	Passman
Coudert	Ikard	Patman
Cox	Irving	Patten
Crosser	Jackson, Wash.	Patterson
Crumacker	James	Philbin

Pickett
Polk
Poulson
Preston
Price
Priest
Prouty
Rabaut
Radwan
Rains
Rankin
Reams
Reece, Tenn.
Rees, Kans.
Rhodes
Richards
Richman
Riley
Rivers
Roberts
Robeson
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Sabath
Sadlak
St. George

Sasser
Saylor
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Scrivner
Scudder
Secret
Seely-Brown
Shafer
Sheppard
Short
Sieminski
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Sittler
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Stanley
Steed
Stigler
Sutton
Taber
Tackett
Talle
Teague
Thomas

Thompson,
Mich.
Tollefson
Trimble
Van Zandt
Vursell
Walter
Watts
Weichel
Welch
Wheeler
Whitaker
Whitten
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Willis
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Withrow
Wolcott
Wood, Ga.
Woodruff
Yorty
Zablocki

Mr. Yates with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Thornberry with Mr. Baker.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Wolverton.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Wood of Idaho.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Fenton.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Redden with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Busbey.
Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. McDonough.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Elston.
Mr. Howell with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Bramblett.
Mr. Denton with Mr. August H. Andresen.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. D'Ewart.

Mr. VURSELL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. BYRNES. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago a special order was granted whereby the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] would be recognized for 1 hour today in connection with remarks relating to General Pulaski. The gentleman from Michigan is, of course, very busily engaged in the conference on the tax bill. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON] be substituted for the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] in control of the time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, THOMAS, WHITTEN, TABER, and DAVIS of Wisconsin.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4750) making appropriations for the De-

NAYS—19

Buffett	Jensen	Smith, Kans.
Bush	Jonas	Vall
Curtis, Mo.	McVey	Van Pelt
Gross	Mason	Wharton
Hoffman, Mich.	Mumma	Wilson, Ind.
Hull	Reed, N. Y.	
Janison	Schwabe	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Smith, Wis.

NOT VOTING—107

Aandahl	Fine	Morrison
Allen, La.	Fogarty	Morton
Andersen,	Ford	Multer
August H.	Frazier	Murphy
Anfuso	Gamble	Murray, Wis.
Baker	Gathings	O'Konski
Baring	Gavin	Perkins
Bates, Ky.	Goodwin	Phillips
Belcher	Gore	Poage
Blackney	Gregory	Potter
Blatnik	Gwinn	Powell
Boggs, La.	Hall,	Quinn
Bramblett	Leonard W.	Ramsay
Bray	Hebert	Redden
Brooks	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Heller	Regan
Burleson	Hess	Ribicoff
Busbey	Hoffman, Ill.	Rodino
Butler	Holifield	Roosevelt
Byrne, N. Y.	Howell	Sheehan
Byrnes, Wis.	Jackson, Calif.	Shelley
Celler	Johnson	Sikes
Cole, N. Y.	Kearney	Staggers
Combs	Kelly, N. Y.	Stockman
Crawford	Kennedy	Taylor
Dague	Keogh	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	Kilburn	Thornberry
Deane	Klein	Velde
Delaney	Larcade	Vinson
Dempsey	Latham	Vorys
Denton	Lucas	Werdel
D'Ewart	McCulloch	Wickersham
Donovan	McDonough	Wolverton
Dorn	McGrath	Wood, Idaho
Eberharter	Mack, Ill.	Yates
Elston	Magee	
Fenton	Miller, Calif.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Staggers with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Goodwin.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Mack of Illinois with Mr. Dague.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Sheehan.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Magee with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Deane with Mr. Kilburn.

partments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. ROONEY (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Wednesday, October 10, 1951.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the pending conference report—

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York yield me some time so that I may have an opportunity to discuss the conference report.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I shall gladly yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, in this conference report, the House conferees have seen fit to fail to agree with the Senate on the inclusion of an item of nearly \$600,000 for the testing of jet-type aircraft. That item was deleted from the House bill by this subcommittee before the bill came to the House in the first instance. I think the subcommittee on further consideration will want to put this item in on a later date, if for no other reason than that it means another year's delay to our own industry in catching up with the British in the development of jet-type aircraft for transport purposes. The British are now so far ahead of us by virtue of the fact that no one seems to be able, or willing, to test these vehicles sufficiently far to obtain certification by the Civil Aeronautics Board so that none of them are being flown in the United States. In the meantime, the British are going ahead very rapidly to develop this type of aircraft, and capture the markets of the world from the manufacturers of the United States. I hope the gentleman will see fit through his subcommittee to agree to that expenditure in due course. It has been recommended by every agency of the Government, and practically all of the private agencies.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true a recently captured Russian aircraft was found to have better jet engines and better heat-resistant material in it than our engineers thus far have been able to develop?

Mr. HINSHAW. That may be, but that is really not a part of this business. It is a very important item, but nevertheless it does not come into this business I am discussing.

Mr. JUDD. Yes; but adequate testing would help us to develop needed improvements.

Mr. HINSHAW. If the gentleman from New York will yield me a minute extra, if necessary, I would like to ask him a question.

Mr. ROONEY. How can I refuse my good friend? I shall gladly do so.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does not the gentleman from New York think it is important for American industry to at least maintain a parity with the British in the development of this type of aircraft?

Mr. ROONEY. I certainly do, and I would like to see the American aircraft industry and commercial airlines spend some money of their own in research development and testing. The proposition submitted to this committee with regard to turbo-jet testing was, in the opinion of this committee, and I believe I can speak the thoughts of all of us, both the minority and the majority, utterly ridiculous. The department proposed to use an Army jet bomber, a B-45, for the purpose of testing whether or not such jet aircraft would be suitable for private transport. We have been informed by people in the industry in whose judgment we have great confidence that such would be nothing more than a boondoggling job. Further, the military already have a fabulous sum for testing jets.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to say that jet type aircraft in transport service are not now acceptable for flying in patterns around civil airports because of the exceedingly high speed which it is necessary for them to maintain. They would constitute serious hazards to the slower types of transport now in use. It is necessary to develop new procedures in air traffic control to accommodate jets in traffic patterns around congested airports, such as LaGuardia in New York. It may be necessary to develop new aids to traffic controllers and perhaps new aids to navigation. The \$600,000 requested is for conducting flights of jet aircraft in simulated transport service. For that purpose the Air Force will make available two B-47's. For that purpose B-47's are just as useful as the jet transport—of which we as yet have none. This testing is only indirectly, although importantly, related to the manufacture of jet transports and certainly no airline can afford to buy airplanes that may not be certificated for use within a short period of time. Testing of jets in simulated transport service is the first step to take, but this subcommittee fails to see the critical importance of this \$600,000 item.

I think it is very important, and I want to appear before the gentleman's committee the next time they hold a hearing on this matter.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall be glad to hear the gentleman and shall highly respect his observations.

Mr. HINSHAW. The Civil Aeronautics Administration cannot certificate such a vehicle, be it a bomber or otherwise, until they find out what the characteristics of it are in flight in and about the major airports in the United States. Somebody will be killed if they do not

find out in advance how these planes will act. No manufacturer can afford to put up the necessary \$25,000,000 in order to develop such an aircraft until something is known about its flight characteristics in and about airports. I thank the gentleman for the privilege of attending his committee when it meets on this subject, and I hope he will give me a little advance notice so that I may be prepared.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. We have provided upward of \$600,000,000 in the armed services bill for the testing of jet engines, including those that may be used in transport operations for the military. It seems to me that would cover the matter.

Mr. HINSHAW. In fact it does not, although I appreciate the gentleman's point of view in the matter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, before yielding to the next gentleman, may I say that insofar as this conference report is concerned the budget estimates for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and for the Federal Judiciary were in the amount of \$1,258,296,141. When the bill passed the House the amount appropriated therein was \$1,045,940,115. The bill as passed by the Senate contained appropriations in the amount of \$1,045,452,863. We today bring you a conference report which provides appropriations which are about two and one-half million dollars less than either the House bill or the Senate bill, and which are \$215,428,254 lower than the amount of the budget estimates for the three Departments and the Judiciary.

The following is a breakdown of the figures to which I have just referred:

Budget estimates	
State.....	\$283,686,476
Justice.....	184,356,000
Commerce.....	763,763,925
Judiciary.....	26,489,740
Total.....	1,258,296,141
Passed House	
State.....	\$226,357,000
Justice.....	181,567,000
Commerce.....	612,098,000
Judiciary.....	25,918,115
Total.....	1,045,940,115
Passed Senate	
State.....	\$227,877,838
Justice.....	182,137,600
Commerce.....	609,500,560
Judiciary.....	25,936,865
Total.....	1,045,452,863
Conference	
State.....	\$228,104,861
Justice.....	181,602,000
Commerce.....	607,242,911
Judiciary.....	25,918,115
Total.....	1,042,867,887

Mr. Speaker, I must call attention to a very important amendment referred to in the conference report as Senate

82D CONGRESS 1st Session	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT No. 1222
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SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

OCTOBER 19, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5215]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 24, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 54, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 69, 84, 86, 88, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, and 109.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 45, 46, 53, 55, 68, 72, 74, 80, 89, and 90, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$275,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed twenty-five additional passenger motor vehicles.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,287,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$265,965,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$75,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services, is increased from "\$8,201,000" to "\$8,236,000".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$339,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$39,737,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$1,500,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$98,053,375; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,195,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$56,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1313. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of that paid for comparable work under the regular appropriations provided to the Departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation Acts.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the figure stricken out and inserted insert 1316; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 17, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 48, 56, 57, 58, 59, 70, 73, 87, 93, 101, 105, and 110.

CLARENCE CANNON,

ALBERT THOMAS,

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

JOHN TABER,

GLENN R. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

CARL HAYDEN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

PAT MCCARRAN,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

STYLES BRIDGES,

HOMER FERGUSON,

GUY CORDON,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 1—*Office of Civil Defense*: Authorizes \$275,000, instead of \$234,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed that at least \$25,000 of the increase above the amount proposed by the House shall be used for the purpose of medical supplies.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendments Nos. 2 through 9: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER III

JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 10—*Immigration and Naturalization Service*: Appropriates \$1,000,000, instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the purchase of 25 additional passenger vehicles, instead of 50 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—*Federal Prison System*: Reported in disagreement. The conferees have agreed that none of these funds shall be obligated until final plans for construction of the Federal jail at Anchorage, Alaska, within the funds allowed have been approved by the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress.

Amendment No. 12—*Civil Aeronautics Administration*: Appropriates \$944,605 as proposed by the Senate for Federal airport claims.

Amendment No. 13—*The Judiciary*: Appropriates \$70,000 as proposed by the Senate for fees of commissioners.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY-POST OFFICE

Amendment No. 14—*Bureau of the Public Debt*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15: Inserts new heading.

Amendment No. 16—*Post Office Department, General Administration*: Authorizes \$1,000,000, instead of \$1,315,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—*Post Office Department, Clerks, first- and second-class post offices*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Changes title number.

Amendment No. 19—*Reconstruction Finance Corporation*: Authorizes \$17,750,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$16,500,000 as proposed by the House. The increase above the House figure is approved to meet additional workload resulting from increased disaster loans provided under House Joint Resolution 341, rather than the international situation.

CHAPTER V

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY

Amendment No. 20—*Bureau of Employment Security, salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$1,287,500, instead of \$1,075,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount approved is to finance operations for the entire fiscal year 1952.

Amendment No. 21—*Bureau of Employment Security, farm labor supply revolving fund*: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22—*Federal Security Agency, Office of Education*: Appropriates \$5,700,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 23—*Bureau of Land Management*: Inserts language increasing the personal-services limitation for 1952 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24—*Bureau of Indian Affairs, health, education and welfare services*: Strikes out Senate proposal to appropriate \$79,000 for public assistance to Indians in New Mexico.

Amendment No. 25—*Bureau of Indian Affairs, resources management*: Inserts language increasing the limitation for personal services for 1952 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—*Bureau of Indian Affairs, construction*: Reported in disagreement. The conferees were shocked at the poor administration shown by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in connection with amendment No. 27, first, because of the complete failure of officials of the Bureau to exercise proper care and judgment in permitting construction of Government houses on private property in error; and, second, while this error was known to Interior Department officials for more than a year, no action was taken to bring this matter to the attention of Congress until just a few weeks prior to the expiration of the option period.

Amendment No. 28—*Bureau of Reclamation*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29—*Geological Survey*: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate, and increases the personal-services limitation for 1952.

Amendment No. 30: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 31—*Fish and Wildlife Service, investigation of resources*: Appropriates \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate, and increases the amount available for personal services by \$22,500.

Amendment No. 32—*Fish and Wildlife Service, construction*: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 33—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendment No. 34—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$265,965,000, instead of \$260,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$271,928,655 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—*Limitation on personal services*: Reported in disagreement.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 36—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 37—*Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38—*Operating expenses*: Appropriates \$2,850,000 for operating expenses, General Services Administration, instead of \$3,080,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—*Emergency operating expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40—*General supply fund*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—*Expenses, general supply fund*: Appropriates \$75,000, instead of \$256,000 as proposed by the Senate; and increases the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services to \$8,236,000, instead of to \$8,409,500 as proposed by the Senate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 42—*Alaska housing*: Appropriates \$3,875,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 43 and 44—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$100,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$124,000 as proposed

by the Senate; and place a limitation of \$66,500 on funds available for personal services, instead of \$82,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is the intention of the conference committee that the appropriation contained in this bill is to provide funds for all purposes, including liquidation, and that no additional request for funds is to be submitted at a later date.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, and 47—*Salaries and expenses*: Provide that funds shall be available for award of graduate fellowships as proposed by the Senate; make funds available for attendance at meetings as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$3,500,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendments Nos. 49, 50, 51, and 52—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$30,154,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$31,800,000 as proposed by the Senate; place a limitation of \$1,856,000 on funds available for expenses of national administration, planning, training, and records management, instead of \$2,184,000 as proposed by the Senate; place a limitation of \$6,454,000 on funds available for State administration, planning, training, and records servicing, instead of \$7,598,000 as proposed by the Senate; and place a limitation of \$339,500 on funds available for expenses of special boards, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$429,000 as proposed by the Senate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 53—*Servicemen's indemnities*: Strikes out the provision of the House providing \$5,000,000 for this purpose as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 54—*State marine schools*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$409,050 for this purpose.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 55: Inserts a heading, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56, 57, 58, and 59: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 60: Eliminates headings inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61—*Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works*: Eliminates appropriation of \$168,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62—*Flood control, general*: Eliminates appropriation of \$1,750,000 proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the elimination of this item and item 61 do not in

any way reflect on the merit of these projects. It was felt that they should be submitted in the regular manner and considered in the future on their merits.

CHAPTER IX

FOREIGN AID

Amendment No. 63: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 64 and 65—*Department of the Army—Civil functions, government and relief in occupied areas*: Appropriate \$22,500,000, instead of \$21,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$24,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide \$6,250,000 for administrative expenses, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66—*Department of State, government in occupied areas*: Appropriates \$26,250,000, instead of \$25,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$26,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER X

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

Amendment No. 67: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 68—*Office of Defense Mobilization*: Appropriates \$1,711,250 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,850,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 69—*Defense Production Administration*: Appropriates \$2,800,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,330,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70—*Defense Production Administration*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 71—*Department of Commerce, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Appropriates \$39,737,500, instead of \$39,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,025,000 as proposed by the Senate. It was agreed by the conferees that reductions required under the amount approved shall be made in such manner as to not eliminate entirely any of the organization units of the Department engaged in defense production activities.

Amendment No. 72—*Defense Transport Administration*: Appropriates \$2,543,750 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 73—*Department of the Interior, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 74—*Federal Security Agency, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Appropriates \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 75—*Department of Agriculture, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Appropriates \$1,500,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates language authorizing the transfer of these funds from appropriations under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935. It was agreed that defense production activities of the Department should not be financed from "section 32" funds.

Amendment No. 76—*Department of Labor, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Appropriates \$2,000,000, instead of \$2,451,250 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 77—*Housing and Home Finance Agency, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Appropriates \$700,000, instead of \$774,225 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78—*Department of Justice, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Appropriates \$100,000, instead of \$226,625 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79—*Economic Stabilization Agency*: Appropriates \$98,053,375, instead of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$121,106,750 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 80—*General Services Administration*: Appropriates \$9,250,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 81—*Small Defense Plants Administration*: Appropriates \$350,000, instead of \$462,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82—*Federal Civil Defense Administration, operations*: Appropriates \$11,195,000, instead of \$10,755,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,635,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83—*Federal Civil Defense Administration, Federal contributions*: Appropriates \$7,750,000, instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84—*Federal Civil Defense Administration, civil defense procurement fund*: Eliminates \$5,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 85—*Federal Civil Defense Administration, emergency supplies and equipment*: Appropriates \$56,000,000, instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86—*Federal Civil Defense Administration, protective facilities*: Eliminates \$6,500,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 87—*Emergency agencies, general provisions*: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 88: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 89 and 90: Insert language relative to Senate Document No. 63 and appropriate \$13,860,400 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$13,791,464 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 91: Changes section number.

CHAPTER XII

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

Amendment No. 92: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 93: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 94: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 101: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 102, 103, 104: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 105: Reported in disagreement. The elimination of subparagraph (e), which exempts the Post Office Department from certain provisions of this section, should in no way prejudice the position of this Department with respect to the appointment of permanent employees within the provisions of subparagraph (a). In connection with the information requested under subparagraph (d), the conferees feel that it would be desirable to have figures showing annual personnel turn-over included in the reports submitted.

Amendments Nos. 106 and 107: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 108: Inserts amended language concerning the pay of employees in defense activities.

Amendment No. 109: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 110: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 111: Changes section number.

CLARENCE CANNON,

ALBERT THOMAS,

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

JOHN TABER,

GLENN R. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.



Mr. SHEEHAN (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts and to include a letter from General MacArthur.

Mr. MAGEE and to include a speech.

Mr. ASPINALL and to include an article from a newspaper.

Mr. MURDOCK in three separate instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RABAUT in two separate instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WICKERSHAM in two separate instances, in each to include radio addresses.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GATHINGS and to include a statement by Dr. John Cronin.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee and to include an editorial which appeared in the National Municipal Review.

Mr. ROBINO (at the request of Mr. YORTY) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORTY in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BRYSON and to include a newspaper clipping.

Mr. KILDAY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DONOHUE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CORBETT and to include an exchange of letters between the commanding officer of Fort Lee and the parents of servicemen.

Mr. MORANO in three instances after the adjournment of Congress, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHORT in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter; also to include an address delivered before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress by Mr. Samuel B. Morris, a member of the Water Resources Policy Commission set up by President Truman last year, notwithstanding the fact it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$287.

Mr. REED of New York to revise and extend his remarks on the revenue bill conference report and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAMILTON C. JONES in two instances and in one to include an editorial from the Charlotte Observer.

Mr. GOODWIN in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GWINN in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FURCOLO.

Mr. ELLIOTT (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CROSSEY (at the request of Mr. PRIEST).

Mr. REED of New York in five instances and to include extraneous matter in each.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SHEPPARD, for 30 days, on account of official business.

Mr. ZABLOCKI, for Friday, October 19, on account of official business.

Mr. HAGEN (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), on account of illness in his family.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1236. An act for the relief of Rhoda Akiko Nishiyama;

H. R. 4473. An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 284. Joint resolution authorizing the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the observance and memorialization on April 9, 1952, of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Howard Payne, author of that family hymn of America, Home Sweet Home; and

H. J. Res. 289. Joint resolution to terminate the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 57. An act for the relief of Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin;

S. 118. An act for the relief of Nouhad Ann Khoury;

S. 519. An act for the relief of Moy Chin Shee;

S. 575. An act for the relief of Robert Jose Toribio;

S. 582. An act for the relief of Emma Burr;

S. 635. An act for the relief of Hans Lenk;

S. 775. An act for the relief of Dr. Anthony M. Opisso;

S. 839. An act for the relief of Alice Ibrahim, Hannan Ibrahim, Ellen Issa Zakaria, Ruth Naomi Schut, and Roselleen Schut;

S. 921. An act to amend section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and section 4 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947;

S. 954. An act for the relief of Dr. Charles Gordon Rennick Sell;

S. 1048. An act for the relief of Myrtle Harding;

S. 1274. An act for the relief of Vera Oumancoff;

S. 1436. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Y. Mueller;

S. 1622. An act to amend section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946;

S. 1640. An act for the relief of Cathy Dana Besser;

S. 1912. An act to provide for conveyance of certain land to the city of New Orleans;

S. 1952. An act to amend or repeal certain Government property laws, and for other purposes;

S. 1970. An act for the relief of Louis E. Gabel;

S. 2007. An act for the relief of Sharon A. Gates; and

S. 2027. An act for the relief of Leo Kieve.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, October 20, 1951, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

895. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners, Government of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled 'an act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes'"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

896. A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Security Council, Executive Office of the President, transmitting attachment A to National Security Council determination No. 9, pursuant to section 1302, Public Law 45 (Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951); to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs.

897. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 31, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a review of reports on the Louisiana and Texas Intracoastal Waterway, La., and Tex., with a view to determining if it is advisable to modify the existing project in any way at this time, particularly with reference to the construction of a side channel to and through St. Mary's Bay and Mission River to Refugio, including a turning basin at the latter point. This investigation was requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on April 24, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 5063. A bill to amend the act of May 29, 1884, as amended, to permit the interstate movement, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals which have reacted to a test for paratuberculosis or which, never having been vaccinated for brucellosis, have reacted to a test for brucellosis; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1216). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 95. Resolution authorizing the committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; without amendment (Rept. No. 1217). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Report pursuant to Public Law 585, Seventy-ninth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1218). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TRIMBLE: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 4551. A bill to provide for the acquisition of a site for the new Federal building in Newnan, Ga., adjoining the existing Federal building there as an economy measure before land value has increased as a result of land improvement; with amendment (Rept. No. 1219). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia: Joint Committee on Defense Production. First annual report, pursuant to section 712 (b) of the Defense Production Act, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1220). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 5745. A bill to permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages; without amendment (Rept. No. 1221). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CANNON: Committee of conference. H. R. 5215. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1222). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARY: Committee of conference. H. R. 5684. A bill making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. 1223). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 5817. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, so as to reduce the amount of the deductions which may be made on account of outside income from the benefits payable to certain individuals thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 5818. A bill to provide funds for cooperation with the public-school authorities of Valencia County, N. Mex., in the construction and improvement of public-school facilities; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. R. 5819. A bill to finance the exploration, development, production, and production expansion of critical and strategic minerals and metals within the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 5820. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the unauthorized use of the name or character "Smokey Bear"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 5821. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to insure that materials and equipment needed to complete construction of schools and hospitals and churches programed before September 8, 1950, are made available for that purpose; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 5822. A bill to provide for the temporary free importation of aluminum; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 5823. A bill to finance the exploration, development, production, and production expansion of critical and strategic minerals and metals within the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 5824. A bill to provide for reductions in appropriations made during the present Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CLEMENTE:

H. R. 5825. A bill to provide for the admission to the United States of an additional number of aliens of Italian nationality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 5826. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the substitution, for draw-back purposes, of box shook; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 5827. A bill to authorize the interservice transfers of officers and enlisted persons of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 5828. A bill to provide for the refund or credit of the internal-revenue tax paid on fermented malt liquors lost or rendered unmarketable by reason of the floods of 1951 where such fermented malt liquors were in possession of (1) the original taxpayer, or (2) a wholesale fermented malt liquors dealer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 5829. A bill to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. R. 5830. A bill to provide a new method for the appointment of Members of the House of Representatives to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 5831. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 5832. A bill to amend the definition of parity prices for agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. J. Res. 348. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Revision of Internal Revenue Laws; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. J. Res. 349. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a National Arts Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BAKEWELL:

H. Con. Res. 169. Concurrent resolution calling for the dismissal of J. Howard McGrath as Attorney General; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. Res. 472. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation regarding hospitalization, medical and surgical care of veterans; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 473. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation authorized by House Resolution 472; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. Res. 476. Resolution to authorize the United States Corps of Engineers to make a survey of the headwaters of the Warrior River and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. Res. 471. Relating to allocations of materials for schools and hospitals; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 5833. A bill for the relief of Carolina Montini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5834. A bill for the relief of Arnaldo Senese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5835. A bill for the relief of Gerasimos Doryzas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 5836. A bill for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States and others, who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 5837. A bill to incorporate the Future Homemakers of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H. R. 5838. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lillian Coolidge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H. R. 5839. A bill for the relief of Arnold Jacobs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 5840. A bill for the relief of sureties in certain immigration cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 5841. A bill for the relief of Winston Bros. Co. and the Utah Construction Co.; Roy L. Bair & Co. and James Crick & Sons; J. A. Terteling & Sons, Inc.; and T. E. Connolly, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGRATH:

H. R. 5842. A bill for the relief of Fajwel Goldblat (also known as Felix Fibich) and Judith Goldblat (also known as Judith Berg Fibich); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. R. 5843. A bill for the relief of Shizue Sai and her minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 5844. A bill for the relief of Robert Vernon Jensen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 5845. A bill for the relief of Michael Osamu Kobayashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

480. By Mr. KILDAY: Petition of Rev. Clyde W. Coleman, pastor of the South Flores Baptist Church, of San Antonio, Tex., and 49 others; petition of Rev. Elvius Pepper, pastor of the Mitchell Terrace Baptist Church, of San Antonio, and 17 others; and petition of Rev. Dick Scott, pastor of Black Creek Baptist Church, of Devine, Tex., and 42 others, with reference to existing conditions in Army camps and in cities where Army camps are located, with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquor on military reservations, and placing taverns and tap-rooms "off limits," and making it a Federal offense to sell intoxicating liquors to anyone in training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

481. By Mr. GROSS: Petition of Mrs. Alletta L. Dillon, of Cedar Falls, and 50 other residents of Iowa, in support of bills H. R. 2187, 2188, 1749, 3494, 3263 and in opposition to bills H. R. 264, 3073, 3235, 1206, 1736, 2982, and 3624; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

482. By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT: Resolution passed by the City Council of Philadelphia, Pa., urging that the Government of the United States acquire and maintain as a patriotic shrine the land at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets in the city of Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was drafted and prepared; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

483. By the SPEAKER: Petition of deputy, city of Los Angeles, Calif., relative to the Senate bill modifying the so-called Capehart amendment, relating to covering expenses that may be considered in fixing price ceilings by the Office of Price Stabilization; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.



because the matter had been cared for in the authorizing legislation. You do not have to have two laws to cover one subject.

Mr. JENSEN. Then, in a few words, will the gentleman explain to the House as best he can, just what our position is regarding aid to the foreign nations who deal with Russia or her satellites?

Mr. GARY. I am very sorry to say to the gentleman that I do not have the language which was put in that bill before me at the present time. I will yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] who I see has risen to his feet to answer that question.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Those provisions were in the Battle bill, which passed as a separate measure sometime ago, and an amendment which was put in by the other body, which ties into this, the mutual security authorization, was approved some days ago. But, that is legislation which is completed, and I do not see why it would appear in that appropriation bill.

Mr. GARY. It could not appear in an appropriation bill because we cannot put legislation in an appropriation bill. What I am trying to say to the gentleman, is that it is legislation, and consequently our committee did not go into consideration of it at all. Therefore, I do not have before me the exact language of the present law. Had it been a matter for our committee to consider, then we would have taken it up.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, the gentleman knows that if we were to stay completely within the strict rules of the House, there would be no legislation on appropriation bills. The gentleman also knows that we place a lot of legislation in appropriation bills whenever it is necessary.

Mr. GARY. I know that, and I know the gentleman from Iowa tries very hard to do that, and at times gets away with it. But I do not see any use in putting it in twice. Of course, the gentleman will understand that I mean no disrespect to him however.

Mr. JENSEN. The main purpose that I have in mind is to ascertain once more, if we are furnishing money by the billions to our supposed friends all over the world, and yet they are dealing with our enemies who are killing our boys in Korea.

Mr. GARY. There is no question that has been more carefully considered than that. The House has disposed of it and consequently our committee did not consider it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I voted against this bill when the authorization bill was under consideration and when the appropriation bill was under consideration. I am going to be perfectly frank with the House. I think the bill carries at least \$2,000,000,000 more than

it should to meet any responsibility that we have in the world in connection with it. I believe that is all that could be effectively and honestly spent. I am afraid that a great deal of it is going to be wasted.

The conference report is \$153,000,000 below the figure which the House of Representatives fixed for it. For that reason I signed the conference report.

There is \$100,000,000 here for Spain. The \$153,000,000 is arrived at after deducting the \$100,000,000 for Spain. I think that Spain is about the only place in Europe, outside of Greece and Turkey, where we will get real and aggressive support. For that reason, when a motion is made to recede and concur in the Senate language with reference to Spain, I shall support that motion.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If there is no program for this expenditure, how do we know that the \$100,000,000 is justified or not?

Mr. TABER. We do not know, but it is more justified than most of the rest of the items. You can tell just as much about it as you can from the justifications of the military end of the other items. The justifications were very deficient insofar as the other items were concerned.

Mr. GROSS. There is no program set up, there is no condition whatever that this tyrannical, dictatorial government in Spain must end, as a condition to our giving them aid. I am surprised that there is not \$100,000,000 in the bill for another dictator, Mr. Peron.

Mr. TABER. I do not know that Mr. Peron would stand up and fight against Russian Communists.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. Is it not a fact that negotiations between the United States and Spain are going on now, and that the program will depend to a large extent upon the result of those negotiations?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. In addition to that, the Spanish picture is this: They have the best land, the best temperature, and the best climate for flight fields and that sort of thing in the whole of Europe. They are also surrounded on their land borders by mountains, in such shape that their territory is more readily defensible than any of the other countries. It is, therefore, more valuable to us.

I wish now to take just a moment to speak about the details of the appropriation. I have given it to you roughly in dollars, but I think I ought to say it for the RECORD.

As this bill passed the House it carried \$7,482,527,790; in addition to that there were unexpended balances in other items that ran it up to about \$8,490,000,000. As the bill passed the Senate the direct appropriations were \$7,208,000,000-plus.

The conference report carries \$7,328,000,000-plus.

I feel that I shall be obliged to support the conference report, and I feel that

upon its merits I should support the Spanish amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. A moment ago the gentleman said that there was no money in this bill for Peron and that the reason for it might be that we had no assurance that Peron would fight with us. I ask the gentleman why we are selling the Peron government two modern cruisers at 10 cents on the dollar if we have no assurance that they are going to be with us?

Mr. TABER. I do not know; frankly, I do not understand that.

I think that is all I care to say at this time.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN].

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for this conference report for the appropriations for the Mutual Security Act when it shall presently come up today. I believe that this measure, if properly implemented, can constitute a real offensive against Stalin's police state. In this cold war against communism, we must do more than merely try to contain it. In that provision of the mutual security law which authorizes the use of up to \$100,000,000 to aid selected persons who are escapees from or residing in the iron-curtain countries, to form them into national military units or for other purposes, we have the opportunity to go on the offensive in the cold war. Let us make some trouble for Joe Stalin in his own back yard.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 3, line 5, insert:

"Assistance to Spain: For economic, technical, and military assistance, in the discretion of the President under the general objectives set forth in the declaration of policy contained in the titles of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 and the Mutual Security Act of 1951, for Spain, \$100,000,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the amendment and the conference report was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REVENUE ACT OF 1951

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 170).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 35,500 additional copies of the public law enacted during the Eighty-second Congress, first session, entitled "Revenue Act of 1951," of which 3,000 copies shall be for the Senate document room, 30,000 copies for the House document room, 1,000 copies for the Senate

Committee on Finance, and 1,500 copies for the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution. (H. Res. 477).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That CARL ELLIOTT, of Alabama, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Education and Labor.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE COMMITTEE TO ATTEND ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 36, Eighty-second Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the committee to discuss problems with the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe the following Members on the part of the House: Messrs. COX, SMITH of Virginia, O'TOOLE, REAMS, JUDD, ELLSWORTH, KEATING.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 19, 1951.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this is the catch-all supplemental appropriation bill customarily submitted at the end of the session, making needed provision for the several departments, and in this case providing especially for civil defense and the emergency agencies.

The budget estimates considered by the House aggregated \$2,302,871,116. The committee reported to the House and the House approved \$1,586,587,216.

The Senate, out of budget items of \$2,314,491,657, approved \$1,745,383,006.

In conference we have agreed, as submitted in this report and as summarized in the the statement just read, to a total of \$1,676,246,976 that is \$638,244,681 less than the budget estimate submitted to the two Houses. It is an increase over the House figure of \$89,659,666 and a decrease of \$69,136,030 in the amount of the Senate bill.

We also submit with the report 33 amendments on which agreement has been reached but which under the rules must be brought back for separate action by the House. The committee of conference reached an agreement on all

items and the 33 amendments are merely technical disagreement. On adoption of the conference report they will be taken up seriatim.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the House went into conference on a very large number of amendments, and the net result of it was reasonably satisfactory. We were able to get a deal with the Senate that was as good as could be expected. While the bill is a little larger than it was when it left the House, it nevertheless is way below the budget estimate. It will stand today at \$626,000,000 below the budget, and that is rather a healthy condition.

Under all the circumstances, I think we have provided very liberally for the agencies that are involved and for the activities that were submitted to the Congress in this bill by the budget. Nevertheless, we have been able to cut down the amounts that were asked for by a little better than 25 percent. Under all the circumstances, I feel that the report should be adopted.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.
The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. COOPER]. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc 22 of the amendments, on all of which we propose to move to recede and concur. The motion is at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17, 26, 28, 32, 37, 48, 56, 57, 58, 59, 70, 93, and 101, and concur therein.

The Senate amendments referred to are as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 3, line 3, insert the following:

"SENATE

"SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount (effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this act) to increase the basic salary of parliamentarian from \$8,000 to \$12,500 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; and for the basic salary of assistant parliamentarian to be selected by the parliamentarian, \$5,940; \$7,120, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 hereby is amended accordingly."

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 3, line 15, insert the following:

"For payment to Eleanor M. Fellows, widow of Frank Fellows, late a Representative from the State of Maine, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 18, insert the following:

"For payment to Winifred Gillette, widow of Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 21, insert the following:

"For payment to Ruth M. Vaughn, widow of Albert C. Vaughn, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 4, line 14, insert the following:

"For payment to Ida Stefan, widow of Karl Stefan, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 4, line 14, insert the following:

"For payment to James C. Davis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of *Lowe v. Davis*, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,275."

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 4, line 18, insert the following:

"For payment to Thomas B. Curtis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of *Karst v. Curtis*, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,460."

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 4, line 22, insert the following:

"For payment to Raymond W. Karst, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of *Karst v. Curtis*, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,889."

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 6, line 7, insert the following:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

"For an additional amount for 'Buildings and facilities,' \$400,000, for construction of a complete Federal jail at Anchorage, Alaska, on a site to be selected by the Attorney General."

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 9, line 13, insert the following:

"CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,' \$600,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947.'"

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 13, line 6, insert the following:

"Construction: For an additional amount for 'Construction,' \$575,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$142,950: *Provided*, That no obligation shall be incurred under appropriations granted under this head for construction of school facilities at Ponemah, Minn., until school district No. 45 of the State of Minnesota shall have deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation an amount equal to the proceeds of the insurance collected on the destroyed Ponemah school plant."

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 13, line 22, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation,' \$2,285,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$285,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$465,500."

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 14, line 17, insert the following:

"Construction: For an additional amount for 'Construction,' \$530,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$67,425."

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 17, line 6, insert the following:

"RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

"For an additional amount for 'Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion,' \$261,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 20, line 6, insert the following: "to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 24, line 5, insert the following:

"SEC. 701. Section 404 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by inserting the words 'principal or primary' between the word 'whose' and the word 'duties' in the first sentence thereof."

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 24, line 10, insert the following:

"SEC. 702. Section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by striking out the second proviso thereof and inserting in lieu of said proviso the following: 'Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1952, this section shall cease to apply.'"

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 24, line 18, insert the following:

"SEC. 703. The provisions of section 1414 of this act and the provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register."

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 24, line 24, insert the following:

"SEC. 704. The provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 shall not apply to those persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation and issuance of material relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States."

Senate amendment No. 70: Page 36, line 6, insert the following: "Provided, That transfers (not to exceed 10 percent) between the appropriations 'Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Administration' and 'Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities, Department of Commerce' may be made by agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and the Administrator of the Defense Production Administration with approval of the Bureau of the Budget."

Senate amendment No. 93: Page 45, line 9, insert the following: "except that the rescission proposed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs under 'Construction' shall be \$4,240,000 instead of \$4,340,000 as set forth in said document."

Senate amendment No. 101: Page 48, line 22, insert the following: "Provided further, That section 409 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to the administrative expense limitations fixed by that act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri that the amendments be considered en bloc?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 8, line 1, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

"ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

"For an additional amount for 'Administering the public debt', \$500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for advertising the savings bond program by press, radio, or television."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

"ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

"For an additional amount for 'Administering the public debt', \$500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used to pay for time and space for advertising the savings bond program by press, radio, or television."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 13, line 17, insert the following: "Provided further, That balances in prior year appropriations under this head for acquisition of land may be used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust 20 acres of land in Placer County, Calif., for the use of the Indians of the Auburn Rancheria."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,000 of appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 under this head for acquisition of land may be used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust 20 acres of land in Placer County, Calif., for the use of the Indians of Auburn Rancheria."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: On page 15, line 8, insert:

"AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

"The funds provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available to the Commission for the employment of personnel in foreign countries without regard to the limitations on the amounts available for personal services contained therein and without regard to the provisions of section 605 thereof."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of said amendment after the word "countries" insert "(not exceeding 450)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 15, line 17 insert "Provided, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, 'of which not to exceed \$9,642,111 shall be available for personal services for that activity designated "administrative services"': *Provided further*, That section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "Provided, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, 'of which not to exceed \$30,400,000 shall be available for personal services': *Provided further*, That section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 16, line 5, insert:

"DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

"The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the act, is hereby decreased to \$500,000, and the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,000,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

"The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the act, is hereby decreased to \$600,000, and the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,400,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I shall not consume the 5 minutes. I shall be brief, indeed. I want to call attention to the Members of the House, particular-

ly to the members of the Committee on Appropriations, that the item in this first supplemental appropriation bill of \$5,700,000 as payments to school districts is wholly inadequate to finance the enlarged provisions of Public Law 874 and Public Law 815, as covered in H. R. 5411, just approved by the House in today's session.

I am sure the Members of the House will realize that a substantial supplemental appropriation will have to be forthcoming when the Congress reconvenes in January.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in response to the suggestion of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], we provide on page 12, line 9, of the bill under "Payments to School Districts," an appropriation of \$5,700,000 for that purpose. This is the full amount approved by the Department. That is, the Department tells us that this amount is ample for the purpose at this time.

With reference specifically to the authorization provided in the bill H. R. 5411, to which the gentleman refers, provision in full is made for that purpose in the second supplemental bill, which we expect to report to the House before adjournment tonight.

Mr. BAILEY. I appreciate the information which the gentleman has just given.

Mr. CANNON. We are glad to cooperate with the gentleman from West Virginia, who has taken such interest and rendered such effective service in the handling of this important item.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 16, line 14:

"EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES"

"For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$35,692,350: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government

agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$31,500,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 18, line 19:

"GENERAL SUPPLY FUND"

"For an additional amount for the 'General supply fund', established by section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U. S. C. 219), for replacement of losses of inventory and equipment resulting from flood damage to the Federal Supply Center, Kansas City, Kans., \$1,430,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$1,100,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 73: Page 37, line 7:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR"

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY"

"Salaries and expenses, defense production activities"

"For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed four) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriations; \$5,450,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum \$5,450,000 named in said amendment, insert "\$5,000,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 87: Page 42, line 21.

"EMERGENCY AGENCIES—GENERAL PROVISIONS"

"Sec. 1101. The appropriations and authority provided in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, approved June 2, 1951, under the heading 'Expenses of defense production' and 'Federal Civil Defense Administration', shall be available from and including April 1, 1951, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period April 1 to June 1, 1951, inclusive, in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 2 of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1001."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 105: Page 51, line 5, strike out the following:

"Sec. 1310. Immediately upon the enactment of this act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

"(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided*, That any position made vacant by call to military service or by transfer to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary basis. All transfers (except at the same or lower grade and salary), reinstatements, or promotions to positions in the Federal Civil Service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees at the same grade and salary made on a temporary basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this act. Nothing in this paragraph shall operate to impair the permanent status of employees who are changed to a temporary or indefinite basis or to alter their retention status under reduction-in-force procedures from that in existence prior to September 1, 1950.

"(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide for reem-

ployment rights in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

"(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in and outside the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such act without having served at least 1 year in the next lower grade.

"(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous December 1."

"Sec. 1410. Immediately upon the enactment of this act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

"(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided*, That any position vacated by a permanent employee called to military service or transferred to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis. All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all permanent employees who are transferred from one agency to another shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this act: *Provided*, That such employees shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred.

"(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees

from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for permanent employees in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

"(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such act without having served at least one year in the next lower grade: *Provided*, That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service and the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service may by regulation provide for promotions of two grades in one year (1) to positions not higher than GS-5; (2) to positions not higher than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals; (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee has completed a training period under a training program approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4) of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no position in the normal line of promotion in the grade immediately below that of the position to be filled: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to any case involving an employee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade position on a competitive civil service, register, or being advanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted or separated because of reduction in force.

"(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30.

"(e) The provisions of this section, other than the proviso to the first sentence of subsection (a) and other than the last sentence of subsection (a), shall not be applicable to positions in the field service of the Post Office Department."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In line 1 of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1310"; and, be-

fore the period in the last line of subsection (d), insert ", and each annual and supplemental budget estimate shall include a statement comparing the average grade and salary provided for in each item of appropriation or fund allowance therein with similar figures reported for the two previous periods"; and, strike out all of proposed subsection (e).

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 110: Page 58, line 18, insert the following:

"Sec. 1414. (a) No part of the money appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, by this or any other act to the Department of Labor or the Federal Security Agency which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such Department or such agency, respectively, during such fiscal year in the performance of—

"(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by a similar title, or

"(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

"(b) No provision in any act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the amount of any appropriation made to any Department, agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate persons engaged in the performance of functions described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, if the aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal year by such Department, agency, or corporation in the performance of such functions does not exceed four at any time."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In line one of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1315"; and in the last sentence of subsection (a) insert before the period ": *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation or distribution of technical, scientific, or research publications, the reporting or dissemination of the results of research or investigations, the publishing of information or other work required by law to carry out the duties of such department or agency other than work intended for press, radio, and television services, and popular publications"; and, before the period in the last line of said amendment, insert ", nor shall any such provision in this or any other act limit appropriations which may be used to compensate persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public about the progress and

purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, business, and labor, about rules, regulations, and orders, issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the several votes by which the conference report and the amendments were agreed to and lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that had I been present during the vote on the conference report on the railroad retirement bill I would have supported it, I would have voted "yea."

RÉSUMÉ OF APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a résumé of all of the appropriations passed at this session of Congress and remarks thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DATE OF CONVENING OF SECOND SESSION OF EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. J. Res. 351) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the second regular session of the Eighty-second Congress shall begin at noon on Tuesday, January 8, 1952.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4 o'clock p. m.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1226)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 22, 23, 27, 32, and 33, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "including not to exceed \$25,000 for necessary administrative expenses in connection with said title,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,428,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$41,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$800,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 26.

CLARENCE CANNON,
GEORGE MAHCN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN TABER,
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT MCCARRAN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
STYLES BRIDGES (except as
to amendment No. 37),
HOMER FERGUSON (except as
to amendment No. 37),
GUY CORDON,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER II

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendment No. 2—Defense community facilities and services: Appropriates \$4,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses, defense community facilities and services: Appropriates \$250,000 instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4—Office of Education: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 5—Resources management: Reported in disagreement.

Bureau of Reclamation

Amendment No. 6: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7—Construction and rehabilitation: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8—Construction and rehabilitation: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission

Amendment No. 9—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,400,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

are already started what are known as deficiency appropriations, new appropriations. It is contended in connection with practically all of them that they are submitted because it is necessary for them to cover the legislation which we are passing daily. The fact is that when we pass legislation here we do not have positive knowledge of what it is going to cost in the future for the operation of the legislation we pass. We will never get real economy in Government until we begin to pay attention to the fiscal consequences of the legislation we pass.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to say to my distinguished senior colleagues that I am delighted to hear his support of the McClellan bill. I would point out to him that the majority leader this afternoon agreed to have that bill considered early in the next session. I am counting on the Senator's support. We of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments are counting on his support to help push it through the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, it has my support. I have been working for its purposes for years. Mr. President, our distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been on his feet while I have been making these remarks—and I am sorry that I have taken so long, the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. President, is another person who appreciates that this is an enormous job. Within the past few days has appointed a subcommittee, or he will do so within the next few days, a subcommittee which will be authorized to make what we call field investigations as to how we can effectively curtail appropriations. We hope that he may become chairman of that subcommittee, and that it will cover not only the domestic but also the foreign field in the matter of field investigations, in order that we may keep in closer touch with these appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to obtain the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, these bills have been discussed time and again. I refer to the two bills which are now coming up. They have priority. I am perfectly willing to answer any questions which any Senator may wish to ask, but I ask that action be taken on the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report on the bill, H. R. 5684, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 5684, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
October 20, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 to the bill (H. R. 5684) making appropriations for Mutual Security for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report see pp. 13850-13851, House proceedings, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 19, 1951.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5215, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
October 20, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17, 26, 28, 32, 37, 40, 48, 56, 57, 58, 59, 70, 93, and 101 to the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for 'Administering the public debt,' \$500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used to pay for time and space for advertising the savings-bond program by press, radio, or television."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 under this head for acquisition of land may be used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust 20 acres of land in Placer County, Calif., for the use of the Indians of Auburn Rancheria."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line 4 of said amendment after the word "countries" insert: "(not exceeding 450)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "*Provided*, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, 'of which not to exceed \$30,400,000 shall be available for personal services'; *Provided further*, That section 605

of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, of 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

"The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the act, is hereby decreased to \$600,000, and the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,400,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: "\$31,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: "\$1,100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum of \$5,450,000 named in said amendment, insert: "\$5,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line two of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1001."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line one of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1310," and before the period in the last line of subsection (d), insert: ", and each annual and supplemental budget estimate shall include a statement comparing the average grade and salary provided for in each item of appropriation or fund allowance therein with similar figures reported for the two previous periods"; and strike out all of proposed subsection (e).

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line one of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1315," and in the last sentence of subsection (a) insert before the period: "*Provided*, That this section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation or distribution of technical, scientific, or research publications, the reporting or dissemination of the results of research or investigations, the publishing of information or other work required by law to carry out the duties of such Department or Agency other than work intended for press, radio and television services, and popular publications"; and before the period in the last line of said amendment, insert: ", nor shall any such provision in this or any other Act limit appropriations which may be used to compensate persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public about the progress and purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, business and labor, about rules, regulations, and orders, issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 27, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 73, 87, 105, and 110.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I understand that the third and last conference report on an appropriation bill is on its way to the Senate, so I shall resume my seat and yield to my friend from West Virginia, who wishes to speak at this time.

[Mr. NEELY addressed the Senate. His speech will be published hereafter in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 19, and 25 to the bill, and concurred therein; and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 24, and 26, to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 355) to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and it was signed by the Vice President.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report see pp. 13956-13957, House proceedings, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of today.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to

House bill 5650, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
October 20, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 19, and 25 to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the appropriation in this chapter for defense community facilities and services shall be available to the Office of Education for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas pursuant to section 10 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874), as amended, and for providing school facilities and making grants pursuant to title III of the Act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5411, Eighty-second Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$250,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "\$2,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in lines 9 and 10 of said amendment insert: "\$1,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 604. No part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 24, and 26.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 4255) to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, assistant postmasters and supervisory officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and for other purposes, passed by the House of Representatives on September 20, 1951.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, since the Senate has passed a bill on this subject, and it has been already enacted into law, House bill 4255 should be indefinitely postponed, and I so move.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO FORMER SENATOR RANDELL, OF LOUISIANA

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 230) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby extends to the Honorable Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, who served as a Member of the House of Representatives from 1899 to 1913 and as a Member of the Senate from 1913 to 1931, its cordial greeting on the occasion of his 93d birthday, which occurred on October 7, 1951, and expresses its admiration and gratitude for his long and devoted service to his country.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to Senator Ransdell at his home at Lake Providence, La.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on Sunday, October 7, former Senator Joseph E. Ransdell celebrated his ninety-third birthday in his home town at Lake Providence, La.

He enjoys good health. He is still active. His mind seems undiminished in vigor.

He served Louisiana with distinction as a Member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. His service in the House, from December 1899 to March 1913, included 12 years on the House Rivers and Harbors Committee; his service in the Senate from March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1931, included 18 years on the Senate Commerce Committee where he was particularly active in all matters relating to flood control.

He presided over the Rivers and Harbors Congress for 14 years, after having been active in its organization in January 1906; he authored the act of 1906 to eradicate Texas fever in cattle; the act of 1917 to create a national home for lepers—located at Carville, La.; the act of 1917—Ransdell-Humphreys bill; the first direct Federal appropriation for

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Public Law 253 - 82d Congress
Chapter 664 - 1st Session
H. R. 5215

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Supplemental sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise Appropriation appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal Act, 1952. year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$136,650.

65 Stat. 736.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

65 Stat. 737.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the Office of Civil Defense, including personal services without reference to the civil service laws as related to recruitment; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$275,000.

60 Stat. 810.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia all, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1952.

65 Stat. 155.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount (effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this Act) to increase the basic salary of parliamentarian from \$8,000 to \$12,500 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; and for the basic salary of assistant parliamentarian to be selected by the parliamentarian, \$5,940; \$7,120, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 hereby is amended accordingly.

Salary of parliamentarian, etc.

65 Stat. 387.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Eleanor M. Fellows, widow of Frank Fellows, late a Representative from the State of Maine, \$12,500.

For payment to Winifred Gillette, widow of Wilson D. Gillette, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

For payment to Ruth M. Vaughn, widow of Albert C. Vaughn, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$12,500.

For payment to Ida Stefan, widow of Karl Stefan, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Special and select committees", \$50,000.

Stationery (revolving fund): For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-second Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$300 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$132,400, to remain available until expended.

For payment to James C. Davis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Lowe versus Davis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,275.

For payment to Thomas B. Curtis, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,460.

For payment to Raymond W. Karst, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Karst versus Curtis, as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$1,889.

65 Stat. 737.

65 Stat. 738.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, AND SO FORTH

63 Stat. 458.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", \$27,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, AND SO FORTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", \$46,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", not to exceed \$75,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorney and Marshals, 1951".

64 Stat. 616.

PROPERTY CLAIMS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

63 Stat. 458.

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Property claims of alien enemies, 1950", shall remain available until June 30, 1952.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$34,404.

46 Stat. 1467.
8 U.S.C.
§§ 109a, 109b.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed twenty-five additional passenger motor vehicles.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$400,000, for construction of a complete Federal jail at Anchorage, Alaska, on site to be selected by the Attorney General.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Support of United States prisoners", \$120,000.

63 Stat. 461.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Support of United States prisoners", \$330,000.

64 Stat. 619.

65 Stat. 738.

65 Stat. 739.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act", \$944,605, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Municipal Airport, Santa Fe, New Mexico, \$71,444; Malcolm-McKinnon Airport, Glynn County, Georgia, \$36,340; Municipal Airport, Lakeview, Oregon, \$16,627; Manteo Airport, Dare County, North Carolina, \$29,458; Municipal Airport, Shreveport, Louisiana, \$238,281; Hyannis Municipal Airport, Barnstable, Massachusetts, \$45,136; Snohomish County Airport, Snohomish County, Washington, \$38,886; New Castle County Airport, New Castle County, Delaware, \$27,060; Municipal Airport, Watertown, South Dakota, \$66,747; Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, \$4,017; Cut Bank Municipal Airport, Cut Bank and Glacier County, Montana, \$32,836; Municipal Airport, Long Beach, California, \$200,679; Municipal Airport, Lewiston and Fergus County, Montana, \$58,558; Simmons-Nott Airport, Newbern, North Carolina, \$78,536.

60 Stat. 170.

49 U.S.C.

§§ 1101-1119.

THE JUDICIARY

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Fees of commissioners", \$70,000.

64 Stat. 631.

CHAPTER IV

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DAMAGE CLAIMS

64 Stat. 634. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Damage claims", \$19,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1951".

64 Stat. 639.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Savings bond program. Advertising. For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used to pay for time and space for advertising the savings bond program by press, radio, or television.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics", \$400,000.

65 Stat. 739.

65 Stat. 740.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

65 Stat. 185. For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$28,000,000: *Provided*, That limitations under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1952, are changed as follows: Amount that may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, and contentment of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, increased to "\$350,000"; number of aircraft on hand, increased to "one hundred and thirty-seven"; and the number of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard who may be detailed for duty at Coast Guard Headquarters, increased to "seventy-five".

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

60 Stat. 810. For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$2,875,000, to remain available until expended; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "General administration", \$1,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Postal operations".

CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices", \$600,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Clerks, third-class post offices, 1947".

60 Stat. 582.

TITLE III—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation or agency, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1952 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

Reconstruction
Finance Corpora-
tion Appropria-
tion Act, 1952.

59 Stat. 598.
31 U.S.C. § 849.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$17,750,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to exceed sixteen for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the continental United States; the expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts or in the performance of legal services; and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices.

Administrative
expenses.

65 Stat. 740.
65 Stat. 741.
Increase in
limitation.

SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Appropriation Act, 1952".

Citation of
title.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,287,500; and appropriations granted under this head shall be available for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1951 (Public Law 78).

65 Stat. 119.

Farm labor supply revolving fund: For working capital for the "Farm labor supply revolving fund", which is hereby established to provide for payment of transportation, subsistence, and all other expenses, for which the United States is to be reimbursed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 502 of the Act of July 12, 1951

65 Stat. 119.

(Public Law 78), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended *Provided*, That said fund shall be credited with all amounts received by the United States pursuant to said paragraphs.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$19,000,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

64 Stat. 647.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Payments to school districts", \$5,700,000.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

65 Stat. 741.

65 Stat. 742.

65 Stat. 251.

Management of lands and resources: For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$2,000,000, and the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$656,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

65 Stat. 252.

Resources management: For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$300,000, and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$56,980.

School facilities at Ponemah, Minn.

Land for Indians of Auburn Rancheria.

Construction: For an additional amount for "Construction" \$575,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952 on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$142,950": *Provided*, That no obligation shall be incurred under appropriations granted under this head for construction of school facilities at Ponemah, Minnesota, until school district number 45 of the State of Minnesota shall have deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation an amount equal to the proceeds of insurance collected on the destroyed Ponemah school plant: *Provide further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 under this head for acquisition of land may be used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust twenty acres of land in Place County, California, for the use of the Indians of Auburn Rancheria.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

65 Stat. 254.

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$2,285,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$285,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$465,500.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, investigations, and research: For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$150,000, and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$108,930". 65 Stat. 258.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Investigation of resources: For an additional amount for "Investigations of Resources", \$150,000, and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$22,500". 65 Stat. 261.

Construction: For an additional amount for "Construction", \$530,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services is increased by "\$67,425".

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For an additional amount, fiscal years 1946 and 1947, for "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands", for payment of outstanding obligations, \$1,548. 59 Stat. 318; 60 Stat. 351.

65 Stat. 742.

CHAPTER VII

65 Stat. 743.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The funds provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available to the Commission for the employment of personnel in foreign countries (not exceeding 450) without regard to the limitations on the amounts available for personal services contained therein and without regard to the provisions of section 605 thereof. Personnel in foreign countries. 65 Stat. 292.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", \$265,965,000: *Provided*, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, "of which not to exceed \$30,400,000 shall be available for personal services": *Provided further*, That section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission. 65 Stat. 292.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the Act, is hereby decreased to \$600,000, and the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German Ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,400,000. 65 Stat. 272.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

60 Stat. 596.
50 U.S.C. § 98
note.
60 Stat. 810.

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$790,216,500, to remain available until expended, of which \$200,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority heretofore granted under this head: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said Act.

60 Stat. 598.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, EXECUTIVE MANSION

For an additional amount for "Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion", \$261,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, General Services Administration", \$2,850,000.

65 Stat. 743.

65 Stat. 744.

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

63 Stat. 377.
41 U.S.C.
§ 201 note.
47 Stat. 412.

Per diem employees.

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, repair, alterations, and improvements of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; protection of vital records; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$31,500,000: *Provided*, That of this amount, such sums as may be determined by the General Services Administrator to be necessary may be paid into other appropriations of the General Services Administration only for purposes of accounting: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for the "General supply fund", established by section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U. S. C. 219), for replacement of losses of inventory

63 Stat. 382.

and equipment resulting from flood damage to the Federal Supply Center, Kansas City, Kansas, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$75,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for personal services, 65 Stat. 276. is increased from "\$8,201,000" to "\$8,236,000".

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

ALASKA HOUSING

For an additional amount for "Alaska housing", \$3,875,000, to remain available until expended.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Motor Carrier Claims Commission", \$100,000, of which not more than \$66,500 shall be available for personal services.

65 Stat. 744.
65 Stat. 745.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 149.
60 Stat. 810.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$30,154,000; including not exceeding \$1,856,000 for expenses of National Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Management, not exceeding \$6,454,000 for expenses of State Administration, Planning, Training, and Records Servicing, and not exceeding \$339,500 for expenses of special boards: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

65 Stat. 75.
60 Stat. 810.

31 U.S.C. § 665.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

65 Stat. 279. The appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall be available for the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment of leased premises, and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant temporary structures, ramps, roadways, and approaches thereto, at the Chicago International Airport, O'Hare Field, Park Ridge, Illinois, to house the National Air Museum storage collections.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

65 Stat. 283. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$19,000, and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for travel expenses under this head, is increased from "\$7,500" to "\$26,500".

65 Stat. 745.

65 Stat. 746.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "National service life insurance", \$116,775,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

64 Stat. 1225. For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning, and betterments, \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That appropriations and contract authorizations made available for the fiscal year 1951, under the head "Ship construction", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of vessels authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1242).

49 Stat. 2015.

WAR-RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

64 Stat. 773. For the war-risk insurance revolving fund, authorized by title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (Public Law 763, approved September 7, 1950), the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer to said fund, at such times as it may become necessary in order to place into effect the insurance coverage authorized by said title, and in such amounts as he may determine, not to exceed a total of \$10,000,000 from the "Vessel operations revolving fund".

46 U.S.C.

§§ 1281-1294.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

64 Stat. 716. Not exceeding \$1,750,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, is hereby reappropriated to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and the limitation under the latter appropriation on adminis-

65 Stat. 285.

trative expenses shall be increased by \$750,000, and the limitation under the latter appropriation on reserve fleet expenses shall be increased by \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount herein reappropriated for reserve fleet expenses shall be available during the fiscal year 1952 for bottom preservation, supplies and materials, and contracts for their installation, and shall be in addition to funds appropriated therefor for the fiscal year 1952.

Reserve fleet expenses.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. Section 404 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by inserting the words "principal or primary" between the word "whose" and the word "duties" in the first sentence thereof.

65 Stat. 290.

SEC. 702. Section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, August 31, 1951), is hereby amended by striking out the second proviso thereof and inserting in lieu of said proviso the following: "*Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1952, this section shall cease to apply".

65 Stat. 746.

65 Stat. 747.

SEC. 703. The provisions of section 1414 of this Act and the provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to persons employed by the General Services Administration in the performance of functions or related assisting or supporting functions in connection with the publication of the Federal Register.

Federal Register personnel.

SEC. 704. The provisions of section 604 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 shall not apply to those persons engaged in functions of the Civil Service Commission related to (1) the preparation and issuance of material relating to the recruitment of personnel for the Federal service, and (2) the compilation of the Official Register of the United States.

Civil Service Commission. Certain editorial and informational functions.

CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, established by the Universal Military Training and Service Act, approved June 19, 1951, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; rental of office space in the District of Columbia; and purchase and installation of air-conditioning equipment without regard to the provisions of the Act of October 26, 1942, as amended (40 U. S. C. 317); \$185,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense" shall be reimbursed from this appropriation for allocations made therefrom for expenses of said Commission.

65 Stat. 75.

60 Stat. 810.

Security guard services.

56 Stat. 999.

65 Stat. 286.

CHAPTER IX

FOREIGN AID

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of certain foreign areas (except Germany and Austria), including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized for like United States military or civilian personnel), and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; contingencies for the United States commanders, commissioners, or other administrators of foreign areas, to be expended in their respective discretions (not exceeding amounts authorized or approved by the head of the department or agency concerned); such minimum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$22,500,000, of which not to exceed \$6,250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952 for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3644 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may

Tuition.

60 Stat. 810.

65 Stat. 747.

65 Stat. 748.

Minimum supplies
for civilian
populations.

65 Stat. 444.

33 U.S.C. § 733
and note;

10 U.S.C. § 1339;

31 U.S.C. § 529;

40 U.S.C. §§ 259,
267.

41 U.S.C. § 5.

62 Stat. 21.

62 Stat. 143.

22 U.S.C. § 1509.

Procurement of
commodities and
technical ser-
vices.

be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in Japan and the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such countries: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to Japan or the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

Bilateral agreement.

61 Stat. 934.
22 U.S.C. § 1411
note.

Payment of certain transportation charges.

65 Stat. 748.

65 Stat. 749.

Transportation rates on relief packages.

Transfer of functions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government, occupation, and control of occupied areas of Germany and Austria, and relationships with the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States High Commissioner for Germany at a salary of \$17,500; tuition, personal allowances (not to exceed \$10 per day), travel expenses (not to exceed those authorized for United States civilian personnel), health and accident insurance, fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere, and hospitalization and medical care, including travel of attendants, of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as

60 Stat. 810.
Tort claims.

62 Stat. 983.

amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of educational, informational, reorientation, and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria, including grants; medical and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to the operation of schools for American children who are dependents of Government personnel; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and order in occupied areas (including trial and punishment by courts established by or under authority of the President); printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; purchase (including one at not to exceed \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to occupied Germany or Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$25,000) for the United States High Commissioner for Germany, to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107);

65 Stat. 749.

65 Stat. 750.

60 Stat. 1025.

and representation allowances (not to exceed \$35,000) similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); \$26,250,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law, including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the Department of State shall be available for application to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside the continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*, That the Department of State is authorized to utilize for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, including unforeseen contingencies, without dollar reimbursement from this or any other appropriation (1) currencies deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic of Germany and in Austria by the Republic of Austria in accordance with section 115 (b) (6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and which may be made available by the Economic Cooperation Administration, (2) currencies otherwise deposited in Germany by the Federal Republic of Germany and which become available for use of the Government of the United States, its representatives or agencies in Germany, in such quantities and under such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Administrator for Economic Cooperation, and (3) other currencies derived from activities carried on under this appropriation, or presently in the possession of or under the control of the Department of State in Germany and Austria: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 407 of the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910), shall not apply to property transfers from the Department of the Army to the Department of State in connection with the assumption by the Department of State of civilian occupation responsibilities in Germany and Austria: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government, occupation, or

47 Stat. 417.

33 U.S.C. § 733

and note;

31 U.S.C. § 529.

62 Stat. 150.

22 U.S.C.

§ 1513.

Property transfers from Army Department.

64 Stat. 1223.

5 U.S.C. § 171x.

60 Stat. 1009.

22 U.S.C. § 922.

control of foreign areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the authorities contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Department of State in connection with such government, occupation, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively. 36 Stat. 1047.

CHAPTER X

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including compensation of the Director of Defense Mobilization at the rate of \$22,500 per annum; printing and binding without regard to section 89 of the Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (44 U. S. C. 213); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; not to exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Director for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of attendants at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$1,711,250: *Provided*, That contracts under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually. 65 Stat. 750. 65 Stat. 751. 28 Stat. 622. 60 Stat. 810.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Defense Production Administration, including employment of aliens, and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,800,000; *Provided*, That transfers (not to exceed 10 per centum) between the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Administration" and "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities, Department of Commerce" may be made by agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and the Administrator of the Defense Production Administration with approval of the Bureau of the Budget. Transfers of funds.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses, except as hereinafter provided for, necessary to enable the Department of Commerce to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$39,737,500.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2061.

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Defense Transport Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,543,750.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including purchase (not to exceed four) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$5,000,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2061.

65 Stat. 751.
65 Stat. 752.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Federal Security Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2061.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$1,500,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2061.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Labor to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,000,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2061.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Housing and Home Finance Agency to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$700,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2061.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Justice to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$100,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
2061.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Economic Stabilization Agency, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$5,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$98,053,375.

65 Stat. 752.
65 Stat. 753.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Emergency operating expenses", \$9,250,000; and appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1952 shall be available to enable the General Services Administration to carry out its functions arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

65 Stat. 744.
64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
2061.

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for organizing, and developing the program of, the Small Defense Plants Administration, established by section 714 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$350,000.

65 Stat. 139.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Congress), including purchase (not to exceed one) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; and not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$11,195,000.

64 Stat. 1245.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2251 note.
60 Stat. 810.

Attendance at
meetings.
Security guard
services.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$7,750,000, to be equally matched with State funds.

50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2281.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, \$56,000,000: *Provided*, That unobligated balances of funds appropriated for Federal contributions under the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment.

65 Stat. 753.
65 Stat. 754.
65 Stat. 61.

EMERGENCY AGENCIES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1001. The appropriations and authority provided in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, approved June 2, 1951, under the heading "Expenses of defense production" and "Federal Civil Defense Administration", shall be available from and including April 1, 1951, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period April 1 to June 1, 1951, inclusive, in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

65 Stat. 60.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 63 and House Document Numbered 218, Eighty-second Congress, \$13,860,400, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

SEC. 1102. Applicable current appropriations of the agency concerned shall be available for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel", fiscal year 1940, \$84.40.	53 Stat. 768.
"Transportation of things", fiscal year 1948, \$34,015.64.	61 Stat. 387.
"Fuel", fiscal year 1948, \$21,082.30.	61 Stat. 388.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", fiscal year 1949, \$1,324.20.	62 Stat. 316.
"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth", fiscal year 1946, \$986.54.	65 Stat. 754.

CHAPTER XII

65 Stat. 755.

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

Appropriations, contract authorizations, and authorizations to borrow from the Treasury, of the departments and agencies, available in the fiscal year 1951, are hereby reduced in the sums and in the manner set forth in House Document Numbered 182, Eighty-second Congress, except that the rescission proposed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs under "Construction" shall be \$4,240,000 instead of \$4,340,000 as set forth in said document.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Motor vehicles. 60 Stat. 810. SEC. 1301. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

Citizenship requirements for employment. SEC. 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort.

Affidavit.

Penalty clause.

Recoupement.

Nonapplicability.

Allowances for living quarters. SEC. 1303. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

46 Stat. 818.

60 Stat. 1026.

22 U.S.C. § 1131.

65 Stat. 755.

65 Stat. 756.

22 U.S.C. § 801 note.

Senate disapproval of nomination, effect. SEC. 1304. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

U.S. Code Annotated, Lifetime Federal Digest. SEC. 1305. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 1306. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in the field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified in this chapter, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced: *Provided further*, That section 409 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, shall not apply to the administrative expense limitations fixed by that Act for Federal intermediate credit banks and for production credit corporations, or to the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration except the portion thereof provided by direct appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury.

Funds for administrative expenses.

59 Stat. 597.

60 Stat. 810.

65 Stat. 247.

SEC. 1307. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building at the seat of government primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

Use of funds for construction, etc.

SEC. 1308. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Persons engaging, etc., in strikes against or advocating overthrow of U.S. Government.

65 Stat. 756.

65 Stat. 757.

Affidavit.

Penalty clause.

SEC. 1309. No payment shall be made from appropriations in this Act or any other to any officer on the retired lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of two years after retirement who for himself

Restriction on payments to certain retired officers.

or for others is engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

Sec. 1310. Immediately upon the enactment of this Act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

Initial appoint-
ments to posi-
tions.

(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided*, That any position vacated by a permanent employee called to military service or transferred to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis. All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all permanent employees who are transferred from one agency to another shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this Act: *Provided*, That such employees shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred.

Reinstatements
and promotions.

63 Stat. 954.
5 U.S.C. § 1071
note.

Transfers of
permanent em-
ployees since
Sept. 1, 1950.

Transfers from
nondefense to
defense activi-
ties.

65 Stat. 757.
65 Stat. 758.

(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for permanent employees in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

Restrictions on
promotions.

65 Stat. 954.
5 U.S.C. § 1071
note.

(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such Act without having served at least one year in the next lower grade: *Provided*, That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service and the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service may by regulation provide for promotions of two grades in one year (1) to positions not higher than GS-5; (2) to positions not higher than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals; (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee has completed a training period under a training program approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4) of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no position in the normal line

of promotion in the grade immediately below that of the position to be filled: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to any case involving an employee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade position on a competitive civil service register, or being advanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted or separated because of reduction in force.

(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30, and each annual and supplemental budget estimate shall include a statement comparing the average grade and salary provided for in each item of appropriation or fund allowance therein with similar figures reported for the two previous periods.

Review of certain positions.

65 Stat. 954.
5 U.S.C. § 1071
note.
Reports to Congress.

SEC. 1311. Appropriations and funds made available by this or any other Act for salaries, wages, or compensation, for the current fiscal year shall also be available for payment of any tax with respect thereto which is imposed on any department, agency, corporation, or other instrumentality of the United States, as an employer, by the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

SEC. 1312. Personnel, and appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

64 Stat. 477.
42 U.S.C. § 301
note.

SEC. 1313. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of that paid for comparable work under the regular appropriations provided to the Departments concerned in the regular 1952 appropriation Acts.

SEC. 1314. Any funds provided by this Act shall not be available for the compensation of persons performing domestic information functions or related supporting functions in excess of 50 per centum of the amount provided herein.

65 Stat. 758.
65 Stat. 759.

Domestic information functions.

SEC. 1315. (a) No part of the money appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, by this or any other Act to the Department of Labor or the Federal Security Agency which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such Department or such agency, respectively, during such fiscal year in the performance of—

Labor Department; Federal Security Agency.
Informational and editorial functions.

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by a similar title, or

All 65 Stat. 759.

Nonapplicability.

64 Stat. 798.
50 U.S.C. app.
§ 2061.
Short title.

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2): *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation or distribution of technical, scientific, or research publications, the reporting or dissemination of the results of research or investigations, the publishing of information or other work required by law to carry out the duties of such Department or Agency other than work intended for press, radio and television services, and popular publications.

(b) No provision in any Act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the amount of any appropriation made to any Department, agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate persons engaged in the performance of functions described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, if the aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal year by such Department, agency, or corporation in the performance of such functions does not exceed four at any time, nor shall any such provision in this or any other Act limit appropriations which may be used to compensate persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public about the progress and purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, business and labor, about rules, regulations, and orders, issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

SEC. 1316. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Approved November 1, 1951.